



Evaluate the Anti-Fungal Effects of *Zataria multiflora* Extract on *Candida albicans* Isolated from Patients in Zabol

Khadije Rezaie Keikhaie,¹ Saphora Bazi,^{2,*} Saeedeh Ghorbani,³ Javad Roustakhiz,⁴ and Zahra Shahi⁵

¹Obstetrics and Gynecology Department, Maternal and Fetal Health Research Center, Zabol University of Medical Sciences, Zabol, Iran

²Department of Biology, Payam Noor University, Tehran, Iran

³Department of Biology, Faculty of Science, Payam Noor, University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran

⁴Higher Educational Complex of Saravan, Saravan, Iran

⁵Department of Microbiology, Islamic Azad University, Kerman Branch, Kerman, Iran

*Corresponding author: Saphora Bazi, Department of Biology, Payam Noor University, P. O. Box: 19395-3697- Tehran, Iran. E-mail: safura.bazzi@yahoo.com

Received 2017 July 30; Revised 2017 September 02; Accepted 2017 October 10.

Abstract

Background: The overgrowing resistance of the species of candida toward anti-fungus drugs has necessitated the use of compounds with antifungal features. Some plants have antimicrobial features due to their polyphenols components. This paper aims at exploring the anti-fungus effects of *Zataria multiflora* against *Candida albicans*.

Methods: A total of 20 g of the dried and pounded leaves of the *Zataria multiflora* was used and its extract was prepared in the rotary device. Various concentrations of all extracts were prepared in the 96 cell microplate. MIC and diameter of the inhibitory shield were measured by dilution method and agar disk, respectively.

Results: The *Zataria multiflora* extract showed good antifungal effects against *Candida albicans* sample. Therefore, this plant extract can replace chemical drugs and be used against candida-caused infection upon completion of this research trend.

Conclusions: In the present study the principles of the extract, different methods of minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC), and mode of action of the extract are discussed.

Keywords: Antifungal Effects, Extract, *Zataria multiflora*, *Candida albicans*

1. Background

Candida albicans are a natural fungus in the body of animals and humans. This fungus, depending on the nature of the host, creates 2 groups of infections: surface infections that are seen in healthy people and deep infections (such as: pulmonary, digestive, urinary, and candida) occur in people with severe immune deficiency. Candidiasis is recognized as the most common invasive fungal infection in patients. Most infections are caused by *Candida albicans* with an internal source and approximately 60% to 90% of the relevant infections have been isolated. Most people get this fungus at birth as they pass through the delivery channel. *Candida albicans* live in the body in balance with other microorganisms and it is a common saprophyte on mucosal surfaces, especially the mouth, digestive system and vagina, however, various factors can upset this balance and can lead to active progressive symptomatic disease (1).

Vaginitis is a genital disease that accounts for over 10 million medical visits per year. The most common causes of vaginitis are bacteria. *Candida albicans* are the second leading cause of this infection. Also, the most com-

mon yeast isolated from the vagina is *Candida albicans* (85% to 90%), and it affects women with symptoms such as swelling, redness, burning, and itching of the lips of the vagina, as well as white secretions (2).

Candida infections should be treated due to the fact that they may be released in neutropenic patients with immunodeficiency. The treatment of such infections is a big challenge because the resistance of pathogens has risen to a number of medicine that are widely used (3).

Zataria multiflora is one of the most well-known herbs of mint. This plant is a plant with a height of 40 to 80 cm, green-white, fragrant, numerous stalks, resistant and firm, as well as gray-white or to slightly brownish skin. The leaf of *Zataria multiflora* is small and has a short petiole (4, 5).

Zataria multiflora has a drug use in traditional medicine of Iran and Europe. In general, phenolic compounds are responsible for the anti-bacterial properties of extracts and essential oils (6).

Zataria multiflora essential oils include carvacrol, thymol, and eugenol. Thymol has a scented smell as well as a spicy taste, and is an anti-fungal and antibacterial agent.

Thyme has analgesic and anti-convulsion properties. It increases the intelligence and perception and is effective in treating hepatic failure. In addition, it streams the blood and strengthens sexual and reproductive organs in the body (7).

