

CLINICAL EVALUATION OF NORMAL AND IMMUNODEFICIENT CUTANEOUS WOUNDS TREATED WITH CRAMOLL 1,4 LECTIN: INTRAPERITONEAL ADMINISTRATION

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After a lesion the organism pass for a complex process of regeneration that will difficult if the organism has immunocompromised. Objecting the use of therapeutic alternatives for cicatricial process, we utilized in this work the Cramoll 1,4 lectin. The immunodepressive drug used was Metotrexate (0,8 mg/Kg/week). Surgical wounds (1 cm²) were produced aseptically in female albino Swiss mice that went intraperitoneal and daily treated, as follows: Control groups – NaCl N and NaCl Immunod (0,15M NaCl) and Treated groups – Cramoll N and Cramoll Immunod (10µg.ml⁻¹ Cramoll 1,4 lectin). Parameters how edema, hyperemia, crust, granulation and cicatricial tissues and contraction of wounds were analyzed for 12 days. Edema was observed for seven and six day for Treated and Control groups, respectively. The hyperemia showed pale and rose-colored at Treated and Control groups, respectively. The total contraction was observed on 98% and 90% on ten day for Cramoll Immunod and Cramoll N, respectively and 99% and 94% on twelve day for NaCl N and NaCl Immunod, respectively. With this results we can to affirm that Cramoll 1,4 lectin have healing activity.