The present study was conducted to investigate antimicrobial activity of Lantana Camara against isolated oral pathogen. Among the 50 samples collected from patients 26.75% were identified as Staphylococcus spp., 25% as Micrococcus spp., 23.75% Streptococcus spp., 15% Corynebacterium spp and 10% Proteus spp. Maximum antibacterial activity of methanolic extract found against Streptococcus, i.e. 13.2 ± 1.12mm followed by Micrococcus sp, i.e. 13.0 ± 1.22mm, and lowest activity was shown against Proteus spp, i.e. 9.58 ± 1.10mm.

Keywords: Lantana camara. Oral Pathogen.

INTRODUCTION

Dental caries is an infectious microbial disease that results in localized dissolution and destruction of the calcified tissues of teeth (Ross et. al., 1994). Most of the investigators believe that development of caries of enamel is preceded by the formation of microbial plaque in the tooth (Gibbons et. al., 1963). The human oral cavity is habitat for about 500 cultivable and non culticable bacterial species (Paster et al., 2001) up to 100 species can be present in a particular oral cavity (Consensus, 1996) while the majority of these species are commensals, a subset is opportunistic pathogens. They have also been implicated in the etiology of a number of systemic diseases like infective endocarditis (Barrau et al., 2004) respiratory infections (Majon et al., 2003), cardiovascular diseases (Okuda et al., 2004) and brain abscess (Corson et al., 2001).

Oral bacterial isolates resistant to penicillin, metronidazole, tetracycline and
REFERENCE