The aim of this study was to evaluate the anti-fungal effects of *Zataria multiflora* on *C. albicans* isolated from patients in Zabol.

2. Methods

2.1. Plant Material

2.1.1. Sample Preparation

The leaves of *Zataria multiflora* was collected in Iran (Zabol, south-eastern, Iran). Samples were identified and approved by a botanist at the Kerman branch of the Islamic Azad University's Herbarium and were dried at room temperature. Samples were crashed and transferred into glass containers and were preserved for the extraction procedures, which were performed in the laboratory. The leaves of the herb were dried in the shadow down the appropriate status, were grinded in a grinder until homogenized to a good powder, and then maintained at room temperature for further studies (8).

Plant extraction herb extraction, was carried out using the maceration method. For this aim, 10 gr of dried powder of the *Z. multiflora* leaf was put in 0.5 lit Erlenmeyer flask containing 100 ml of ethanol, methanol, ethyl acetate, and chloroform extracts. The flask content was blended by applying a shaker in the room temperature with the speed of 130 rpm for 24 hours, and was then filtered from Whatman No. 2. The solvent was obsolete, and concentrated from the juice using a rotary evaporator (Heidolph, Germany), and was dried after being passed from a microbial filter with 0.45 micro meter pores in 60°C temperature for 2 days. The get extract was weighted and solved in DSMO solvent and was kept in the refrigerator in 4°C until being applied to the anti-fungal experiment.

2.1.2. Isolation of Fungal

Cross-sectional study was performed. *Fungal* clinicals were isolated from patients vaginas that were referred to the medicinal center using a sterile swab at the Amir Al-Momenin hospital, Zabol, south-eastern Iran during the years 2015 - 2016. They were examined at the Medical Science University, by a gynecologist and then quickly transferred to a sterile falcon tube comprising sterile water for further culture and including 2 solid culture medium: Sabouraud Dextrose Agar (Merck, Germany) was used for fungal culture and purification. One drop of fungi suspension was spread in a line across over the solid SDA medium

in plates. All plates were transferred to an incubator at 37°C and then tested after 24 hours of incubation. Growth individual colonies were cultured again on the solid medium and fresh colonies were used for purification and identification. Each purified colony was identified according to the standard clue based on morphological criteria. Isolates were kept up for further studies in -20°C (9). To prepare a suspension of fungal spores, a piece of *C. albicans* cultured on Sabouraud Dextrose Agar medium were transferred to liquid physiologic serum and kept in 37°C. After fungi growth in the liquid medium, the condensation of fungal suspension was measured using a spectrophotometer (Unico, USA) in 530 μm wavelength. Based on the get light absorption, a suspension with a concentration of 10⁶ cells/mL was adjusted.

The MIC (minimum inhibitory concentration) and MFC (minimum Fungistatic concentration) of the fungus were tested by using the dilution method.

The 96-cell microtitre plate was applied in this study. To this end, each broth of the plate was added 200 micro liters of Sabouraud Dextrose broth, 10 micro liters of suspension with concentration of 10⁶ cells per micro liters, and different amounts of the extract (1, 5, 10, 15, 20, and 50 micro liters). The experiment was done 3 times. The 96-cell plate was kept in 37°C for 24 hours.

To measure MFC, 10 mL of each broth was removed by the sampler, was transferred to the plates including Sabouraud Dextrose Agar, and was incubated for 24 hours at 37°C. The highest concentration inhibiting the development of *Candida albicans* was considered as MFC (Fungistatic) (10, 11).

2.2. Statistical Analysis

The mean values of studied parameters were derived from the measurements of 3 replicates and the "Standard Error" of the means was calculated. One-way ANOVA was applied to define the importance of the results between different therapy and then Duncan multiple range tests ($P < 0.05$) were carried out. All the statistical analyses were done using the statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) for Windows (version 18.0)

