TITLE: INIBITORY POTENTIAL OF DRIED RAW EXTRACT OF *Cnidoscolus quercifolius* Pohl's (FAVELA) LEAVES

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ABSTRACT:

Cnidoscolus quercifolius Pohl, commonly known as favela, is one of the species of the caatinga biome, belonging to the *Euphorbiaceae* family, being among one of the largest, complex and diversified families, found all over the world and in the most varied types of vegetation and habitats, designated as a xerophytic plant, comprising about 64 genres and 940 species. It has an immense source of compounds of great biological activity, where its use occurs mainly in the treatment of infectious diseases. The favela has several pharmacological actions, such as analgesic, anti-inflammatory, antibiotic, diuretic and cicatrizing function. The present study objectives to evaluate the Inhibitory Power (PI) of the favela against the bacteria *Escherichia coli, Bacillus cereus, Staphylococcus aureus, Klebsiella, Salmonella, Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Streptococcus agalactiae*. The test was carried out with sterile materials, the antibiotic used was Amoxicillin, where the bacteria was ringed suspended in 7mL of saline, inserted into test tubes and then swabbed with the solution. Each bacterium was harvested in Petri dishes containing the Mueller-Hinton agar vehicle, and the sowing was done in the form of a carpet. The wells were filled with 50µL of the extract dilution representing the concentrations of 50%, 25%, 12.5% and 6.25% in relation to the initial sample of 0.5g dry crude extract. Then, the solution were placed in the oven at 37 ° C for 18 hours. The evaluation was done verifying, with the help of a ruler, the diameter of the halo formed around the disk containing the extract. Where the favela leaves extract did not present inhibitory action in any of the concentrations tested against the strains used, therefore, the sample did not present halos formation, representing that the analyzed extract does not present antibiotic action, making it impossible to use this plant for therapeutic purposes in humans.

Keywords: antibiotic, *Cnidoscolus quercifolius,* extract, inhibitory, leaf.

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