Investigation of traditional Palestinian medicinal plants inula viscasa, chamomile and parsley against Escherichia coli population on agar plates in Nablus City quantitative true experimental study

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Abstract:
This study is submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Bachelor of Nursing-Midwifery, Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, AL-Najah National University, Nablus, Palestine November 2017.

Background: About 70-95% of UTI cases caused by E.Coli and widely use of antibiotics made many problems like, increased antibiotic resistant strains of UPEC, so need to herbal medicine was increased. Due to folklore medicine in Palestine, women used to use crudes of Dittrichiaviscose, Petrose linumcrispum and Anthemisnobilis as vaginal wash to treat UTI at home, with no scientific evidence. Therefore, this study aims to investigate whether herbs that had been used in traditional medicine for treating UTI that caused by E.coli are effective.

Methodology: A true experimental study design, was conducted on 24 agar plates that had been cultured by E.coli urine samples from female patients from nablus city (Rafedia hospital and Medicare Labs) to test the effectiveness of watery crudes for three types of herbs which are: inula viscasa, parsley and chamomile, that had been used in traditional medicine by Palestinian women as vaginal wash to treat urinary tract infection. This study design had taken in consideration items of true experimental design. First, manipulation; by adding three watery crudes of the plants to each agar plate that had been cultured with urine samples infected with UTI from female patients. Second, control was conducted by doing sensitivity test of E.coli to antibiotics. And finally, randomization; by using simple random method for allocating 24 agar plate diagnosed with urinary tract infection, positive e-coli culture from female patients.

Results and conclusion: The study findings showed that non of the three traditional herbal plants; chamomile, parsley and inula viscasa, that had been used traditionally was not effective on E.coli colonization that had been cultured on agar plates. Therefore, we as midwifery students, have to advice women and all stakeholders to stop this practice, based on our scientific study.