

/

Staphylococcus Escherichia coli
Pseudomonas ssp. Klebsiella ssp. Bacillus cereus aureus
:
A. fumigates A. niger A. terreus Aspergillus flavus
Alternaria Mucor ssp. Rhizopus ssp. Candida albicans
.alternaria
Aspergillus flavus
%40 *E. coli* %60

Detection of contamination for some medicinal plants that are locally used with fungal and bacterial pathogens

Afnan Abdulelah
Center for Market Research
and Consumer Protection

Zina Hashem Shehab
Dept. of Biology,
Sci. College for women
University of Baghdad

Dalia abdukkarem
College of
Veterinary medicine

Abstract

This study was carried out to check the safety of some non enveloped alternative medicine descriptions, usually obtained from the locally markets for the primary treatment of illness symptoms by isolates then diagnosis the microbial content of bacterial and fungal species which might caused serious illness for the consumer, the results found that the cold infusion of herbs was contaminated with many species of pathogenic bacteria such as : *Escherichia coli* , *Staphylococcus aureus* , *Bacillus cereus*, *Klebsiella ssp.* and *Pseudomonas ssp.*, besides numbers of fungi were *Aspergillus flavus*, *A. terreus*, *A. niger*, *A. fumigates*, *Candida albicans*, *Rhizopus ssp.*, *Mucor ssp.* and *Alternaria alternaria* , the higher rate of infection was *Aspergillus flavus* 60% and 40% to bacteria *E. coli* depending on morphological and cultural properties of colonies and some enzymatic and biochemical tests.

Galenous

(2)

(7)

(9)

digoxin

(5)

(10)

(8)

:

: (1)

: (1)

2		Compositae	<i>Matricaria chamomilla</i>	
3		Boraginaceae	<i>Borago officinalis</i>	
2		Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	
2		Urticaceae	<i>Urtica pilulifera</i>	
6		Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscas sabdariffa</i>	
2		Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomun verum</i>	
2		Umbeliferae	<i>Cumin cyminum</i>	
1	-	-	-	
20				

		:	
1			
Normal saline		10	
		:	
		:	
	MacConkey Agar (MA)	Blood Agar (BA)	
Sabouraud			
		Dextrose Agar (SDA)	
		:	
		:	-
	(MA)	(BA)	
	24	37	
	X100	X40	
		(15 6)	
		:	-
		(SDA)	
		25 37	
direct wet			
%10			mount

.(6) X40

:

$$100 \times \frac{\text{---}}{\text{---}} =$$

:

$$100 \times \frac{(\quad)}{\text{---}} =$$

(3 2)

%53.3 *Candida albicans* % 60 *Aspergillus flavus*
 %26 *Staph. aureus* %40 *E. coli*
 : (2)

(%)*	
60	<i>Aspergillus flavus</i>
53.3	<i>Candida albicans</i>
40	<i>Aspergillus niger</i>
33.3	<i>Mucor ssp.</i>
20	<i>Alternaria alternaria</i>
20	<i>Aspergillus terrus</i>
13.3	<i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i>
6.6	<i>Rhizopus ssp.</i>

/)= *
 . 100×(

:(3)

40	<i>E. coli</i>
26	<i>Staph. aureus</i>
26	<i>Klebsiella ssp.</i>
20	<i>Bacillus cereus</i>
6	<i>Pseudomonas ssp.</i>

$$\frac{\text{(\%)*}}{\text{)=}} \times 100$$

(5 4)

Candida albicans Aspergillus flavus

. *Staph. aureus*

* : (4)

<i>Alternaria alternaria</i>	<i>Mucor ssp.</i>	<i>Rhizopus ssp.</i>	<i>Candida albicans</i>	<i>A. fumigatus</i>	<i>A. niger</i>	<i>A. Terrus</i>	<i>Aspergillus flavus</i>	%
50	-	-	50	-	50	-	50	
-	50	-	50	-	-	50	50	
-	100	-	-	100	-	-	100	
-	50	-	50	-	-	-	50	
50	-	50	50	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	50	-	50	50	50	
-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	

$$\frac{\text{ / }}{\text{)=}} \times 100$$

*

: (5)

<i>Pseudomonas ssp.</i>	<i>Bacillus cereus</i>	<i>Klebsiella ssp.</i>	<i>Staph. aureus</i>	<i>E. coli</i>	%
-	-	100	-	100	
	66.7	33.3	-	-	
50	-	50	50	-	
-	-	-	-	100	
-	-	-	50	50	
-	-	-	-	-	
-	100	-	100	-	
-	-	-	-	100	

/

)=

*

.100×(

Staph. Salmonella E. coli

(16 18)

aureus

Clostridium perfringens Bacillus cereus

(14 11)

(13)

(8)

(1)

(12 4)

(17)

24

(4)

(3)

.1 .(2008) .

<http://www.elasaala.net/fortum>

.2 .(2003) .

.3 .(2009) .

.4 .(2009) . bulletin

Solution, Inc

5. Blumenthal, M. (1998). The Complete German Comition Monographs. American Botanical Council, TX: 161-162.
6. Brown, A. E. (2005). Bensons Microbiological Applications, Laboratory Manual in General Microbiology. 9th ed., McGraw Hill Companies, Inc. USA.
7. Cheij, R. (1984). McDonald Encyclopedia of Medicinal Plants. Macdonald and Co. Publishers Ltd. London: 206-208.
8. De Smet, P. A. G. M. (1992). Toxicological Outlook on The Quality Assurance of Herbal Remedies In: Adverse Effects of

- Herbal Drugs De Smet, P.A.G.M.; Keller, K.; Hansel, R. and Chandler, R. F. (eds.), Vol. 1, New York, Springer-Veriag: 1-72.
9. De Smet, P. A. G. M. (1995). Health Risks of Herbal Remedies. Drug Saf., Vol. 13 Philadelphia, Lippincott, Williams and Wilkins: 81-93.
 10. De Smet, P.A. G. M. (2002). Drug therapy, herbal remedies, review article. The New England Journal of Medicine. 347(25): 76-86.
 11. Fraser, A. M. (2009). Food Safety- Other Hazards. Translated by: Alani, S. R., GNC State University, Raleigh, NC 27695.
 12. Johnson, S. (2009). Material Safety Data Sheet/ Glade Plug-Ins Scented Oil- Lemon and Chamomile, According to ANSI-Z400.
 13. List, P. H. and Schmidt, P. C. (1989). Phytopharmaceutical Technology. Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press: 169.
 14. Long, K.; Vasquez-Garibay, E.; Mathewson, J.; de la Cabada, J. and DuPont, H. (1999). The impact of infant feeding patterns on infection and diarrheal disease due to enterotoxigenic *Escherichia coli* Salud Publica de Mexico. 41: 263-275.
 15. Morello, J. A.; Mizer, H. E. and Granato, P. A. (2006). Laboratory Manual and Workbook in Microbiology–Application to Patient Care, 8th ed., McGraw Hill Companies, Inc. USA.
 16. Safety, A. (1999). Bulk Botanical Dietary Supplement Recalled by Eudemonic Corporation.
<http://www.safetyalerts.com/recall/f/00/620.htm>.
 17. Stradley, L. (2010). Food Storage and Shelf Life. Med. Broad Cast. Medi Resource Inc.
 18. U.S. Food and Drug Administration. (2002). FDA Talk Paper: Solar Vitamin and Herb Company Recalls Solar's digestive Aid Dietary Supplements Because of Possible Salmonella Contamination. Available at:
<http://www.fda.gov/bbs/topics/ANSWERS/2001/ANS01081.html>.