



## *Zingiber officinale* Rosc.

*Zingiber officinale* Rosc.

(100 – 10)

(Well diffusion

Erythromycin :

method)

Ampicillin Amoxycillin

## EVALUATION OF *Zingiber officinae* Rosc. EXTRACTS AGAINST PATHOGENIC BACTERIA

**Maysson K. Albayati, Abdul-latif M. Jawad, Marwa H. Khudir**

Department of Biology, College of Science, University of Baghdad. Baghdad-Iraq.

### Abstract

This research has been performed to assess the antibacterial efficiencies of the crude extracts of dried rhizome powder of *Zingiber officinale* plant. These extracts were obtained by using different organic solvents and water.

Results revealed that diethylether and ethanolic extracts have shown an inhibitory action upon both Gram positive and Gram negative bacteria in concentrations between (10–100) mg/ml.

Cold water extracts showed higher inhibitory activity than that of the hot water extract. These results obtained by using the well diffusion method. In addition all these results were compared with some classical antibiotics such as Erythromycin, Amoxycillin, Ampicillin and others. The extracts showed higher inhibitory activity than these antibiotics were used except the extract which was obtained by hot water.

Linnaeus .Ginger family Zingiberaceae

*Zingiber*

Ginger

*Z.officinale*

85

(Monocotyledon)

pH

.Shihata.[ ]

.[2]

William Roscoe [1]  
1807



:1

[4]

[3]

.Sangibal

2000

[ ]

[ ]



:2

.[ ]

-

-

100

500

[9]

(Nutrient Broth) (NB)

( Nutrient Agar) (NA)

Difco

Whatmann No. 2

3-2 37

(1 )

-

.(2 )

.46587

(BUH)

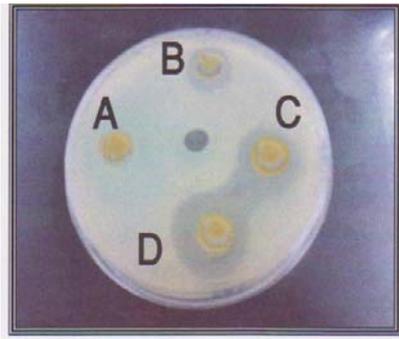
( )

37

5-4

%





:4

*E. coli*

/ 25 : B / 10 : A  
/ 75 : D / 50 : C  
( )

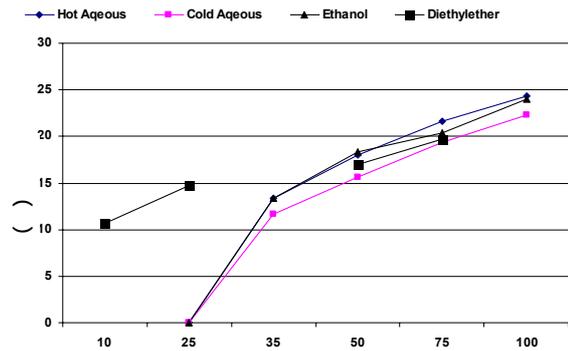
*Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

(2 ) 16.33

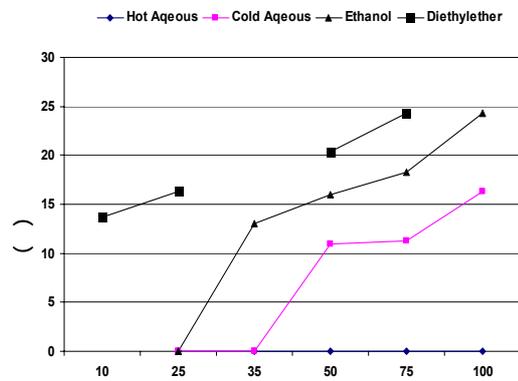
( ± ) :2

( )						/
<i>E. coli</i>	<i>K.pnumioni</i>	<i>S.pyogenus</i>	<i>E.faecalis</i>	<i>S.aureus</i>	<i>P.aeruginosa</i>	
±	±	±	±	±	±	
c(AB)	d(AB)	d(BC)	d(AB)	d(C)	b(C)	
±	±	±	±	±	±	
bc(AB)	c(AB)	c(ABC)	c(A)	c(BC)	b(C)	
±	±	±	±	±	±	
ab(A)	b(AB)	b(AB)	b(A)	b(BC)	ab(C)	
±	±	±	±	±	±	
a(A)	a(A)	a(A)	a(A)	a(B)	a(C)	

