Cynodon dactylon is a well-known plant used as a folk remedy in treatment of many symptoms and diseases like cramps, measles, tumors, wounds and warts. In this study the hydroalcoholic extract of Cynodon dactylon was investigated for their antibacterial activity against two gram positive bacteria (Staphylococcus aureus, Staphylococcus albus) and two gram-negative bacteria (Escherichia coli and Pseudomonas aeruginosa) using agar-well diffusion method (zone of inhibition) and micro-dilution assay method (minimum inhibitory concentration). Ciprofloxacin was taken as positive control. Hydroalcoholic extract of Cynodon dactylon was taken as test sample and hydroalcoholic solvent was taken as negative control in a ratio of 60:40 of water and ethanol. From the results of zone of inhibition, it was concluded that hydroalcoholic extract of Cynodon dactylon possess an effective antibacterial activity while from results of minimum inhibitory concentration, it was revealed that all tested bacterial strains were sensitive towards Cynodon dactylon extract.

Keywords: Cynodon dactylon, Antibacterial Activity, Agar-Well Diffusion Method, Micro-Dilution Assay Method.

INTRODUCTION
Infectious diseases are disorders caused by pathogenic microorganisms. These diseases are also called as communicable or transmissible diseases since they can be transmitted from one person to another via a vector or replicating agent. Bacterial diseases are a type of infectious diseases caused by pathogenic bacteria. Millions of bacteria normally live in the intestine, on the skin and the genitalia. Bacterial diseases result when the harmful bacteria get into a body area, multiply there and thrive the body’s defensive mechanism. Pathogenic bacteria can invade in the body through various routes like inhalation into nose and lungs, ingestion of food or through damage skin tissues. Once bacteria enter the body, the immune system of the body recognizes the bacteria as foreign intruder and tries to kill or stop them from multiplying. However, even a healthy immune system is not always able to stop the bacteria from reproducing and spreading. As a result bacteria thrive in the body and emit toxins which damage cells and tissues that consequently results in the symptoms of bacterial disease. Although pharmaceutical industries have developed number of new antibiotics in the last few decades but simultaneously the resistance to these drugs by microorganisms has also increased. Due to increasing antibiotic resistance in microorganisms and synthetic antibiotics side effects, medicinal plants are now gaining popularity in the treatment of bacterial infections. One of such plant considered of great importance is Cynodon dactylon (Linn.) Pers. It is a perennial grass of Poaceae family, has variety of medicinal properties like antiestrogenic, antimicrobial, anathematic, antiemetic, antipyretic, antidiabetic and antioxidant activities and it is found to be cultivated throughout the tropics and subtropics regions of the world. The present study was undertaken to analyze the antibacterial activity of hydroalcoholic extract of whole plant of C. dactylon.

MATERIALS AND METHODS
Plant material collection, authentication and extraction
The plant was collected from the nearby area of Shastri Circle, Jodhpur (Rajasthan), India. The plant was authenticated by Dr. P. J. Parmar, Joint Director, Botanical Survey of India, Arid Zone Regional Center, Jodhpur (Rajasthan) and a sample voucher of plant specimen (LMC/QA2) was deposited for future reference. Hydroalcoholic extract of C. dactylon was obtained using water and ethanol in 60:40 ratio. This extract was used to analyze the antibacterial activity.

Microorganisms used
The test microorganisms used in the study were gram positive bacteria Staphylococcus aureus, Staphylococcus albus and gram-negative bacteria Escherichia coli and Pseudomonas aeruginosa. The strains were maintained in sterile conditions and grown on nutrient agar.

