

extracts showed moderate inhibition against pathogenic bacteria and fungi in the ABST and AFST assay. In well diffusion method the highest antibacterial activity of both fungal crude extracts were recorded against *Bacillus* sp. and mean diameter of inhibition zones were 27 ± 1 mm and 18.34 ± 0.58 mm respectively. In disc diffusion method crude extract of fungal sp. gave the highest antibacterial activity against *Bacillus* sp. with a diameter of inhibition 24.34 ± 0.58 mm where crude extract 2 gave the highest antibacterial activity against *S. typhi* (15 mm). Lowest MIC and MBC of both of crude extracts were recorded against *Bacillus* sp. as 19.53 mg/L and 39.06 mg/L for crude extract 01 and 78.125 mg/L and 312.50 mg/L for crude extract 02 respectively.

Conclusion: It was found that the recorded two fungal sp. (morphologically identified) showed antibacterial and antifungal properties against test pathogenic organisms.

PP27

Human, cattle and goat blood as substitutes for sheep blood in blood-supplemented culture media

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Objectives: To compare performance of human, cattle, goat and sheep blood in blood supplemented culture media

Methods: Two clinical isolates and one standard strain of *Streptococcus pyogenes*, *Streptococcus agalactiae*, *Streptococcus pneumoniae* and *Haemophilus influenzae* were tested for growth, identification characteristics and antibiotic susceptibilities on different types of blood agars and performance compared.

Results: All tested organisms gave similar isolation rates in all four blood agars. *H. influenzae* colony sizes in human and sheep blood were similar but smaller on goat and cattle blood. Colony sizes of other three organisms in cattle and goat blood were similar to sheep blood but human blood gave noticeably smaller colonies. *S. pyogenes* and *S. agalactiae* gave equally large zones of beta-hemolysis and *S. pneumoniae* gave obvious alpha-hemolysis in goat, cattle and sheep blood. Both types of hemolysis were faint in human blood. Goat, cattle and sheep blood showed typical results for *S. agalactiae* and *Listeria monocytogenes* in CAMP test. Human blood gave negative results for CAMP. All four blood agars gave comparable results in satellitism test, bacitracin and optochin sensitivity tests. Sheep and human chocolate agars were inferior to *Haemophilus* test medium for Anti Bacterial Susceptibility Test (ABST). *H. influenzae* inhibitory zones were unreadable on goat and cattle blood. ABST results were equivalent but goat blood gave hazy, irregular zone margins for other organisms.

Conclusions: Cattle and goat blood show comparable performance to sheep blood in growth and identification of common fastidious pathogens other than *H. influenzae*. Human blood is inferior to other three.

PP29

Total phenolic content and antioxidant potential of *Barringtonia asiatica* seed kernel extracts

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Objectives: The crude methanolic extract (CME) of *Barringtonia asiatica* seed kernel and a fraction obtained with medium pressure liquid chromatography (MPLC) of the CME were positive for brine shrimp assay and had shown cytotoxicity. This study aimed to assess the total phenol content (TPC) and antioxidant potential of crude *B. asiatica* CME and brine shrimp positive fraction.

Methods: The CME was obtained by extracting seed kernel powder (15 g) in methanol (40 mL) for 24 hrs and drying. CME was subjected to MPLC and the brine shrimp positive fraction obtained. Assays (ABTS-(2,2'-azinobis (3-ethylbenzothiazoline 6-sulfonate)), DPPH-(2,2- diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl) and FRAP-(ferric