3. Results

The results of this study showed that the lowest inhibitory concentration of ethanol extract of thyme against *C. albicans* was 25 ppm, and the 3 levels of the fungus were inhibited at this concentration, while the highest inhibitory concentration was 200 ppm. Maximum fungicidal concentration (MFC) against *C. albicans* is 400 ppm, with 2 strains lost in this concentration. The lowest

inhibitory concentration of methanol extract of thyme against *Candida* fungus was 25 ppm, which a single strain was inhibited and the highest inhibitory concentration was 400 ppm, of which 2 strains were inhibited in this concentration. The lowest and highest inhibitory concentrations of thyme chloroform extract were 12.5 ppm and 100 ppm respectively, of which 2 and 4 strains were inhibited in these concentrations, while the maximum and minimum fungicidal concentration (MFC) was 25 ppm and 200 ppm. The lowest and highest inhibitory concentrations of thyme ethyl acetate extract were 6.25 ppm and 50 ppm, respectively, of which 2 and 3 strains were inhibited at these concentrations, while the maximum and minimum fungicidal concentration were 12.5 ppm and 100 ppm (Table 1).

The results of this study showed that the extract with different solvents inhibited the growth of the fungus, however, different solvents in different concentrations inhibited fungal growth so that the ethyl acetate extract had a better inhibitory effect.

4. Discussion

Candida albicans can be mentioned as opportunistic microorganisms that today cause contamination of medical equipment and common infections of the hospital, especially in those who have been hospitalized for a long time. Due to its specific physiological characteristics, this fungus can cause severe and deadly infections with contaminating medical equipment, such as urinary catheterization and intra-renal cancers as well as artificial inhalation devices, especially in those who have been hospitalized for surgery or burns (12).

Candida infections should be treated due to the fact that they may be released in patients with neutropenic and immune deficiency. The treatment of such infections is a big challenge because the resistance of pathogens has risen to a number of medicine that are widely used (13).

In this study, the inhibitory effect of *Zataria multiflora* extract on clinical strains of *Candida albicans* has been investigated.

The results indicated that *Zataria multiflora* have a significant anti-fungal effect, which can be attributed to composers such as carvacrol and thymol (14, 15). The antifungal activities in the present search have been reported before by other researchers (16-18).

In Akbari's study, the antifungal activity of thyme against *Candida albicans* isolated from susceptible and resistant to fluconazole was investigated and the results showed that thyme can prevent *Candida albicans* from growing in laboratory conditions (19). Based on the results of a study conducted by Zia et al., comparing the effect of thyme and morte extract with nystatin on inhibition

of *Candida albicans* growth, thyme extract can be used in combination with nystatin as an antifungal agent for the treatment of candidiasis. In addition, according to this study, by reducing the concentration of thyme in the culture medium, the degree of observation of the colonies resulting from the expansion of the dilutions of the *Candida albicans* suspension increased. Therefore, by decreasing the number of yeast cells in suspension, or increasing the dilution of yeast suspension, the number of colonies grown in culture media decreased (20).

In addition, the results of the study by Esfandiary et al., indicated that *Zataria multiflora* has high antifungal activity, which is due to the presence of effective compounds of this medicinal plant (21).

The study of Sharif Rohani, In vitro MIC of *Z. multiflora* essential oil versus *Candida albicans* and *Fusarium solani* get 0.004% and 0.008%, respectively. In addition, MFC of *Z. multiflora* essential oil against *C. albicans* and *F. solani* was 0.004% and 0.04%, respectively. The results demonstrate that 0.0002% dosage of *Z. multiflora* essential oil versus total count of fungi in sea water (salinity 39 ± 1 ppt) can decrease the increase of fungi after 6 hours and 0.0004%, 0.0008%, and 0.0016% dosages can decrease the total count of fungi in sea water (22).

It was demonstrated that the main parts with phenolic structures in *Z. multiflora*, such as carvacrol and thymol, have high activity versus examine *Candida species* (23). In Iran, Fataneh (24) and Mahmoudabadi et al. (25) demonstrated anti-*Candida* activity of carvacrol and thymol in 2 in-vitro studies. In the present study, these compounds (carvacrol and thymol) were found as 2 main components, which was in agreement with published data (26-28).

In the study of Rahimifard, the results display that *Zataria multiflora* essential oil exhibited a significant activity versus fungi and its MIC on *Candida albicans*, *Aspergillus niger*, and *Aspergillus flavus* were respectively 0.125, 0.125, and $0.125 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ (ppm) (29).

