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## ANTI DERMATOPHYTIC ACTIVITY OF AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF ALLIUM SATIVUM

## EL FASSADI A<sup>1</sup>

1: College of Medicine, Babylon University, Iraq

## **ABSTRACT**

Dermatophytes, like many fungi, may have two different species names. One name belongs to the asexual form (the anamorph state), which is the form that occurs in vertebrate hosts. Dermatophytosis is caused by pathogenic, keratin-digesting fungi in the genera *Microsporum*, Trichophyton and Epidermophyton. Members of Microsporum and Trichophyton cause illness in both humans and animals. The aim of this study is survey of anti dermatophytic activity of aqueous garlic extract (Allium Sativum), Clotrimazole, isoleucine and threonine amino acids on *Trichophyton verrucosum* in guinea pig animal model. In this study, 24 healthy male guinea pigs weighing 300-400 g and about 1 moth years old were used. Guinea pigs were controlled exactly that if there is any plaque or hair loss caused by bites or external factors are removed. Almost all guinea pigs after 10 to 14 days showed infection with Trichophyton verrucosum. Because the recovery times of amino acids, clotrimazole and aqueous garlic extract (Allium Sativum) in this study were different, thus samples (guinea pigs) followed 23 days after infection with Trichophyton verrucosum. In the effect of clotrimazole drug concentration on Trichophyton verrucosum was shown that this drug is used in concentrations ranging .005-.066 μg/ml effectively inhibited the growth of Trichophyton verrucosum and the inhibition at all concentrations of the drug in comparison with the control group was significantly reported(p<0.05). The lesions diameter in different concentrations of isoleucine and threonine amino acids has significant decreased than control group (p<0.05) and Therapeutic effect of aqueous garlic extract (Allium Sativum) on Trichophyton verrucosum was concentration dependent. While aqueous garlic extract in the concentration of 1.5 and 1 mg/ml have effective and concentrations of aqueous garlic extract in comparison with the control group was