

**Aims:** To investigate Crude methanol extracts of 13 medicinal plants obtained through an ethnobotanical survey against 4 strains of mycobacteria (*Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, *M. kansasii*, *M. fortuitum* and *M. smegmatis*), *Salmonella typhi*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Escherichia coli*, *Klebsiella pneumonia* and *Candida albicans*.

**Materials and Methods:** Antimycobacterial susceptibility tests were carried out using BACTEC MGIT 960 system. Evaluation of antibacterial, antifungal and phytochemical properties was done using standard procedures.

**Results and Discussion:** All the plant extracts inhibited mycobacterial growth at 2.0 mg/mL. *Carissa edulis* and *Vernonia amygdalina* were the most potent against *M. smegmatis* and *M. fortuitum*, completely inhibiting their growth (Zero GUs) at all concentrations used. *Toddalia asiatica* had high inhibitory activity (Zero GUs) against *M. tuberculosis* and *M. kansasii* at all concentrations used. There was a significant difference on general antibacterial results of the extracts at  $P \leq 0.05$  against other test cultures. The most potent antibacterial extract was from *Toddalia asiatica* with an MIC and MBC of 9.375 mg/mL. *Carissa edulis* and *Momordica charantia* both produced MICs and MBCs of 37.5 mg/mL against *S. typhi* and *S. aureus*. *Lantana camara* produced MICs and MBCs of 37.5 mg/mL against both *S. aureus* and *P. aeruginosa*. Preliminary phytochemistry identified six phytochemicals with flavonoids being found in all extracts.

**Conclusion:** The data suggests that methanolic extracts of some of the plant species can be used against several microbial agents. Further work on them is underway.