OBJECTIVE

In rural area of developing countries wound and dermatological conditions constitute one of the most common reasons for people seeking medical care. Rural people sustain injuries while working in the fields, burn from cooking, sleeping near fire, injuries incurred in conflicts and increase in injury resulting from road accidents.

The use of traditional medicine is safe and inexpensive approach for treatment of wounds and burns still it has received less attention due to

1. It falls outside WHO’s priority diseases list
2. The prevailing view is that traditional systems of healthcare are most suited for use with chronic low level conditions rather than treatment of acute conditions.

So there is lot of space to carry out the research in this area, for this we have selected the **Cassia species**.

As the Literature reveals that Cassia species have been used to treat wounds but no scientific data is available to prove the comparative potential of various species and roots of these species have not been highly investigated for their theraperutic activities. All the selected species have been substantiated to treat diabetes so the most potent species can also be evaluated using diabetic wound model. So, in the present study we intend to use the roots and leaves of *C. fistula, C. occidentalis* and *C. tora* for their wound healing activity.