

**Antimicrobial activity of aqueous crude extract from Amazonian plant *Bellucia grossularioides* (L) Triana against *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Aspergillus parasiticus***

Martins, R. T. M. C.<sup>1,2</sup>, Borges, A. K. P<sup>1</sup>, Armiato, A. M.<sup>1</sup>, Pimenta, R. S<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Universidade Federal do Tocantins (UFT/Campus Palmas); <sup>2</sup> Instituto Federal do Tocantins (IFTO/Campus Palmas)

**ABSTRACT:** In modern therapy, there is a growing rediscovery of the value of medicinal plants for prevention, treatment and cure of diseases which makes the popular medicine a powerful ally in the treatment of several types of diseases. Principles derived active secondary metabolites present in extracts of certain plants can inhibit or stop the development of certain types of pathogens. *Bellucia grossularioides* (L) Triana was described in 18. It is commonly referred to as muúba or angry-jambo. Belongs to Mellastomataceae family. According to ethnobotanic literature, it is used in folk medicine for the treatment of furunculosis, snake poisons, and human leukorrhea. In this sense the present study aimed to assess the likely antimicrobial potential of crude aqueous extract, as popularly used, the aerial parts of the plant Amazon *Bellucia grossularioides*. Aqueous extracts were prepared from leaf and stem, green and dry under the decoction and infusion processes (tea), similar to that used by the population. The Antimicrobial tests were conducted was Plate Growth Tests and Antibiotic Sensitivity Test. The results showed no antimicrobial potential against *Staphylococcus aureus*, cause of furunculosis. However, it was noticed a slowdown in mycelial growth of *Aspergillus parasiticus* when incubated in enriched culture plates with the aqueous crude extract of *B. grossularioides*.

**Keywords:** Aqueous extract, *Bellucia grossularioides*, Antimicrobial, *Staphylococcus*, *Aspergillus*, Medicinal plants.

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