

## Original Research Article

### ANTIMICROBIAL POTENTIAL OF *Pelargonium citrosum* AND *Rosmarinus officinalis* ESSENTIAL OILS.

#### ABSTRACT

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Essential oils derived from aromatic plants have exhibited biological properties and can be used to prevent and treat human diseases. The goal of this work was to investigate the antibacterial and antifungal potential of the essential oils extracted from *R. officinalis* and *P. citrosum* against Gram-positive bacteria (*Staphylococcus aureus*, *Bacillus subtilis*) and Gram-negative bacteria (*Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Escherichia coli*) and fungus (*Candida albicans*). The antimicrobial activities of the *R. officinalis* and *P. citrosum* essential oils were carried out using the Disk diffusion method. The results indicated that the essential oils from *P. citrosum* had antimicrobial activity against *Bacillus subtilis* and *Escherichia coli* and *Candida albicans* at a low concentration of 0.5 % v/v and that the activity was concentration dependent. Essential oil from *R. officinalis* on the other hand showed effective antimicrobial activity against *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Candida albicans*. *P. citrosum* was found to be more effective than Nitrofuractoin and Gentamicin drugs against *Staphylococcus aureus* at a higher concentration of 6% v/v. *R. officinalis* oil extracts also demonstrated similar trends and were comparable to the positive controls against the tested microbes. It was therefore concluded that *R. officinalis* and *P. citrosum* plant extracts were effective against the tested antimicrobial agents and have potential to be used against the tested microbes.

**Key words:** Essential Oil, Extract, Chemical Composition, Antimicrobial Activity, *P. citrosum* and *R. officinalis*

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## INTRODUCTION

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Although the antimicrobial properties of essential oils and their components have been reviewed in the past (Shelef, 1983; Nychas, 1995), the mechanism of action has not been studied in great detail. Considering the large number of different groups of chemical compounds present in essential oils, it is most likely that their antibacterial activity is not attributable to one specific mechanism (Burt, 2004).

Growth of microorganisms in food may cause spoilage or foodborne disease (Del Campo *et al.*, 2000). Synthetic additives have been widely used. The trend is to decrease their use because of the growing concern among consumers about such chemical additives. Consequently, search for natural additives, especially of plant origin, has notably increased in the recent years. Therefore, the development and application of natural products with both antioxidants and antimicrobial activities especially in meat products may be necessary and useful to prolong their storage shelf life and potential for preventing food diseases (Fernandez-Lopez *et al.*, 2004).

Rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*) originally grown in Southern Europe. Its herb and oils are commonly used as spice and flavoring agents in food processing for its desirable flavor, high antioxidant activity and as antimicrobial agent (Lo *et al.*, 2002; Ouattara *et al.*, 1997). Moreno *et al.* 2006) reported that Rosemary plants were rich sources of phenolic compounds with high antimicrobial activity against both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria. High percent of the antimicrobial activity was attributed to carnosic acid and carnosol. It is clear that Rosemary extracts have bioactive properties, but their antimicrobial activities have not been extensively studied. Antimicrobial activities of plant essential oils have been known for centuries, but their strong flavor limited their use in food (Del Campo *et al.*, 2000). Rosemary contains a number of phytochemicals including rosmarinic acid, camphor, caffeic acid, ursolic acid, betulinic acid,

carnosic acid and carnosol (vallverdu-Queralt et al., 2013). In traditional medicine extracts and essentials oil from flowers and leaves are used in the belief that they may be used to treat a variety of disorders. (vallverdu-Queralt *et al.*, 2013).

*Pelargonium citrosum* is a species indigenous to Southern Africa, especially in the Cape Town region, belonging to the Geraniaceae family, which was introduced in the Mediterranean part of Europe since the beginning of the eighteenth century (Pepeljnjak *et al.*, 2005). *Pelargonium citrosum* has a woody, straight stem with branches; its leaves are usually alternate, palmately lobed or pinnate, often on long stalks, and sometimes with light or dark pattern; covered with short, rough hairs, which give the plant a strong, pleasant rose-like scent. The erect stems bear five-petaled flowers in umbel-like clusters. The flower has a single symmetry plane which distinguishes it from the Geranium flower, which has radial symmetry.

