

Ethological study of diabetic foot ulcer infection & anti-foot ulcer activity of aloe vera extract.

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ABSTRACT

Exploitation of drug use in the present days has become very drastic, especially in case multi- drug usage. Multi- drug usage is routinely been used on all living stocks; of course on human being, which has also reached even the neonatal stage. Sensitivity of tissue is increasing day- by- day. One final day there might be a revolution where the drugs will not show any sensitivity. Thus, this can be avoided or it can be replaced by herbal products. In the present work, the exudates (sample) or pus culture of diabetic foot ulcer patients were used in the study were carefully collected in sterile moist cotton swabs and immediately dipped into nutrient broth. Three different medium namely Nutrient agar, Teepol agar and Blood agar were used in the present experimental studies. Four different pathogenic organisms were isolated. Aloe barbadensis was used to study the effect of plant extract as an anti-foot ulcerative. Four different solvents were taken namely Ethanol, Methanol, Chloroform, Acetone and Water as the fifth mixture, with five different concentrations (500, 250, 125 and 62.5mg/ml). Aloe vera juice and gel are known to contain the anthraquinone aloe emodin which would have brought the antimicrobial activity