

# Antibacterial Activity of Various Homeopathic Medicines Against Different Bacterial Strains

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**Abstract:** Homeopathy is a therapeutic method, first developed by Samuel Hahnemann (1755– 1843) and is now practiced throughout the world. Though controversies exist regarding the efficacy of homeopathic substances; however, these remedies are used in many countries for the treatment of various pathological conditions. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the in vitro antibacterial activity of six homeopathic tinctures (Nux vomica 200, Lycopodium 200, Pulsatilla 200, Natrum sulphuricum 200, Phosphorus 200 and Bryonia alba 200) against different bacterial strains inhabiting respiratory tract (*Klebsiella*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Streptococcus iniae*) and intestinal tract (*Escherichia coli*, *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*, *Enterococcus*). Antibacterial properties of the homeopathic drugs were evaluated by Kirby Bauer disc diffusion method. Homeopathic medicines exhibited inhibition zones ranging from 0.2 cm to 2.5cm. The highest zone of inhibition was exhibited by Natrum sulphuricum 200 (2.5cm) against

*E. coli*. The lowest zone of inhibition was exhibited by Nux vomica against *St. aureus* (0.2cm). The bacterial strains *E. coli*, *Klebsiella*, and *Streptococcus iniae* were sensitive to all the medicines with significant zones of inhibition. *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* was found to be the most resistant bacteria since no zone of inhibition was created by any of the medicines. *Enterococcus* was resistant to all the medicines except phosphorus 200

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