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

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### **Sample collection and extraction**

The leaves of *Pelargonium citrosum* and *Rosmarinus officinalis* were collected from Githunguri in Kiambu County, Kenya. The fresh leaves were washed with running tap water and cut into small pieces, air dried at room temperature then pulverized with an in-house mechanical blender. Extraction of essential oils from the ground plant samples was done through hydro-distillation using Clevenger apparatus. The condensed extract was extracted with n-hexane and filtered using Whatman® grade 1 filter paper containing anhydrous Sodium Sulphate to remove any traces of water. The solvent was then removed using a rotary evaporator and the collected essential oil weighed into smaller amber covered vials and stored at 4°C ready for antibacterial and antifungal activities.

## **Antimicrobial assay**

The microorganisms used in this work were: Gram-negative bacteria (*Pseudomonas aeruginosa* ATCC 27853, *Escherichia coli* ATCC 25992), Gram-positive bacteria (*Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC 25923, *Bacillus subtilis*) and fungi (*Candida albicans* ATC 10231). Nutrient Agar plates were used for the bacteria and yeast cultures. Seeding the culture medium under aseptic conditions was made with a sterilized platinum loop and was followed by incubation.

Disk diffusion method was used to study antimicrobial activity. Paper discs impregnated with the essential oils were placed in Petri dishes on an Agar culture media incubated at 37°C for 24 hours, to allow diffusion of the sample into the agar. Following this procedure, zones of growth inhibition were measured. Eight repetitions of the experiment were made in order to evaluate the antimicrobial and antifungal activity of the tested products.

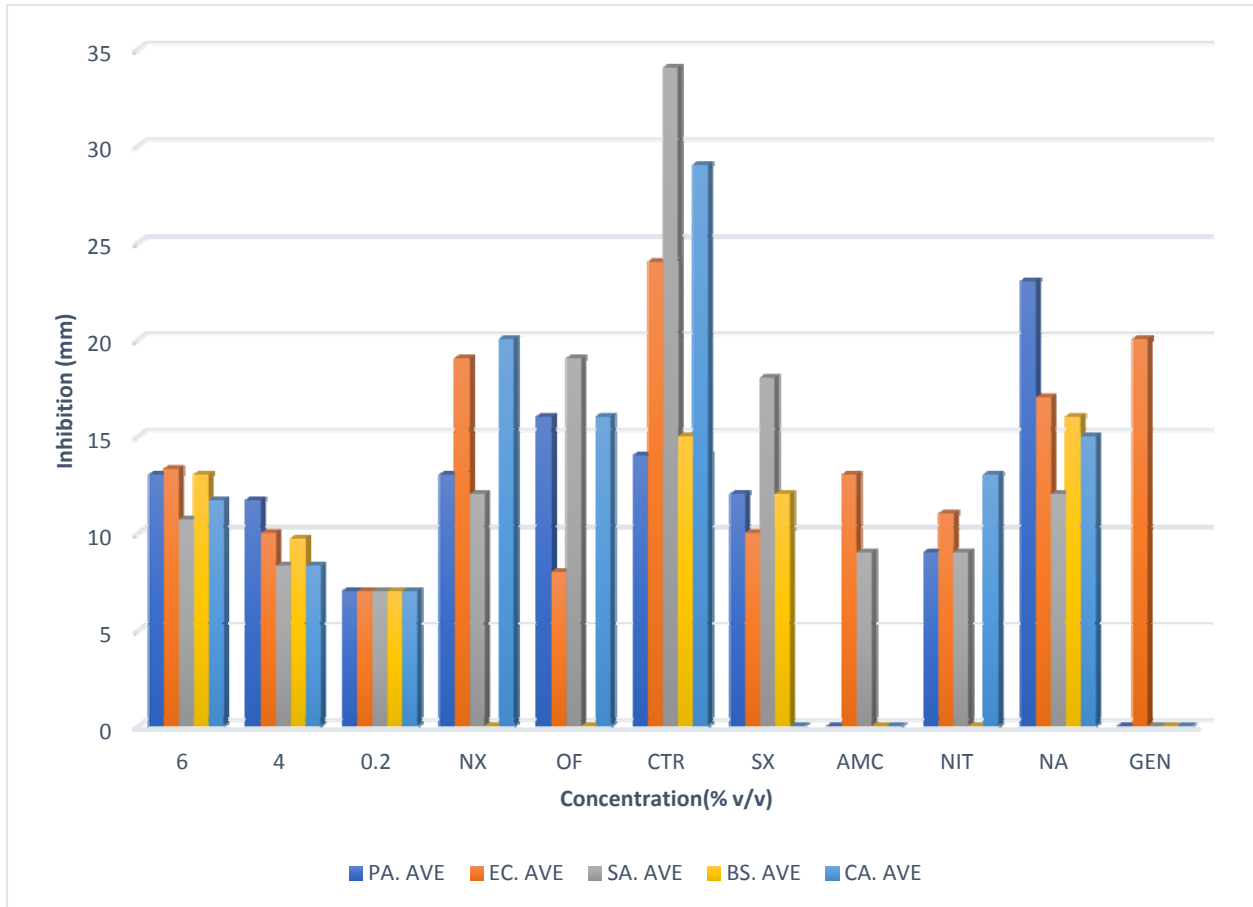
The antimicrobial effect was tested in comparison with reference antibacterial substances (or positive controls), used as microcapsules for antibiograms: Norfloxacin (NX), Ofloxacin (OF), Ceftriaxone (CTR), Sulphamethoxazole (SX), Amoxylclar (AMC), Nitrofuractoin (NIT), Nalidixic acid (NA) and Gentamicin (GEN).