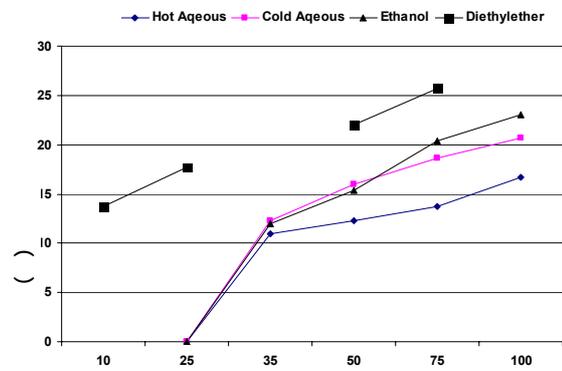
P>0.05 ( )  
. Dumcan, 1955 (Duncan)



*S. aeruse* -



*K. pnumioni-*



*E. coli-*

( ) :3

- *E. faecalis* - ) .  
*P.aeruginosa*  
*S. aeruse* - *S.pyogenes* -  
(*E. coli* - *K. pnumioni* -

*Escherichia coli* / 75  
(4 ) 25.67

20.33 ± .88 a(A)	18.33 ± .88 b(A)	17.00 ± .07 b(A)	19.00 ± 1.00 b(A)	20.33 ± 1.67 ab(A)	20.00 ± 1.10 b(A)	
23.00 ± 1.03 a(AB)	24.33 ± .67 a(A)	19.33 ± .67 a(B)	22.33 ± 1.40 a(AB)	24.00 ± 2.00 a(A)	20.67 ± .67 a(A)	

(Duncan) P>0.05 ( )  
Duncan, 1955

(Duncan) P>0.05 ( )  
Duncan, 1955

*S.pyogenes* (6 ) *Staphylococcus aureus*  
[ ] Nweze et al.

20.33,22.33

/ 100

*Klebsiella pnumoni E.coli*

(4 ) 16.33 20.67

[ ]

25.67 / 100

(5 ) *P. aeruginosa*

19.33

(3 ) *Streptococcus pyogenes*

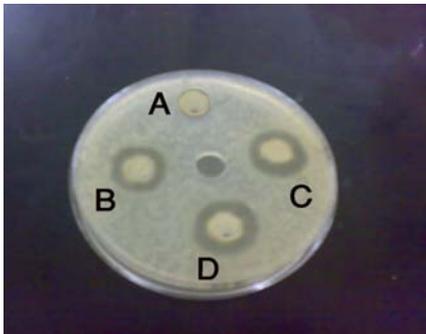
(Polysaccharide capsule)

Cowan

[ ]

[ ]

[ ]



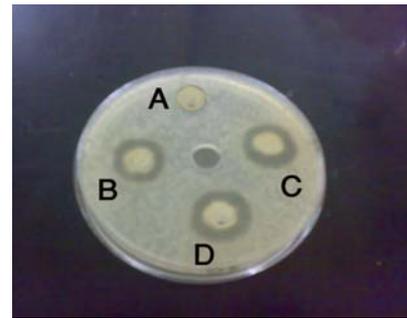
:6

*S. aureus*

/ 50 :B / 25 :A

/ 100 :D / 75 :C

( ± ) :



:5

*P. aeruginosa*

/ 50 :B / 25 :A

/ 100 :D / 75 :C

( )

( ± ) :3

( )						
<i>E. coli</i>	<i>K.pnumoni</i>	<i>S.pyogenase</i>	<i>E.faecalis</i>	<i>S.aureus</i>	<i>P.aeruginosa</i>	/

