The *Perionyx excavatus* coelomic fluid had high antibacterial activity. The observed minimum inhibitory concentration values of the coelomic fluid were compared to the amikacin against the wound pathogens, to detect the cells and also proteins in the coelomic fluid.

In the pus samples, the following wound pathogens were identified, *Staphylococcus aureus, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Proteus mirabilis, Proteus vulgaris, Escherichia coli* and *Klebsiella pneumoniae*. Among the 200 samples, 100 samples were detected as *Staphylococcus aureus*. The predominant pathogen for wound patients was identified as *Staphylococcus aureus*.

In the coelomic fluid, basophils, neutrophils, acidophils and chloragocytes were observed.

In the coelomic fluid highest zone of inhibition were observed in the *Staphylococcus aureus, Proteus mirabilis* and *Proteus vulgaris* compared with amikacin.

In the tube dilution method the coelomic fluid MIC of *Staphylococcus aureus, Proteus mirabilis* and *Proteus vulgaris* was found to be < 1 μg concentration compared to the amikacin.
In the microdilution method incorporated with indicator the test medium changes the colour in response to the fermentation reaction to get a rapid and precise MIC within five hours.

The indicator method helps to analyse the more samples within the stipulated time, and the doctors relied on the concentration without any other trials.

The percentage of sensitivity in the coelomic fluid was higher than the amikacin. Among 200 samples the higher sensitivities were observed in the *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Proteus mirabilis* and *Proteus vulgaris*.

The antibacterial agents were applied on the wound patients. The wound was fully healed after three weeks. The patients treated with amikacin have scare on their skin whereas the patients treated with coelomic fluid have the normal skin.

In the coelomic fluid 640 µg/ml of proteins was found. Based on their molecular weight 45 kDa (fetidin) and 33 kDa (lysenin) proteins were separated and identified.

The present investigation proved that the coelomic fluid of the *Perionyx excavatus* showed the high antibacterial activity against the wound pathogens.

A remedy to the patients suffering from wounds or injury that can be healed by the application of coelomic fluid.