In the study of Moghim, the result show that the measured values of MIC, MIC50%, MIC90%, and MFC of *Z. multiflora* on the *C. albicans* were 0.13, 0.38, 0.74, and 1.03 mg/mL (30).

The study of Yaghoobi Khorasani, was to contrast the in vitro inhibitory agents of *Zataria multiflora* Boiss essential oil, Chlorhexidine and Sodium hypochlorite on the growth of *Enterococcus faecalis* and *Candida albicans*. The result show that the inhibition zone of 1% Sodium hypochlorite versus *Enterococcus faecalis* was of greatest diameter pursue, respectively by 0.2% Chlorhexidine, 0.1% Chlorhexidine, and 100 mg/mL concentration of *Zataria multiflora* essential oil, while 50 mg/mL concentration of this essential oil had the least effect on this microorganism. A total of 100 mg/mL concentration of *Zataria multi-*

Table 1. MIC Results of the *Zataria multiflora* Extract on Various *Candida albicans* Sample

Fungus Sample	MIC Ethanol	MIC Methanol	MIC Chloroform	MIC Ethyl Acetat
1	25	50	25	12.5
2	100	200	50	12.5
3	50	100	100	25
4	200	400	12.5	12.5
5	50	100	50	25
6	25	50	100	50
7	100	200	25	6.25
8	25	50	100	50
9	100	200	50	50
10	50	100	100	6.25
11	200	400	12.5	50
12	25	25	50	50

Table 2. MFC Results of the *Zataria multiflora* Extract on Various *Candida albicans* Sample

Fungus Sample	MFC Ethanol	MFC Methanol	MFC Chloroform	MFC Ethyl Acetat
1	50	100	50	25
2	200	400	100	25
3	100	200	200	50
4	400	400	25	25
5	100	100	100	25
6	50	100	200	100
7	200	200	50	12.5
8	50	100	200	100
9	200	400	100	100
10	100	200	200	12.5
11	400	400	25	50
12	50	50	100	200

flora essential oil was maximum efficient and *Candida albicans* followed respectively by 50 mg/mL concentration of this essential oil, 1% Sodium hypochlorite, 0.2% Chlorhexidine, and 0.1% Chlorhexidine, which demonstrate the least efficacy (31).

4.1. Conclusion

The present study confirms the usefulness of this extract as an antifungal agent; however, further research is required to evaluate the practical value of this plant before proving its therapeutic applications.

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thank Mr. Hasan Ahmadi from the University of Zabol for providing the research fa-

cilities.

Footnotes

Authors' Contribution: All authors had an equal role in designing, performing the experiments, statistical analyses, and manuscript writing.

Funding/Support: The current study was financially supported by the medicinal university, university of Zabol, Zabol, Iran.

References

1. Mengistie Z, Woldeamanuel Y, Asrat D, Adera A. Prevalence of bacterial vaginosis among pregnant women attending antenatal care in Tikur