( )						
<i>E. coli</i>	<i>K.pnumoni</i>	<i>S.pyogenas</i>	<i>E.faecalis</i>	<i>S.aureus</i>	<i>P.aeruginosa</i>	/
20.00 ± .00 d(A)	16.00 ± 1.00 e(A)	14.67 ± .33 e(A)	10.67 ± .67 e(A)	18.33 ± 1.67 d(A)	17.33 ± 1.40 d(A)	
10.33 ± .88 b(AB)	16.00 ± 1.00 c(AB)	14.67 ± .33 c(B)	10.67 ± .67 c(AB)	18.33 ± 1.67 b(A)	17.33 ± 1.40 b(AB)	

E. coli	K.pnumoni	S.pyogenase	E.faecalis	S.aureus	P.aeruginosa.	/
±	±	±	±	±	±	
d(A)	a(A)	c(A)	a(A)	e(A)	a(A)	
±	±	±	±	±	±	
bc(B)	a(C)	b(B)*	a(C)	c(A)	a(C)	
±	±	±	±	±	±	
b(B)	a(C)	ab(B)	a(C)	b(A)	a(C)	
±	±	±	±	±	±	
a(B)	a(D)	a(B)	a(D)	a(A)	a(D)	

Duncan P>0.05 ( )  
Dumcan, 1955

Duncan P>0.05 ( )  
Dumcan, 1955

(6 8 )

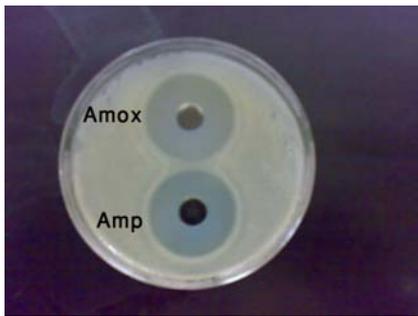
gingerol

Conell

zingerone

[ ]

Z.officinale



:8  
E.coli (Ampicilin, Amoxycilin)

:6

( )						Erthromycin
E. coli	K.pnumoni	S.pyogenase	E.faecalis	S.aureus	P.aeruginosa	
		±	±	±		

±	±	±	±	±	±	
e(A)	d(A)	e(A)	a(A)	e(A)	a(A)	
±	±	±	±	±	±	
c(A)	c(B)*	c(A)	a(C)	c(A)	a(C)	
±	±	±	±	±	±	
b(A)	b(B)	b(A)	a(C)	b(A)	a(C)	
±	±	±	±	±	±	
a(A)	a(B)	a(A)	a(C)	a(A)	a(C)	

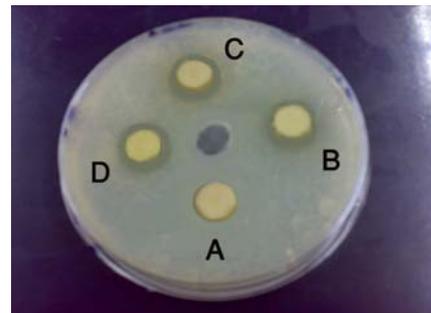
(Duncan) P>0.05 ( )

Dumcan, 1955

(Duncan) P>0.05 ( )

Dumcan, 1955

E.coli 24.33 16.67  
7 ) / 100 S.aureus  
(.5



S.aureus

/ 50 :B / 25 : A  
/ 100 : D / 75 : C

( ± ) :

( )	
-----	--

8. Shihata, I. M. **1951**. A pharma-cological study of *Anagallis arvensis*. M. D. Vet. University of Cairo.

10. Perez, C.; pauli, M. and Bazerque, P. (1990).Antibiotic assay by the agar well diffusion method. *Acta Biol*, **15**:113–115.  
 11. Reeves, D. S.; Phillips, I.; Williams, J. D. and Wise, R. **1987**. *Laboratory methods in antimicrobial*. Churchill Livingstone.  
 12. Chang, C. P. **1995**. The effect of chines medicinal herba *Zingiberis* rhizome extract. *J. Ethnopharmacol*, **48**:13–19.

