

FORMULATION AND EVALUATION OF OINTMENT CONTAINING NATURAL WOUND HEALING ACTIVITY OF TRIDAX PROCUMBENS

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ABSTRACT: The main objective of the work was to formulate and evaulate ointment of *Tridax* procumbens to analysis its wound healing activity. Various phytochemicals were extracted by solvent extraction using Soxhlet apparatus and these phytochemical were qualitatively analyzed. Herbal ointment containing hydroalcholic leaf extract of *Tridax procumbens* was formulated and tested for wound healing activities by topical application. Ointment applied on the excision wound in mice caused significantly higher rate of wound healing and showed the highest rate of wound closure as compare to the blank ointment and should be explored in harnessing the potential of plant in treatment of topical diseases.

Keywords- Tridax procumbens, herbal ointment, wound healing, Excision wound.

INTRODUCTION

The compositae (Asteracae) is an advanced and botanically highly specialized family of herbaceous plants, herbs, shrubs, or less commonly trees and are arguably the largest family of flowering plants, comprising about 1400 species out of which 674 species are found in India. Some of them are tropical trees and shrubs while few are members of herbs. *Tridax procumbens* is a species of flowering plant in the daisy family (Compositae) a common weed in west Africa, sub-region and other tropical zones of world and known coat button in English, Jayanti Veda in Sanskirit, Ghamra in Hindi and Dagadi Pala in Marathi. It is best known as widespread weed and pest plant can be found in fields, meadows, croplands, disturbed areas, lawns and roadsides. It is a semi prostate annual creeper herb. Stem in ascending 30-50 cm height, branched, sparsely hairy, rooting at nodes. Leaves are simple, opposite, estipulate, lanceolate to ovate. 3-7 cm long irregularly toothed margin, base wedge shaped, short petiole, hairy on both surfaces. [1] The plant is commonly used in Indian traditional medicine as hair tonic, anticoagulant, antifungal and insect repellent, in bronchial catarrh, diarrhoea, dysentery and wound healing. Previously isolated constituents, alkyl esters, sterols, pentacyclictriterpens, fatty acids and polysaccharides.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

Collection of plant material

The fresh leaves of *Tridax procumbens were* collected in the month of January from local area in Bhandara district, India. The plant was authentified by Prof. Dr. Mahesh Kawle, Department of botany, D.B. Science College, Gondia, and herbarium was deposited for further study. Collected leaves were washed and shade dried and used for the further investigation.

Preparation of extract

The dried plant samples were grinded using mechanical grinder to coarse powder and passed through 40 micron sieve. The powdered drug was extracted by saxial arion and strict under vacuum.

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