OBJECTIVE

The increased incidence of systemic fungal and bacterial infection in the past two decades. Earlier, it was pathogenic dimorphic fungi and bacteria, which were known to cause systemic infections. However, starting from the 1960s, opportunistic fungi and bacteria started causing more number of infections, especially in the immune-compromised host. More recently, newer and less common fungal and bacterial agents are being increasingly associated with infection in immune-suppressed hosts.

Fungi and bacteria are extremely fit for survival as evidenced by their ubiquity in nature. However, of the estimated several hundred thousand species of fungi and bacteria, less than 150–200 were considered to be pathogens of humans. However, in recent years, fungi and bacteria are flourishing in man. The number of fungi and bacteria causing systemic disease. Up to 7% patients dying in teaching hospitals have invasive aspergillosis\textsuperscript{[28]}. *Candida spp.* accounts for 8–15% of nosocomial blood stream infections and fourth most common isolate of patients of intensive care unit. Specific patient groups have very high frequencies of fungal infections: 15% of allogenic hemopoietic stem-cell transplant recipients have a bacterial infection; about 20% of lung transplant recipients are colonized and infected; about 60% and 20% of AIDS patients have *Pneumocystis carinii* (jiroveci) pneumonia or esophageal candidiasis, respectively; cryptococcal meningitis is present in 30% of people with AIDS in Africa and southeast Asia and *Penicillium marneffei* infections are present in about 30% of people with AIDS in south-east Asia\textsuperscript{[29]}.

Thus the reason for the curability of diseases various medicinal and synthetic drugs had been selected in daily life to treat disease all over the world but again the matter of selecting these six natural plants only was that it have active quantity of constituent with a safer, eco friendly, natural, cheaper, and within the reach of the current medical community compare to synthetic and other medicinal compound and found that required activity of antimicrobial had been not reported. In the light aim was to determine the efficacy of medicinal drugs for fungal and bacterial diseases.