- Anbessa University Hospital, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. *BMC Res Notes*. 2014;7:822. doi: [10.1186/1756-0500-7-822](https://doi.org/10.1186/1756-0500-7-822). [PubMed: [25409756](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25409756/)].
2. Ronsani MM, Mores Rymovicz AU, Meira TM, Trindade Gregio AM, Guariza Filho O, Tanaka OM, et al. Virulence modulation of *Candida albicans* biofilms by metal ions commonly released from orthodontic devices. *Microb Pathog*. 2011;51(6):421-5. doi: [10.1016/j.micpath.2011.08.007](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.micpath.2011.08.007). [PubMed: [21925586](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21925586/)].
 3. Begnami AF, Duarte MCT, Furletti V, Rehder VLG. Antimicrobial potential of *Coriandrum sativum* L. against different *Candida* species in vitro. *Food Chem*. 2010;118(1):74-7. doi: [10.1016/j.foodchem.2009.04.089](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foodchem.2009.04.089).
 4. Sajed H, Sahebkar A, Iranshahi M. *Zataria multiflora* Boiss. (Shirazi thyme)-An ancient condiment with modern pharmaceutical uses. *J Ethnopharmacol*. 2013;145(3):686-98. doi: [10.1016/j.jep.2012.12.018](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jep.2012.12.018).
 5. Lahooji A, Mirabolfathy M, Karami-Osboo R. Effect of *Zataria multiflora* and *Satureja hortensis* essential oils, Thymol and carvacrol on growth of *Fusarium graminearum* isolates and deoxynivalenol production (In Persian). *Iran J Plant Path*. 2010;46(1):11-3.
 6. Zhang Z, Liao L, Moore J, Wu T, Wang Z. Antioxidant phenolic compounds from walnut kernels (*Juglans regia* L.). *Food Chem*. 2009;113(1):160-5. doi: [10.1016/j.foodchem.2008.07.061](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foodchem.2008.07.061).
 7. Nakhai LA, Mohammadirad A, Yasa N, Minaie B, Nikfar S, Ghazanfari G, et al. Benefits of *Zataria multiflora* Boiss in Experimental Model of Mouse Inflammatory Bowel Disease. *Evid Based Complement Alternat Med*. 2007;4(1):43-50. doi: [10.1093/ecam/nel051](https://doi.org/10.1093/ecam/nel051). [PubMed: [17342240](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/17342240/)].
 8. Saeidi S, Amini Boroujeni N, Ahmadi H, Hassanshahian M. Antibacterial Activity of Some Plant Extracts Against Extended-Spectrum Beta-Lactamase Producing *Escherichia coli* Isolates. *Jundishapur J Microbiol*. 2015;8(2):15434. doi: [10.5812/jjm.15434](https://doi.org/10.5812/jjm.15434). [PubMed: [25793093](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25793093/)].
 9. Otang WM, Grierson DS, Ndip RN. Antifungal activity of *Arctotis arctoides* (L.f.) O. Hoffm. and *Gasteria bicolor* Haw. against opportunistic fungi associated with human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome. *Pharmacogn Mag*. 2012;8(30):135-40. doi: [10.4103/0973-1296.96564](https://doi.org/10.4103/0973-1296.96564). [PubMed: [22701287](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22701287/)].
 10. Levine HB. *Assay of antifungal drugs in experimental coccidioidomycosis. Proceedings of the Fifth International Conference on the Mycoses*. Scientific Publications No 396, Pan American Health Organization; 1980.
 11. Dehbashi Z, Forghani F, Sabbagh SK, Saeidi S. Comparative study of the effect of Eucalyptus extract on *Candida albicans* and human pathogenic bacteria. *J Herbal Drugs*. 2017;8(2):93-100. doi: [10.18869/jhd.8.2.93](https://doi.org/10.18869/jhd.8.2.93).
 12. Patenaude C, Zhang Y, Cormack B, Kohler J, Rao R. Essential role for vacuolar acidification in *Candida albicans* virulence. *J Biol Chem*. 2013;288(36):26256-64. doi: [10.1074/jbc.M113.494815](https://doi.org/10.1074/jbc.M113.494815). [PubMed: [23884420](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/23884420/)].
 13. Begnami AF, Duarte MCT, Furletti V, Rehder VLG. Antimicrobial potential of *Coriandrum sativum* L. against different *Candida* species in vitro. *Food Chem*. 2010;118(1):74-7. doi: [10.1016/j.foodchem.2009.04.089](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foodchem.2009.04.089).
 14. Ali MS, Saleem M, Ali Z, Ahmad VU. Chemistry of *Zataria multiflora* (Lamiaceae). *Phytochemistry*. 2000;55(8):933-6. [PubMed: [11140527](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/11140527/)].
