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Experimentations of glycyrrhetinic acid as a fabulous wound healing agent in injured skin in man trials in *corpore vili (Lower Body)*

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The performances of glycyrrhetinic acid as wound healing agent have been studied hitherto onto injured skins of mice and test animals, administered topically. All the experiments drove to the final sacrifice of the animals though. There is no scientific evidence of the effects of glycyrrhetinic acid upon injured skin of man, though, since the first discovery of benefits of glycyrrhetinic acid as wound healing biological principle, at the very dawn of the civilization (all balms and salbes were prepared using Licorice root in ancient Egypt and in Mesopotamia). It has been referred that glycyrrhetinic acid is exceptional in accelerating wound regeneration in several fibroblast cell lines. Besides some AA referred that cell proliferation and viability assay (MTT assay), scratch wound healing assays, and quantitative real-time PCR had been conducted to investigate the effects on cell proliferation, cell migration, and expression of chemokine ligand 5 inflammation gene and asserted that all the derivatives of Glycerrhitza glabra root extract encouragie cell migration through wound healing in most fibroblast cells and significantly regulate the expression of chemokine at all. In this study we want to examinate the capacity of pure glycyrrhetinic acid (carried by a cosmetic neutral cream extremely rich in panthenol, sphingolipids, phospholipids, vit.A and E) on wounds in Man. For this purpose we decided to effectuate deliberately wounds on our own body (arms, forearms, legs and neck) using blades,spikes,cigars on symmetrical areas of the body (right and left arms,right and left forearms,right and left legs). We have spread the cream containing glycyrrhetinic acid (at high concentration,idest1%,keeping on account that glycyrrhetinic acid is almost expensive) till the complete restitutio ad integrum on the right wounds and we have spread, on the other hand, a commercial cream containing neomycin on the left wounds. We had to state that in mild and superficial injuries the complete healing was achieved after five-six days by the aids of glycyrrhetinic acid, meanwhile the wound healing of epidermal injuries treated with neomycin was reached after nine-ten days. When injuries were deeper (idest in the legs) the time for obtaining optimal results was eight-nine days in the wounds treated with glycyrrhetinic acid and eleven-twelve days in the wounds treated with neomycin,as well.

Biography

Lorenzo Martini.Professor at the University of Siena,graduated at the age of 22 y. and post-graduated in Cosmeticology at the University of Mailand at the age of 25.Presently he works at the Department of Pharmaceutical Biotechnologies and is corresponding author for manifold reviews and international Journals of Dermatology, he belongs to many Scientific Boards of Reviews.He can boast of 128 international publications, several patents and many participations to world congresses and meetings.

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