

Abstract

Therapeutic plants have a significant value in health care. These plants play an important role in healing prolonged and infectious wounds. The use of herbal medicines provides an alternative source to antibiotics and poses less harm to animal intestinal system. The main objective of present research was to find out the antibacterial activity of *Nigella sativa*, *Acacia nilotica*, *Eucalyptus globulus*, *Cinnamum zeylanicum* and *Aloe Barbadensis*. Bacterial strains used in this research were identified as *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Streptococcus pyogenes*, *pseudomonas sp.*, *Enterococcus sp.*, and *E.coli*. Medicinal plants were extracted with solvent and checked for antimicrobial activity by agar diffusion assay. The inhibition zones were measured with the help of scale and represented as tables and graphs. *Acacia nilotica* extract proved most effective against *Staphylococcus sp.*, and showed zone of inhibition as 0.725 mm. *Cinnamum zeylanicum* extract showed maximum activity against *E.coli* as 0.775 mm. *Nigella sativa* solvent extract was proved effective against *pseudomonas sp.*, and showed inhibition zone as 0.525 mm. *Eucalyptus globules* extract was effective against *Staphylococcus sp.* as 0.475 mm. *Aloe vera* extract showed maximum activity against *E.coli* as 0.4 mm. Antibiotic susceptibility was determined for various antibiotics such as ofloxacin, cefexime, ampicillin and ticarcillin. This research concludes that *Cinnamum zeylanicum* and *Acacia nilotica* was more effective against test bacteria.