## **Results and discussion**

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The antimicrobial activity (zones of inhibition) of *Rosmarinus officinalis* extracts against *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Bacillus subtilis*, and *Candida albicans* are shown in figure 1 below.

**Figure 1: Antimicrobial activity of *Rosmarinus officinalis* essential oils**

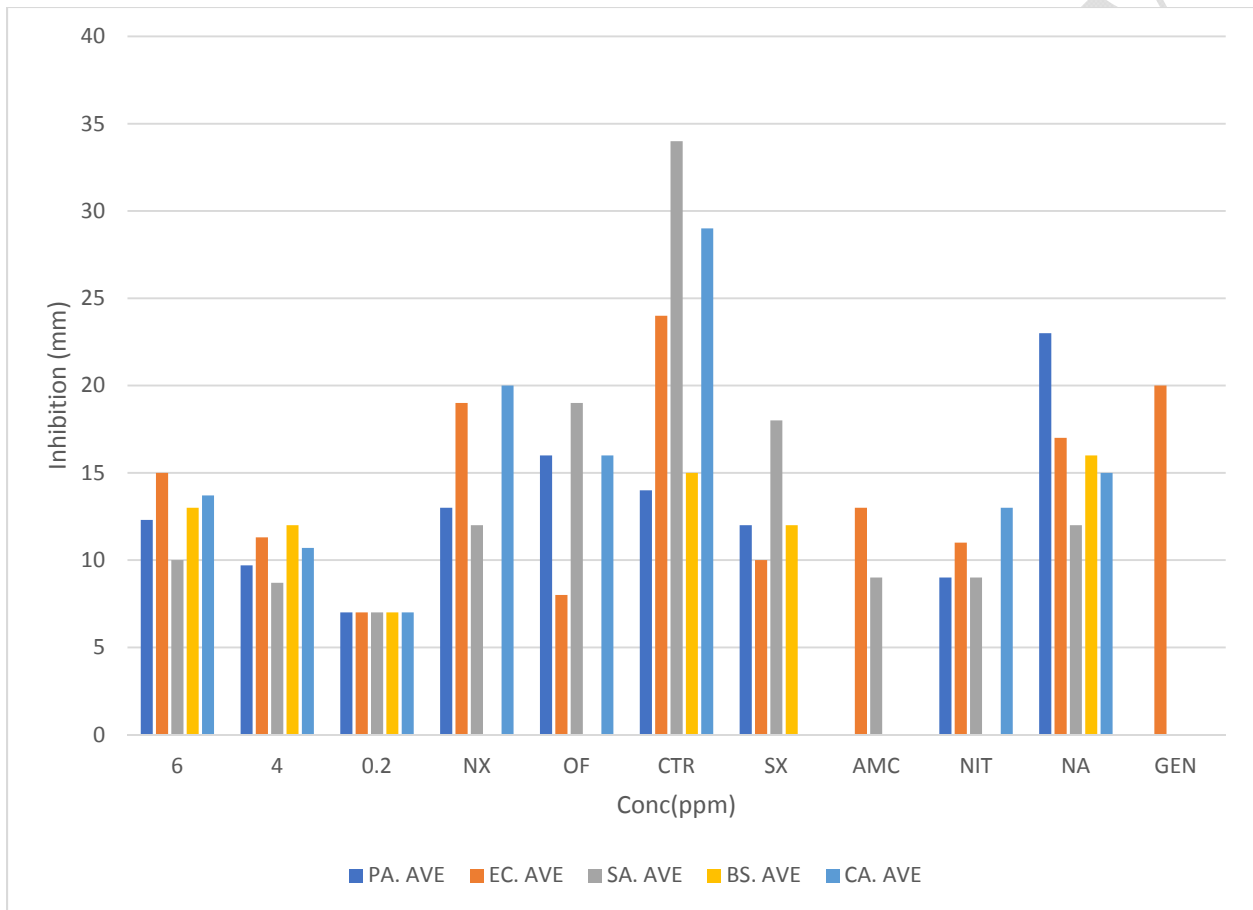


**Key:** PA; *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, EC: *Escherichia coli*, SA: *Staphylococcus aureus*, BS: *Bacillus subtilis*, and CA: *Candida albicans*, NX-Norfloracin, OF-Ofloxacin, CTR- Ceftriaxone, SX- Sulphamethoxazole, AMC- Amoxylclar, NIT- Nitrofuractoin, NA- Nalidixic acid, GEN- Gentamicin.

*R. officinalis* extract gave the highest zone of inhibition against *Escherichia coli* at a concentration of 6%v/v. The lowest effective concentration was 0.5%v/v against *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Escherichia coli* at  $7.3 \pm 0.6$  mm inhibition zone diameter while the effective concentrations against *Staphylococcus aureus* was 3%v/v and 2% v/v for *Bacillus subtilis* and *Candida albicans* respectively.

Figure 2 below shows the antimicrobial activity of *P. citrosum* essential oils against *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Bacillus subtilis*, and *Candida albicans*

**Figure 2: Antimicrobial activity of *P. citrosum* essential oils**



**Key:** PA; *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, EC: *Escherichia coli*, SA: *Staphylococcus aureus*, BS: *Bacillus subtilis*, and CA: *Candida albicans*, NX-Norfloracin, OF-Ofloxacin, CTR- Ceftriaxone, SX- Sulphamethoxazole, AMC- Amoxylclar, NIT- Nitrofuractoin, NA- Nalidixic acid, GEN- Gentamicin.

At a concentration of 6% v/v, the zone of inhibition diameter against *Escherichia coli* was 15.0 ±1.0 mm compared to inhibition zone diameter of 10.0 ±1.0 mm for *Staphylococcus aureus*. Similar trends were observed, whereby *R. officinalis* and *P. citrosum* oils were effective at low concentrations of 0.5% v/v against *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Escherichia coli* and *Bacillus subtilis*, and at a concentration of 2% v/v, against *Candida albicans* and 3% v/v against *Staphylococcus aureus*.