 15. Shafiee A, Javidnia K. Composition of essential oil of *Zataria multiflora*. *Planta Med*. 1997;63(4):371-2. doi: [10.1055/s-2006-957707](https://doi.org/10.1055/s-2006-957707). [PubMed: [17252397](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/17252397/)].
 16. Sardari S, Amin G, Micetich RG, Daneshdabab M. Phytopharmaceuticals. Part 1. Antifungal Activity of Selected Iranian and Canadian Plants. *Pharmaceutical Biol*. 2008;36(3):180-8. doi: [10.1076/phbi.36.3.180.6348](https://doi.org/10.1076/phbi.36.3.180.6348).
 17. Sharif Rohani M. *Evaluation of antifungal effects of some plants essences as a possible replacement condition farm under with Malachite green in rainbow trout egg*. Tehran University; 2004.
 18. Rasooli I, Rezaei MB, Allameh A. Growth inhibition and morphological alterations of *Aspergillus niger* by essential oils from *Thymus eriocalyx* and *Thymus x-porlock*. *Food Control*. 2006;17(5):359-64. doi: [10.1016/j.foodcont.2004.12.002](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foodcont.2004.12.002).
 19. Akbari S. Antifungal activity of *Thymus vulgaris* L. and *Origanum vulgare* L. Against fluconazol-resistant and susceptible *Candida albicans* isolates (in Persian). *J Med Plants*. 2007;6(1):53-62.
 20. Zia MA, Bayat K, Saffari S. Effect of *Thymus vulgaris*, *Myrtus communis* and nystatin on *Candida albicans*. *J Gorgan Univ Med Sci*. 2014;15(4).
 21. Esfandiary MA, Mahmoudib S, Zaini F. In vitro antifungal activity of *Zataria multiflora* essential oil, fluconazole and ciclopirox olamine against non-albicans *Candida* species isolated from recurrent vulvovaginal candidiasis. *J Mycol Res*. 2015;2(1):3-8.
 22. Sharif RM, Dashtiannasab A, Ghaednia B, Mirbakhsh M, Yeganeh V, Vahabnezhad A. Investigation of the possibility use of *Zataria multiflora* (Avishan-e Shirazi) essence in control of fungal contamination of cultured shrimp, *Litopenaeus vannamei*. *J Fisheries Sci*. 2013;12(2):454-64.
 23. Pelczar MJ, Chan ECS, Krieg NR. *Microbiology, Control of microorganisms, the control of microorganisms by physical agents*. New York, USA: McGraw-Hill International; 1998. p. 469-509.
 24. Fataneh F. *Anti-fungal activity of Zataria multiflora extract in vitro*. Iran. Esfahan, Iran: Esfahan University of Medical Sciences; 1991.
 25. Mahmoudabadi AZ, Dabbagh MA, Fouladi Z. In vitro anti-*Candida* Activity of *Zataria multiflora* Boiss. *Evid Based Complement Alternat Med*. 2007;4(3):351-3. doi: [10.1093/ecam/nel099](https://doi.org/10.1093/ecam/nel099). [PubMed: [17965766](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/17965766/)].
 26. Hili P, Evans CS, Veness RG. Antimicrobial action of essential oils: the effect of dimethylsulphoxide on the activity of cinnamon oil. *Lett Appl Microbiol*. 1997;24(4):269-75. [PubMed: [9134774](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/9134774/)].
 27. Kim J, Marshall MR, Wei C. Antibacterial activity of some essential oil components against five foodborne pathogens. *J Agricultural Food Chem*. 1995;43(11):2839-45. doi: [10.1021/jf00059a013](https://doi.org/10.1021/jf00059a013).
 28. Mohagheghzadeh A, Shams-Ardakani M, Ghannadi A, Minaeian M. Rosmarinic acid from *Zataria multiflora* tops and in vitro cultures. *Fitoterapia*. 2004;75(3-4):315-21. doi: [10.1016/j.fitote.2004.01.017](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fitote.2004.01.017). [PubMed: [15158988](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/15158988/)].
 29. Rahimifard N, Shoeibi SH, Pakzad SR, Sabzevari O, Ajdary S, Haghighi S, et al. Antifungal Activity of the Native Essential Oil of *Zataria Multiflora* on *Candida Albicans*, *Aspergillus Niger* and *Aspergillus Flavus* from Iran. *Biomed Pharmacol J*. 2008;1(2).
 30. Moghim H, Taghipoor S, Shahinfard N, Kheiri S, Panahi R. Antifungal effects of *Zataria multiflora* and *Nigella sativa* extracts against *Candida albicans*. *J HerbMed Pharmacol*. 2015;4(4):138-41.
 31. Yaghooti Khorasani MM, Bahramabadi R, Moghbeli H. In vitro comparison of the antimicrobial efficacy of *Zataria multiflora*, Chlorhexidine and Sodium Hypochlorite against *Enterococcus faecalis* and *Candida albicans*. *J Res Dental Sci*. 2015;12(1).