

Wound healing potential of Leathery Murdah, *Terminalia coriacea* (Roxb.) Wight & Arn.

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Abstract

Leathery Murdah (*Terminalia coriacea* {Roxb.} Wight & Arn.) belonging to family Combretaceae is found in dry and warmer parts of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, states of India. Traditionally the stem bark of this plant is used to treat callous ulcers. Hence, the present study was undertaken to perform preliminary phytochemical screening and investigate the wound healing potential of *Terminalia coriacea* Stem Bark Methanolic and Aqueous Extracts (TCSBME/TCSBAE) 5% w/w ointments by excision wound model in albino wistar rats using Povidone Iodine 5% w/w ointment as standard. Both the extracts TCSBME & TCSBAE produced significant wound healing effect with $p < 0.01$ & $p < 0.05$ respectively. The epithelialization was observed on 17th and 19th day of post-wounding comparable to standard. This provides preliminary evidence of wound healing activity of *T. coriacea*. Further, early fall of scar & recovery of wound with premature development of hair in TCSBME treated group, indicated hair-growth promoting property. Additional studies are required to identify responsible phytochemicals and to ascertain the mechanism of action.

Keywords *Terminalia coriacea*; Leathery Murdah; wound healing