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## **A study of some Iraqi Medicinal plants for their spasmolytic and; Antibacterial activities**

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### **Abstract**

**Objective:** Medicinal plants have been used in traditional medicine in Iraq for the treatment of urinary tract disease; The crude extract of thirteen plants were studied in vitro for their possible spasmolytic effects, and antibacterial activity

**Methods:** Antibacterial sensitivity test disks were prepared from the aqueous extract of the tested plants, and from the oil of *Nigella sativa*. Isolated rabbit jejunum was set up in tyrod's solution, and the effect of extracts on the height of intestinal contraction was measured

**Results:** only *Asparagus officinalis*, and *Apium graveolens* showed a wide zone of inhibition of *E.coli* growth in concentration of 5%, while oil of *Nigella sativa* showed only a narrow zone of inhibition in concentration of 10%.All test plants caused relaxation of spontaneous contractions of isolated smooth muscle except *Citrullus colocynthis* schard which increased the height, and the rate of contractions.

**Conclusions:** our data indicate that only *Asparagus officinalis*, and to less extend *Apium graveolens*, have antibacterial effect against *F.coli* ,and also have spasmolytic activity, while *Citrullus colocynthis* schard has neither antibacterial nor antispasmodic effects. The other test plants showed variable spasmolytic effect .The results support the traditional use of test plants except with *Citrullus colocynthis* schard in urinary tract diseases. Further studies may be done to investigate the effects of those extracts on related conditions such as urinary stones

**Key words:** spasmolytic, antibacterial, medicinal plants