



ABSTRACT

The study determined the effects of the different concentrations i.e. 100 ppm, 200 ppm, and 300 ppm of *Carica papaya* leaf crude extract on the angiogenesis of the chorioallantoic membrane (CAM) of the 10-day old duck embryo. The One-Factor Analysis of Variance and Tukey method revealed that the 100 ppm concentration had a significant difference because it induced formation of blood vessels on the CAM that showed an increased branch points. The other concentrations, 200 ppm and 300 ppm, showed no significant difference because it neither promoted nor inhibited the formation of blood vessels on the CAM.