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## ***In vitro* antiplasmodial and antifungal activity of *morinda morindoides* (baker) milne-redh (rubiaceae), an ivoirian traditional medicine plant**

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**Introduction:** In Côte d'Ivoire and elsewhere in Africa, medicinal plants occupy a place of choice in the treatment of various diseases. The survival and intensification of this practice today despite the prodigious development of modern medicine are related to several factors, among which may be mentioned economic constraints and sociocultural factors. It is study that we are interested in antimalarial and antifungal activity of *Morinda morindoides*, a plant used against fever and diarrhea in Côte d'Ivoire.

**Method:** *M. morindoides* leaves were collected, air dried and made into a fine powder. Aqueous extracts (Aqe), ethanol (Eeth), ethyl acetate (EAc) and acetate-water (EAc- H<sub>2</sub>O) were performed. Each extract was tested on *Plasmodium falciparum* and *Aspergillus fumigatus*.

**Results:** IC<sub>50</sub> values of different extracts are ranked in the following order: 6.1 (EAc) <17.8 (Eeth) <21.5 (Aqe) <46.5 (EAc-H<sub>2</sub>O) for *P. falciparum* and 1.3 (EAc) <6.1 (Eeth) <12.47 (Aqe) < more than 300 (EAc-H<sub>2</sub>O) for *A. fumigatus*, the ethyl acetate extract being the most active against both pathogens.

**Conclusion:** These results show that *M. morindoides* leaves display significant antiplasmodial and antifungal activity, which justifies its use in traditional medicine against malaria and mycoses.

**Keywords :** *Aspergillus fumigatus*, Malaria, *Plasmodium falciparum*