



ABSTRACT

Wound healing is a complex process that involves the regeneration of the physical structure and function of a disrupted tissue. Other species of Musa family have been established to promote wound healing but the wound healing activity of Musa x sapientum var. compressa green fruit peel and pseudo-stem has not been established yet. A total of 20 albino mice were used as a model to observe the wound healing activity of M x sapientum green fruit peel and pseudo-stem in terms of: Blood clotting, removal of redness and swelling, scab formation, removal of scab, scar formation and fur growth. Three treatments were used: the terramycin (To), M x sapientum green fruit peel (T1) and M x sapientum pseudo-stem (T2). Results showed that M x sapientum green fruit peel extract is more effective than terramycin in all the parameters considered except in scab formation, while M x sapientum pseudo-stem extract is comparable with terramycin in all the parameters and showed better results in the removal of redness and swelling.