



ANTIBACTERIAL PROPERTIES OF EXTRACTS OF *CORILOPSIS* SPECIES AGAINST *STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS* OBTAINED FROM DIFFERENT CLINICS AND LABORATORIES IN SOUTH WEST NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

The antibacterial properties of ethanol (CET), ethylacetate (CEA) and petroleum ether (CPE) extracts from the macrofungus, *Coriopsis* species, on ten clinical isolates of *Staphylococcus aureus* was investigated. CET and CEA inhibited the growth of *Staphylococcus aureus* with zones of inhibition ranging from 2 to 6mm at 100mg/ml concentration. CET showed higher antimicrobial effect (2 to 6mm) on eight of the clinical isolates of *Staphylococcus aureus*. Comparatively, CEA inhibited 6 of the isolates with zones of inhibition of 1 to 2mm while the commercial antibiotics, amoxicillin and streptomycin, used as positive control inhibited two and three isolates respectively with inhibition zones in the range, 3 to 7mm. Total phenolic compound in CET (0.72mg/ml) was higher than that of CEA (0.28mg/ml) and CPE (0.43mg/ml) and this may be responsible for the better antimicrobial effect displayed by CET. CET and CEA have potentials as source of effective antimicrobial agent against *Staphylococcus aureus* that had exhibited resistance against many common commercial antibiotics.

Keywords: Antimicrobial, *Coriopsis*, Extract, clinical, *Staphylococcus*.