



pathogenes

Yellow nightshade plant, herbaceous plant, annual, short, long it is less than half a meter. Bacteria like *Escherichia coli*, *Salmonella typhimurium*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, and *Listeria innocua* are known as human pathogens and food contaminations. In this study we investigate the effect of Yellow nightshade fruit Methanolic and Ethanolic on the bacteria we mentioned above. After collecting the fruit this plant in late summer the Methanolic and Ethanolic extracts of this plant can be produced. For Methanolic and Ethanolic extracts there are different concentration rates (like 320, 160, 80, 40, 20, 10, 5, 2/5, 1/25, 0/62 mg/ml) which has been produced by microdilution Broth method in BHI medium and culturation in Mueller Hinton Agar medium. The minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) and minimum bactericidal concentration (MBC) have been determined with two methods of visual monitoring and optical density (OD) with use of Elisa Reader. The results have shown that Ethanolic extract of Yellow nightshade fruit with minimum inhibitory concentration for *E. coli* and *L. innocua* 320 mg / ml for *S. typhimurium* 160 mg / ml and *Staphylococcus aureus* 80 mg / ml and the minimum bactericidal concentration (MBC) for bacteria *Staphylococcus aureus* 80 mg / ml for *Salmonella* 160 mg / ml for *Listeria innocua* 320 mg / ml and for there was no *E. coli* MBC. that Methanolic extract of Yellow nightshade fruit with minimum inhibitory concentration for the bacteria *E. coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus* and *S. typhimurium* 80 mg / ml and bacteria *Listeria innocua* 160 mg / ml is. The minimum bactericidal concentration (MBC) for *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Listeria innocua* 160 mg / ml for *Salmonella* 320 mg / ml and for *E. coli* MBC did not exist.