A B S T R A C T

Aqueous extracts of fifteen common Philippine plants were screened for their antidermatophytic properties. These were Mangifera indica L., Persea americana Mill., Psidium guajava L., Jasminum sambac L., Raphanus sativus, Sandoricum koetjape (Burm.) (f.) Merr., Bixa orellana L., Lycopersicum lycopersicon (L.) Karsten, Impatiens balsamina L., Moringa oleifera Lam., Coleus sp. Averrhoa carambola L., Bidens pilosa L., Cassia alata L. and Datura metel L.

At 1:2.6 dilution Bidens pilosa, S. koetjape, C. alata, I. balsamina, P. guajava, and M. indica showed fungicidal activities against the test dermatophytes - Trichophyton rubrum, Microsporum canis and pidermophyton floccosum. P. americana was also fungicidal to M. canis and E. floccosum but only fungistatic against T. rubrum.

Also at 1:2.6 dilution, Datura metel, A. carambola and M. oleifera were fungicidal to E. floccosum and M. canis . The extracts of D. metel, A. carambola and M. oleifera also caused a statistically significant

reduction in the diameter of the colony in T. rubrum the colony being 1- 27%, 50% and 2-27% of the control respectively. Coleus sp. and J. sambac were both fungicidal to E. floccosum and M. canis. However, at 0.05 level of confidence the reduction in colony diameter of T. rubrum caused by J. sambac was not significant.Coleus sp. did not show any inhibitory action on the growth of T. rubrum. Lycopersicon lycopersicum reduced the size of the colony growth to 84% of the control in T. rubrum although this was not statistically significant. Lycopersicon lycopersicum was fungicidal to M. canis.

Raphanus sativus was fungicidal to T. rubrum and M. canis.

Bixa orellana significantly (a = 0.05) reduced the diameter of the E. floccosum colony growth to 67% of the control; T. rubrum colony diameter was also significantly reduced (a = 0.05) to 25% of the control. Bixa orellana did not affect the growth of M. canis.