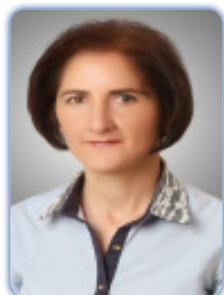


14<sup>th</sup> Asia Pacific

## ONCOLOGISTS ANNUAL MEETING

November 20-22, 2017 Melbourne, Australia

**Aslı Yılmaz<sup>1</sup>, Nihat Yumusak<sup>2</sup>, Ayten Demir<sup>3</sup>**<sup>1</sup>Ankara Numune Education and Research Hospital, Turkey<sup>2</sup>Harran University Veterinary Faculty, Department of Preclinical Sciences, Department of Pathology, Turkey<sup>3</sup>Ankara University Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Nursing, Turkey**Effectiveness of *Ononis spinosa* L. for wound healing of rat oral mucosa**

The study aimed to put forth an easy-to-use, non-side effect, vegetable origin and alternative oral care solution for wound healing via the root extracts of *Ononis spinosa leiosperma* (L) which is an alternative anti-inflammatory and anti-oxidant medicine on sore healing. A total of 24 male Wistar Albino rats in this animal research were randomly grouped into three groups, each with eight rats. Group 1 (Control group), Group 2 (Chlorhexidine group) and Group 3 (1% *Ononis spinosa* group) were given 90 mg/kg Ketamine, 10 mg/kg Xylazine anesthesia intramuscularly on day 0. Following the anesthesia, 5 mm radius, 1 mm depth wounds were induced on the rats' cheek mucosa by standard biopsy techniques and punch. For 10 days, Group 1 was observed and the other groups were treated the following mouth care: Group 2 (Chlorhexidine group) 2×1 cc Chlorhexidine, Group 3 (1% *Ononis spinosa* group) 2×1 cc 1% *Ononis spinosa* extract. After these applications, macroscopic and histopathological analyses were carried out on tissue samples obtained from local area. According to the macroscopic and histopathologic analysis, it was detected that 1% *Ononis spinosa* roots extract accelerated the healing process and reduced complications much more than the control and Chlorhexidine group. Results showed us that 1% *Ononis spinosa* extract increased wound healing activity remarkable with a 99.3% contraction rate in wounds of tongue dorsum and 87.7% in buccal mucosa at the 10th day. More experimental and clinical studies in larger populations are needed to prove and confirm the efficiency of the study.

**Biography**

Ayten Demir has graduated from Cumhuriyet University School of Nursing. She has completed her Master's degree in Institute of Health Sciences and also completed Doctorate degree. She is working as Professor at Ankara University. She has had various studies in national and international journals and book chapters related to her field.

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