Preparation of standard bacterial suspension
Antibacterial testing of C.dactylon hydroalcoholic extract was carried out by determining Zone of Inhibition through Agar-Well Diffusion Method and calculating Minimum Inhibitory Concentration through Micro Dilution Assay Method. Five well-isolated colonies of each of the test microorganism viz. S. aureus, S. albus, E. coli and P. aeruginosa were transferred aseptically in the tubes filled with sterile saline and then centrifuged thoroughly. The bacterial suspensions thus obtained were compared with the 0.5 McFarland standard. 0.5 McFarland was prepared by adding 0.5 ml of a 1.175% (w/v) barium chloride dihydrate (BaCl2·2H2O) solution to 99.5 ml of 1% (v/v) sulfuric acid. McFarland standard was checked by using a spectrophotometer with a 1-cm light path. The absorbance
at the wavelength of 625 nm was found to be 0.09, which was within the limit of the standard absorbance of 0.08 to 0.1. A 0.5 McFarland adjusted suspension gives a count of 10⁷ colony forming units (CFU)/ml.

**Determination of zone of inhibition by agar-well diffusion method**

Four set of three sterile nutrient agar plates were taken for the study of zone of inhibition of the four test microorganisms. Agar plates were then inoculated with the respective test organisms. Three holes of 6 mm diameter were bored in the medium of each plate. Out of three holes, one hole was filled with Ciprofloxacin solution of 5 μg/ml concentration as the positive control, another hole with 500 μg/ml concentration of hydroalcoholic extract solution of *C. dactylon* as test while third hole was filled with the hydroalcoholic solution (blank) and was kept as negative control. Plates were then incubated at 37°C for 24 hrs. After the incubation time period, the plates were examined for the presence of zone of inhibition⁸⁻¹¹.

**RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

Result of antibacterial activity of crude extract of *C. dactylon* by agar-well diffusion method is shown in Table 1. From the results of zone of inhibition (Table 1), it was revealed that the hydroalcoholic extract of *C. dactylon* possess an effective and equipotent antibacterial activity against both gram positive and gram negative bacteria. Result of antibacterial activity of crude extract of *C. dactylon* by micro-dilution method is shown in Table 2. From the results of minimum inhibitory concentration (Table 2), it was observed that almost all tested bacterial strains were found sensitive towards the hydroalcoholic extract of *C. dactylon*.

The phytochemical tests of hydroalcoholic extract of *C. dactylon* showed presence of various phytoconstituents like alkaloids, carbohydrates, flavonoids, glycosides, proteins/amino acids, phytosterols and terpenes. Further studies are required to separate the active constituents and to evaluate their antibacterial activity.

**CONCLUSION**

The hydroalcoholic extract *C. dactylon* demonstrated a broad-spectrum of antibacterial activity against both gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria. This activity of the plant extract may be possibly due to phytoconstituents present in it. Bioactive compounds from the plant can therefore be used in the formulation of antimicrobial agents for the treatment of various bacterial infections. Thus the present experiment from the hydroalcoholic extract of *C. dactylon* has been scientifically proven to be beneficial as an antibacterial agent against specific bacterial infections.

**REFERENCES**


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**Table 1: Antibacterial Activity of Crude Extract of *Cynodon Dactylon* by Agar-Well Diffusion Method**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concentration</th>
<th><em>S. aureus</em></th>
<th><em>S. albus</em></th>
<th><em>E. coli</em></th>
<th><em>P. aeruginosa</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Positive Control</td>
<td>5 μg/ml</td>
<td>24 ± 0.31</td>
<td>21 ± 0.28</td>
<td>28 ± 0.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test (C. dactylon extract)</td>
<td>500 μg/ml</td>
<td>13 ± 0.17</td>
<td>11 ± 0.15</td>
<td>21 ± 0.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative Control</td>
<td>60:40 ratio</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NA= No Activity, All values are Mean ± Standard Deviation, N=3 (the experiment was performed in triplicate)

**Table 2: Antibacterial Activity of Crude Extract of *Cynodon Dactylon* by Micro-Dilution Assay Method**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (μg/ml)</th>
<th><em>S. aureus</em></th>
<th><em>S. albus</em></th>
<th><em>E. coli</em></th>
<th><em>P. aeruginosa</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Positive Control</td>
<td>0.315</td>
<td>0.156</td>
<td>0.019</td>
<td>0.625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test (C. dactylon extract)</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>62.5</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative Control</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NA= No Activity

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