**2008**

*Zingiber officinale* Rosc.

14. Cowan, M. M. **1999**. Plant products as antimicrobial agents *Clin. Microbiol. Rev.*, **12**(4):564–582.  
 15. Nweze, E. L.; Okafor, J. L. and Njok, U. O. **2004**. Antimicrobial activity of methanolic extracts of *Terma guineesis* and *Nlorinda lucida* used in Nigerian herbal medicinal practice. *J. Biol. Research and Biotechnol.*, **2**(1):39–46.  
 16. Atlas, R. M. **1995**. Principles of microbiology. Mosby, St. Louis.  
 17. James, M. E. Nannapaneni, R. and Johnson, M. **1999**. Identification and characterization of two bacteriocin – producing bacteria isolated from garlic and ginger root , *J. Food Prot.*, **62**: 899. 18.  
 18. Tyler, V. E.; Lynn, R. B. and james, E. R. **1988**. *Pharmacognosy*. 9<sup>th</sup> ed. Lea and Febiger , Philadelphia.  
 19. Conell, D. **1970**. The chemistry of the essential oil and oleoresin of ginger (*Zingiber officinale* Rosc.) *Flavour Industry*, **1**:677–93.

		c(B)	a(A)	c(B)		
٣٣.٣٣	٢٤.٦٧	١٧.٠٠	٠.٠٠	١٠.٦٧	١٩.٠٠	<b>Ampicilin</b>
±	±	±	±	±	±	
٠.٨٨	٠.٨٨	١.١٥	٠.٠٠	٠.٣٣	٠.٥٧	
a(A)	b(B)	b(CD)	b(E)	b(D)	ab(C)	
٣٤.٠٠	٣١.٣٣	٢٤.٦٧	١٦.٦٧	٢٠.٠٠	٢١.٠٠	<b>Amoxycilin</b>
±	±	±	±	±	±	
٠.٥٧	٠.٨٨	٠.٨٨	٠.٨٨	٠.٥٧	٠.٥٧	
a(A)	a(B)	a(C)	a(E)	a(D)	a(D)	
		٠.٠٠	١٠.٣٣	١٠.٠٠		<b>Lincomycin</b>
		±	±	±		
		٠.٠٠	٠.٣٣	٠.٥٧		
		c(B)	a(A)	b(A)		
٣٣.٦٧	٣٣.٣٣				١٧.٦٧	<b>Chloramphenicol</b>
±	±				±	
٠.٨٨	٠.٨٨				٠.٨٨	
a(A)	a(A)				b(B)	
٠.٠٠	٠.٠٠				١٠.٣٣	<b>Nalidixic acid</b>
±	±				±	
٠.٠٠	٠.٠٠				٠.٣٣	
b(B)	b(B)				c(A)	

Duncan) P>0.05 ( )  
 . Dumcan, 1955 ( )

Duncan) P>0.05 ( )  
 . Dumcan, 1955 ( )

1. Yourch, J. **2007**. *Zingiber*, Pacific Bull. Society; pp.9 – 227.  
 2. Foster, S. **2000**. *Ginger your food is your medicine*. Steven Foster group.

**1996**

.35:

4. Bisset, N. G. **1994**. Herbal drugs and phytopharmaceu-ticals, *A hand book for practice on a scientific basis*. Boca Raton, F. L. CRC press.  
 5. Leonard, D. B. **2000**. Plants and food, *Zingiber officinale*, *Lancet*, **259**(2):832–838.  
 6. Chazanfor, S. A. **1994**. *Hand-book of Arabian medicinal plants* Boca Roton, F. I. CRC press.  
 7. Ueki, S.; Miyoshi, M.; Shido, O.; Hasegawa, J. and Watanabe, J. **2008**. Systemic admenst-ration of (6) – gingeral pungent of ginger, induces hypothermia in rats via an inhibitory effect on metabolic rat. Tottri University faculty of medicine. Japan.

