

A study of some Iraqi Medicinal plants for their spasmolytic and; Antibacterial activities

Abstract

Abstract Objective: Medicinal plants have been used in traditional medicine in Iraq for the treatment of urinary tract disease; The crude extract of thirteen plants were studied in vitro for their possible spasmolytic effects, and antibacterial activity
Methods: Antibacterial sensitivity test disks were prepared from the aqueous extract of the tested plants, and from the oil of *Nigella sativa*. Isolated rabbit jejunum *u. r.f up in tyrod,s solution, and the effect of extracts on the height of intestinal contraction was measured

Results: only *Asparagus officinalis*, and *Apium graveolens* showed a wide zone of inhibition of *E'coli* groMh in concentration of 5%o, while oil of *Nigella sativa* showed only a narrow zone of inhibition in concentration of 10o/o. All test plants .urr"Id relaxation of spontaneous contractions of isolated smooth muscle except *Citrulls colocynthis* scharid which increased the height, and the rate of contractions.

Conclusions: our data indicate that only *Asparagus officinalis*, and to less extend *Apium graveolens*, have antibacterial effect against *F.coli* ,and also have spasmolytic activity, while *Ciirulls colocynthis* scharid has neither antibacterial nor antispasmodic effects. 'ihe other test plants showed variable spasmolytic effect .The results support the traditional use of test plants except with *Citrulls colocynthis* scharid in urinary tract diseases. Further

studies may be done to investigate the effects of those extracts on related conditions such as urinary stones

Key words: spasmolytic, antibacterial, medicinal plants