Abstract

Arnica is a phytotherapeutic extensively used in clinical medicine, which has analgesic, anti-inflammatory and cicatrizant effects. It is used in tincture form or in topical treatment of contusions, hematomas, stretching, swelling and injuries in general. Our objective is to evaluate the cytotoxicity of the extract of arnica brasileira (Solidago microglossa) and arnica paulista (Porophyllum ruderale) in excipient for use in oral ulcers on fibroblasts of human buccal mucosa (FMM1) cultivated. The FMM1 were kept for 24h in contact with the conditioned environment with arnica paulista and brasileira. The analysis of cytotoxicity was performed by the method of MTT. The results were compared by ANOVA method complemented by the Tukey test considering p< 0.05. The substances analyzed were considered biocompatible, presenting mitochondrial activity similar to the control. We conclude that the extracts are biocompatible in vitro with fibroblasts of human oral mucosa and should be tested in vivo to examine its anti-inflammatory and healing action.

Keywords

Arnica brasileira, arnica paulista, biocompatibility, cytotoxicity, porophyllum ruderale, solidago microglossa.