

TITLE: ANTIMICROBIAL ANALYSE OF THE EFFECT OF *CRONTON SONDERIANUS* MUELL. ARG. (QUINCE), FROM THE DRIED GROSS EXTRACT.

AUTHORS: RAIMUNDO, V. M.; LIMA, E. M.; BEZERRA, L. F. G.; COIMBRA, C. G. O.;

INSTITUTION: CENTRO UNIVERSITÁRIO TABOSA DE ALMEIDA (ASCES-UNITA), CARUARU, PE, (AVENIDA PORTUGAL, 584, BAIRRO UNIVERSITÁRIO, CEP: 55016-901, CARUARU – PE, BRASIL)

ABSTRACT:

Data indicates that about 35% of the medicines are produced based on some medicinal plant, something that has been growing constantly by the great biodiversity of plants in the Caatinga biome. Besides diverse therapeutic applications of small, medium and great complexity, the advantages that justifies the use of medicinal plants, are: synergistic effect, association of mechanisms by compounds acting on different molecular targets; lower risks of side effects and lower costs of research, *Croton sonderianus* popularly known as "dark quince" or "black quince" is an example of this, since it has a large number of important secondary metabolites, such as: Alkaloids, Terpenoids and Flavonoids. This plant has great applicability in the treatment of diseases, antioxidant effects and in the control of microorganisms and their proliferation. The objective of this study was to evaluate the antimicrobial activity of *Crotón Sonderianus* crude extract against *Staphylococcus aureus*, *E.Coli*, *S. Pyogenes*, *Klebsiella* and *C. Albicans*. The test was performed with sterile materials. A bacterial sowing was performed using the swab on the Petri dish containing Mueller-Hinton Agar. The plates were seeded into carpet and made into four 6 mm diameter wells, pipetting 50 µL of dry crude extract at different concentrations, which was 50%, 25%, 12.50% and 6.25% and, related to the initial sample of the dry crude extract obtained (1g), the procedure was performed in duplicate. The plates were incubated at 37 ° C for at least 18 hours for analysis of results, which will consist of the lowest concentration capable of forming halo. The extract presented halo action. The minimum inhibitory concentration was 6.25% in the strains of *S. aureus*, *Klebsiella*, *S. pyogenes* and *E. coli*, with the lowest halo formation. Therefore, the sample presented a formation of halo indicating the antibiotic action of the extract analyzed. The minimum concentration of inhibition was 6.25% in the strains of *S. aureus*, *Klebsiella*, *S. pyogenes* and *E. coli*, which expressed the lowest halo formed.

Keywords: medicinal plants, extract, antimicrobial, antibiotic

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