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THE COMPARATIVE EFFECTIVENESS OF ANTISEPTIC PROPERTIES OF Sansevieria trifasciata (Snake Plant) USING BOILING, POUNDING, AND POWDERING PROCESSES AS OINTMENT FOR WOUNDS

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ABSTRACT

Sansevieria trifasciata, formerly known as Dracaena trifasciata (Snake Plant), is native to tropical regions in West Africa. Phytochemicals can be found in this medicinal plant, including saponins, alkaloids, steroids, phenolics, tannins, and flavonoids, which contribute to its wound healing and antiseptic properties. Consequently, researchers tested the comparative effectiveness of various extraction processes, including boiling, pounding, and powdering, on Snake Plant as a wound-healing ointment.

Leaves of Sansevieria trifasciata (Snake Plant) were gathered, washed, and soaked in alcohol to get rid of toxins, then divided into three parts according to their extraction processes. After extracting the extracts with different processes, ointments were made with 5mL of extracted

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juice and tested on white mice to observe the comparative effectiveness of the extraction processes.

The researchers demonstrated a significant difference between the different extraction processes derived from Sansevieria trifasciata in their effectiveness as an ointment for wound healing. Hence, the research rejected the null hypothesis.

After performing the study, the researchers concluded that the leaves of Sansevieria trifasciata (Snake Plant) have antiseptic properties, including saponins, alkaloids, steroids, phenolics, tannins, and flavonoids. Among the three different extraction processes, powdering was found to be the most potent and effective process for making a wound healing ointment. The researchers' findings prove that there is a significant difference among various extraction processes of antiseptic properties derived from Sansevieria trifasciata (Snake Plant) in their comparative effectiveness as ointments for wound healing. Moreover, recommendations are incorporated into the study as a guide for future researchers seeking to explore more accurate and extensive data from the experiment.