

## A Comparative Study of the effect of Chamomile and Triamcinolone Acetonide on Chemically Induced Ulcer in the Rabbit Labial Mucosa

(Histological and Immunohistochemical Study)

Thesis

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# بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

# قَالُوا سُبْحَانَكَ لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا إِلَّا مَا عَلَّمْتَنَا ۗ فَالْوا سُبْحَانَكَ لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا إِلَّا مَا عَلَّمْتَنَا ۗ إِنَّكَ أَنْت الْعَلِيمُ الْحَكِيمُ

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## Dedication

I would like to dedicate this work

To the soul of my beloved father,

God please him,

To my dear mother,

Who made me what I am today,

And of course to my lovely sisters and

brothers, thank you for giving me all time,

support and love that I needed.

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Meaning
ECM	Extra cellular matrix
H&E	Haematoxylin and Eosin
hrs	hours
i.p.	Intraperitonial
kg	kilogram
mg/g	Milligram per gram of body weight
mg/Kg	Milligram per Kilogram of body weight
mm	millimeter
min	minute
MMP	mucous membrane pemphigoid
NF-kB	Nuclear Factor Kappa beta
OLP	oral lichen planus
PCNA	anti-proliferating cell nuclear antigen
RAS	Recurrent aphthous ulcer

SD	Standard deviation
St. error	Standard error
TCs	Topical corticosteriods
TNF	Tumor necrosis factor
WHO	World health association

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#### **Abstract**

Aim: The aim of this study was to evaluate the possible anti-ulcer effect of Chamomile in comparison with Triamcinolone Acetonide on the labial mucosa of Newzeland rabbits where ulcer was induced by acetic acid. Materials and methods: oral mucosal labial ulcer were induced by 50% acetic acid in forty two male Newzeland rabbits weighing approximately 1Kg.Rabbits were divided into three groups 24 hours after ulcer induction: the Untreated group where ulcers were left untreated, the Chamomile group where Chamomile was topically applied to the ulcer twice daily and the Triamcinolone Acetonide groups where Triamcinolone Acetonide was applied to the ulcer twice daily. All groups were subdivided to be sacrificed 2 and 7 days after ulcer induction. The labial mucosa from the ulcer area together with its margin was excised and prepared for histological examination and immunohistochemical analysis using mouse anti-proliferating cell nuclear antigen (PCNA). Results: Examination of H &E stained sections of rabbit's labial mucosa of both groupIA(Untreated 2 days) and groupIIA(Chamomile 2 days) revealed marked discontinuity of the covering epithelium with the presence of inflammatory cells infiltration in the underlying lamina propria of the ulcerated area, while in groupIIIA (Triamcinolone Acetonide 2days) revealed partial reepithelial ization of basal and suprabasal cell layers of the ulcerated area. GroupIB(Untreated 7days) revealed incomplete reepithelialization of the ulcerated area. Group IIB (Chamomile 7 days) showed complete reepithelialization with well-arranged epithelial layers and short rete

pegs.Meanwhile, group IIIB (Triamcinolone Acetonide 7 days) revealed complete reepithelialization with mild folding of the rete pegs, the epithelial layers appeared to be disorganized and didn't completely restore the normal arrangement. Statistical analysis for the number of the PCNA positive cells revealed insignificant difference between Untreated group and treated groups (Chamomile and Triamcinolone Acetonide) at 2 days, significant difference between Untreated group and treated and Triamcinolone Acetonide )at 7 days while groups(Chamomile showed insignificant difference between Chamomile group Triamcinolone Acetonide group at 2 &7 days.

<u>Conclusions:</u> Treatment of acetic acid induced ulcer with Chamomile was almost comparable to Triamcinolone Acetonide in accelerating the healing process of the oral ulcer 7 days after ulcer induction.