17/08

# EFFECTIVENESS OF HERBAL AND CONVENTIONAL MEDICINE IN THE TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA CAUSED BY STREPTOCOCUS PNEUMONIAE: INVITRO STUDY


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**SUBMITTED TO:** THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SCIENCES AND BIOTECHNOLOGY, KENYA POLY TECHNIC UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIRMENT OF THE DIPLOMA IN PHARMACEUTICAL TECHNOLOGY

**EXAM SERIES: NOVEMBER 2008**

# ABSTACT

Streptococcal pneumonia is a disease of the lungs which is caused by organism called *streptococcal pneumoniae*. The disease affects people of all ages and is treated by use of antibiotics which comprises conventional as well as herbal medicine. Despite this, the morbidity and mortality rate of this disease is still high world wide.

The aim of this research was to carry out an in vitro test of various mostly used conventional drugs and some prominent herbal medicines which are used to treat this disease in Kenya. The research was done at Kenya medical research institute (KEMRI) microbiology lab in conjunction with Kenyatta hospital.

Three organisms was used to in the sensitivity test which included standard organism (ATCC® 49619), clinical isolate I from KEMRI and clinical isolate II from Kenyatta National hospital. Graphs, tables and pictures were used to tabulate the results.

Cefaclor and Chloramphenical had the highest sensitivity and showed no development of resistance. The other three Cephalosporins tested and Amoxicillin, Co-amoxiclavin and Meropenem were sensitive while Ampicillin,Eryrtrhomycin and Tetracycline showed some resistance; Cotrimoxazole being the least sensitive . All herbal medicine tested were not effective.

There is there fore a need to monitor the sensitivity pattern of conventional drugs for any development of resistance while herbal drugs should be evaluated for their sensitivity against streptococcal pneumoniae