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Evaluation of Phytochemical Variation, Antioxidant and Antimicrobial Potential of Three Sudanese Traditional Medicinal Plants

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Approximately 80% of the rural population in developing countries rely on traditional medicinal plants for their health care needs. As a result, people have developed their indigenous knowledge of these traditional medicines through their experiences and daily observations. The growing usage of medicinal and aromatic plants in the pharmaceutical, food, beverage and other industries has led to an increase in the commercial value of these plants. Khella (*Ammi visnaga* L.), Mustard (*Brassica nigra*) and Bladder dock (*Rumex vesicarius* L.), commonly known in Arabic as "Humaidah" used in traditional medicine in Sudan. The proposed research aims at determining of active components in plant extracts, identifying of antioxidants and evaluating of effectiveness of extracts as antimicrobial agents. The expected results would be to identify the phytochemicals in each plant and establish ways the main active ingredients that act against the drug-resistant microbes can be incorporated in today's medicine and or ways to utilize these plants to fight the microbes.

Keywords: Phytochemicals; Khella; Mustard; Bladder dock.