At 6%v/v concentration, the inhibition zone diameter measured for *P. citrosum* oils against *Staphylococcus aureus* was higher than for positive controls, namely, Nitrofuractoin and Gentamicin drugs. The antimicrobial activity of *Pelargonium citrosum* against *Bacillus subtilis* was found to be higher than that exhibited by Sulphamethoxazole, Norfloxacin, Amoxylclar and Ofloxacin. *R. officinalis* oils also demonstrated similar trends as the standards against various microbes, for instance, at 6%v/v, the zone of inhibition of *R. Officinalis* against *Escherichia coli* was 15.0 ±1.0 mm, which was slightly higher than that of Norfloxacin, Sulphamethoxazole, Nitrofuractoin and Nalidixic acid standards.

These findings were similar to those found by other researchers, that is, the antibacterial activity of Rosemary extracts against *Listeria* strains in a study by Tanja et al., (2008) that showed that the Rosemary extracts had the antilisterial activity against all of the eleven strains which were tested. According to Moreno et al., (2006) Rosemary plants are rich sources of phenolic compounds with high antioxidative and antimicrobial properties.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

The penetration of new, natural, antimicrobial and antifungal agents, without negative impact on the environment, as substitutes to those obtained by chemical synthesis is a lasting necessity and

also a challenge to scientists. The biological properties revealed by *P. citrosum* and *R. officinalis* in this study validates their potential commercial exploitation in industry. However, more research should be done to ascertain the safety of these essential oils for use as antimicrobial agents.

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