Photomicrographs of H&E slide (Figure 4.42 C) showed that epithelialization occurred on wound of Group IN (Intrasite) on Day 10 of treatments. Wound area had decreased. Marked wound edge and thicker epithelial cells layer were found (Figure 4.51). Thick scab was still attached to the wound surface. Cell migration still occurring on Day 10 of treatments but amount of inflammatory cells had decreased and only abundant near the wound surface. Photomicrographs of MT stained slides (Figure 4.52) showed that collagen level in the granulation tissue increased as the intensity of blue color in the granulation tissue increased. Fibroblasts on the surface of wound area also increased. A lot of inflammatory cells were still accumulated in the surface of the wound bed near the scab. Photomicrographs of VE stained slide (Figure 4.53) showed fibroblasts layer increased near the surface. Blood vessels in various sizes were found saturated at the granulation tissue indicating angiogenesis still occur at this stage of wound healing. Area near the wound surface and scab were stained in slightly yellowish color indicating the presence of the exudates in the wound on Day 10 of treatments.

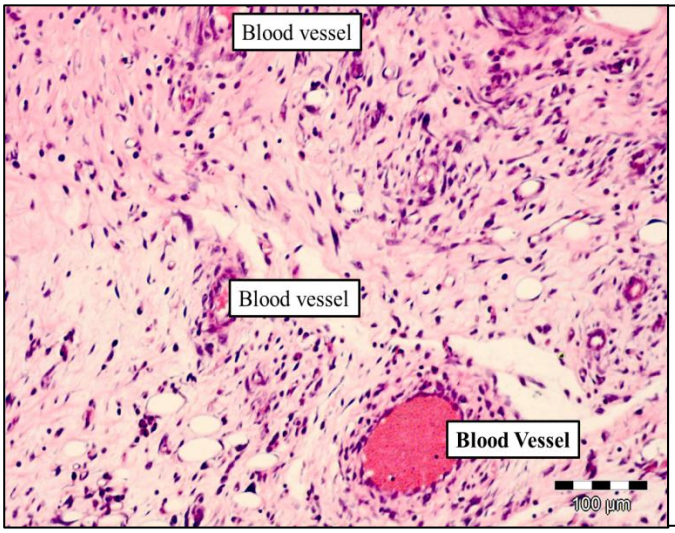

Figure 4.54: Blood vessels found in the granulation tissue of Group GE (Gelam) on Day 10 of treatments. 100X Magnification. Some blood vessels found in the granulation tissue were big in size.

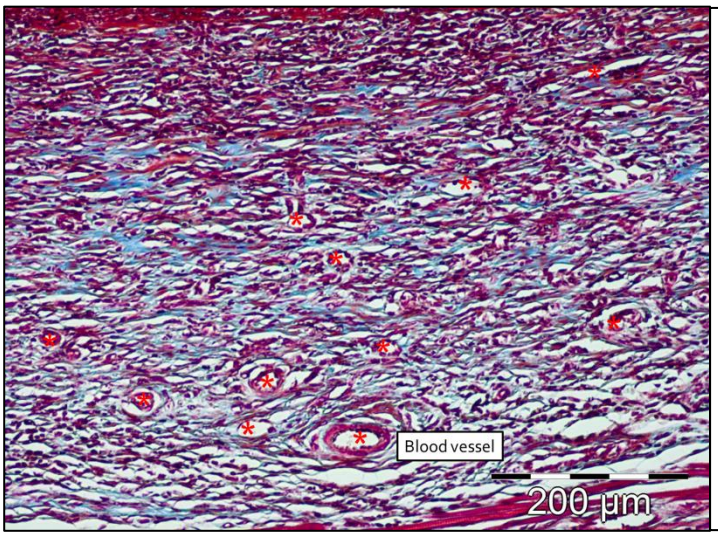

Figure 4.55: Blood vessels saturated the granulation tissue of wound in Group GE (Gelam) on Day 10 of Treatments. MT stained slide .100X Magnification. Number of blood vessels (labeled with *) found on the surface of the wound had reduced. Some blood vessels found were big in size.

