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Effect of plantago major on Burn Wound Healing in Rat

Intriduction:

A commonly used local treatment for burns is silver sulfadiazin 1% cream (SSD). SSD still carried a high risk of resistance . Furthermore, it may cause transient leukopenia secondary to bone marrow suppression. Mucopolysaccharides derived from the husk of psyllium (*Plantago ovata*) have properties beneficial for wound cleansing and wound healing. In this study we compared *Plantago major*'s solution with silver sulfadiazine ointment in treatment of burn wounds in rat as an experimental model.

METHODS:

A total of 100 rats were used in this study and divided into 4 groups (A,B,C,D). standard 3rd degree burn wound was produced with a hot plate. Each groups of A, B and C compromised 30 rats and were treated with SSD, *Plantago*20% and *Plantago*50%.group D compromised 10 rats(control group) and were treated with Oserin.

After7, 14 and 21 days of treatment, The animals were killed with an overdose of anesthetics, and burn areas were excised. histologic variables were measured and scored reported.

Results:

There was no significant difference between 3 groups, A, B and C (SSD, *plantago* 50% and 20%) in threatment of burn wound in rats. It can be concluded that *Plantago* may be a suitable substitute for Silver sulfadiazine.

Keywords: silvadin, wound healing, epithelialization