

In the present research, antibacterial activity of leaves of *Eucalyptus microtheca* and barks of *Cinnamomum zeylanicum* crude extracts were tested against clinically important bacterial isolates besides environmental isolates. Crude extracts of the two plants were analysed for potential antibacterial activity against *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* isolates. The antibacterial activity was determined in alcoholic (ethanolic and methanolic) and aqueous extracts using agar well diffusion method. All crude extracts of both plants found to exhibit an *in vitro* antibacterial activity against all *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* isolates though the pattern of inhibition activity depended mainly upon the plant extract and bacterial isolate. It was found that of the two tested plants, eucalyptus alcoholic extracts were more effective than those of cinnamon, and of all crude extracts the ethanolic extract of eucalyptus was shown to be the most effective. It was also found that the pathogenic *P. aeruginosa* isolates, which involved in burn and wound infections, were more sensitive to all crude extracts than environmental isolates, though all bacterial isolates were inhibited by all crude extracts. Of the two antibiotics tested it was found that pathogenic isolates were the most sensitive bacterial isolates to Ciprofloxacin and far less sensitive to Chloramphenicol. The phytochemical analysis of the crude extracts of eucalyptus and cinnamon revealed the presence of a wide variety of bioactive constituents which may involve in the antibacterial activity.