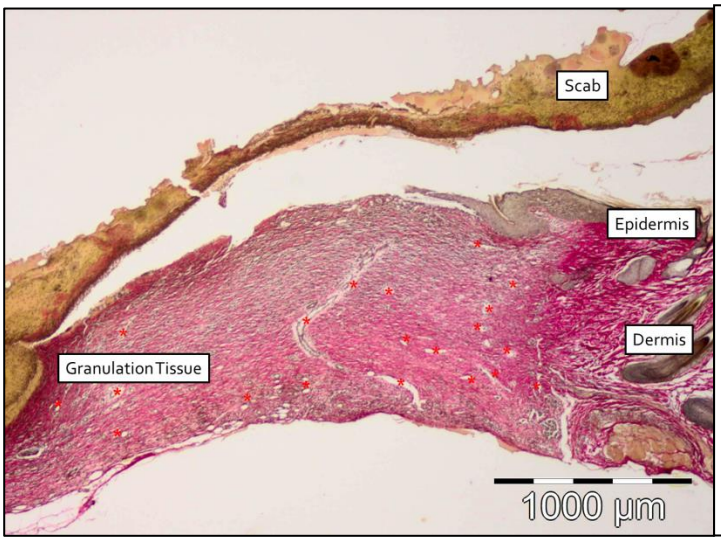

Figure 4.56: Histology of wound in Group GE (Gelam) On Day 10 of treatments. VE stained slides. 20X Magnification. Thinner scab found on the wound area. Some blood vessels (labeled with *) in big size found at the bottom of the granulation tissue.

Photomicrograph of H&E stained slide (Figure 4.42D) showed that wound area became smaller indicate by smaller wound gap. Epithelialization process had progressed more with thickened epithelial cells layer, but still incomplete. The scab formed on the wound bed was still attached on the wound. Inflammatory cells migrated to the area near the wound surface. The number of the blood vessels started to decrease. Size of blood vessels near the surface of wound started to reduce as the wound heal. Blood vessels in big size were found in the bottom of the granulation tissue (Figure 4.54). This indicated the angiogenesis had started to decrease. MT stained slide (Figure 4.55) and VE stained slides (Figure 4.56) showed the presence of blood vessels were more at the bottom of granulation tissue with reduced size of the blood vessels and

loosely arranged collagen in the dermis had increased. Fibrosis was abundant in the surface area of the wound bed and progressed well in the surface of the wound bed.

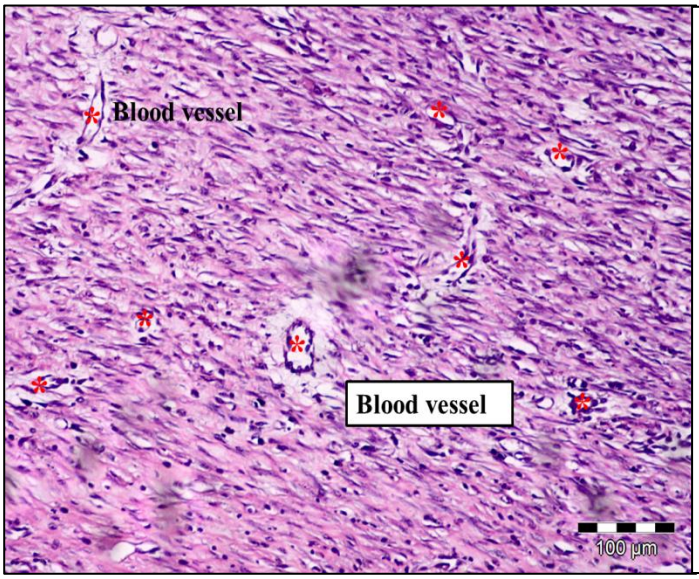

Figure 4.57: Angiogenesis found on wound of Group NE (Nenas) on Day 10 of treatments. H&E stained section. 100X Magnification. Blood vessels (labeled with *) were found on the granulation tissue.

