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Abstract

Ethnopharmacological relevance

Seven medicinal plants from Ugandan flora, namely *Entada abyssinica*, *Khaya anthotheca*, *Vernonia amygdalina*, ***Baccharoides adoensis***, *Schkuhria pinnata*, *Entandropragma utile* and *Momordica foetid**a*, **were selected in this study** They are used to treat conditions and infections ranging from inflammations, pains and fevers to viruses, bacteria, protozoans and parasites. Two of the plants, *V. amygdalina*, and *M. foetida* are also used as human food or relish, while others are important in ethnoveterinary practices and in zoopharmacognosy in the wild. The aim of this study was to evaluate **the** *in vitro* antiplasmodial, antitrypanosomal and antileishmanial activities, **along with** cytotoxicity of the multi-component extracts of these plants

Materials and methods

Different parts of the plants were prepared and serially extracted with hexane, petroleum ether, dichloromethane, ethyl acetate, methanol and double distilled water. Solvent free extracts were assayed for *in vitro* inhibition against four reference parasite strains, *Plasmodium falciparum* (K1), *Trypanosoma brucei rhodesiense* (STIB 900), *Trypanosoma cruzi* (Talahuen C2C4) and *Leishmania donovani* (MHOM-ET-67/L82) using standard methods. Toxicity was assessed against L6 skeletal fibroblast and mouse