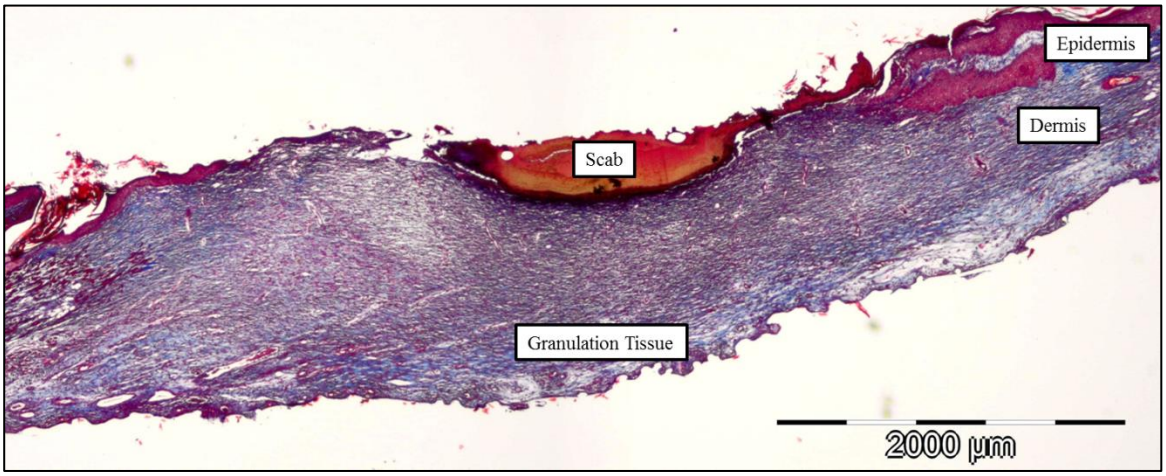

Figure 4.58: Histology of wounds of Group NE (Nenas) on Day 10 of treatments. MT stained section. 20X Magnification. Intensity of blue color increased indicating that the collagen level had increased in the granulation tissue. Blood vessels were saturated in the granulation tissue.

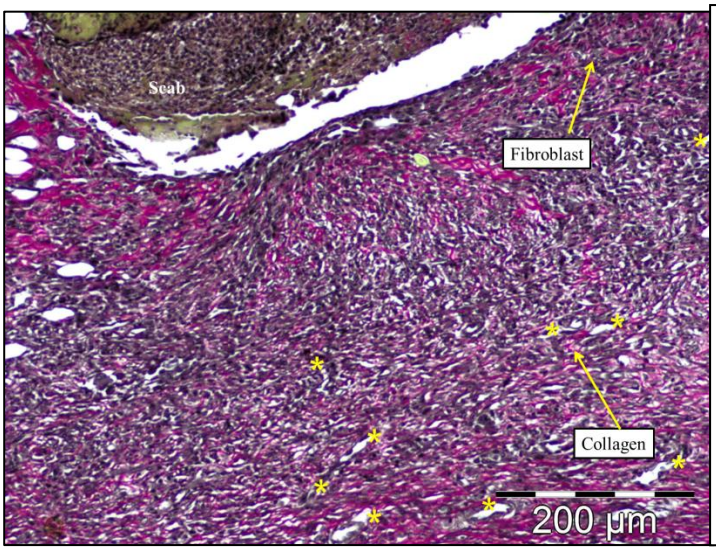

Figure 4.59: Granulation tissue of Group NE (Nenas) on Day 10 of treatments. VE stained section. 100X Magnification. Abundant fibroblast found in granulation tissue. Blood vessels (labeled with *) reduced in size.

HE stained slide of Group NE (Nenas) on Day 10 of treatments (Figure 4.42D) showed that wound size decreased further. Epithelialization was greater. The scab formed on the wound started to detach. Larger blood vessels found at the bottom of the granulation tissue (Figure 4.57). Number of blood vessels on the surface of the wound reduced. Photomicrograph of MT stained slide (Figure 4.58) showed that wound/ granulation tissue was stained light blue in color indicating the increase of collagen level compared to the previous days of treatments. Thus, epithelialization was still incomplete. Photomicrograph of the VE stained slide (Figure 4.59) showed reduced number of blood vessels with only big size blood vessels left at the bottom area of the granulation tissue. Dense fibroblasts were accumulated in the surface area of the wound surface.