

October 4, 2016

Prof. Hardyanto Soebono, M.D, Ph.D (Editor-in-Chief)
Journal of the Medical Sciences (Berkala Ilmu Kedokteran)
Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Gadjah Mada
Jl. Farmako Sekip Utara
Email: hardyanto@ugm.ac.id

Re: "*Comparison between topical application of human saliva, Aloe vera, and natrium chloride on wound healing of 2nd degree burn injury in animal models*"

Dear Professor Hardyanto Soebono,

Enclosed please find a manuscript entitled "*Comparison between topical application of human saliva, Aloe vera, and natrium chloride on wound healing of 2nd degree burn injury in animal models*" that we would like to submit for consideration for publication as an original research in the *Journal of the Medical Sciences (Berkala Ilmu Kedokteran)*. In this study, we have compared topical application of human saliva, *Aloe vera*, and NaCl on wound healing in 2nd degree burn injury.

Nowadays, several studies using herbal and traditional medicine from different continents have been documented in burn injury management. A recent study shows there are many components in human saliva which supported the reepithelialization process in second degree burn injury, e.g. antibacterial, antifungal, antiviral, and analgesic components and various kinds of growth factors. Application of human saliva is proven to induce a faster reepithelialization process. In addition, a physiological moist condition that is made by the application of topical agent such as *Aloe vera* and natrium chloride (NaCl) is proven to support the reepithelialization process, thus inducing a faster wound healing. This study aims to compare topical application of human saliva, *Aloe vera*, and NaCl on wound healing in 2nd degree burn injury. This study showed that application of human saliva induces a faster wound healing period of second degree burn injury, rather than application of *Aloe vera* and NaCl ($p < 0.05$). In conclusion, topical application of human saliva is superior compared to *Aloe vera* and NaCl on wound healing of 2nd degree burn injury in animal model of white rats (*Rattus norvegicus*).

This work has been approved by all contributing authors, not been published previously and has not been submitted elsewhere for consideration of publication. We appreciate this opportunity to submit our manuscript and hope that your reviewers and editorial staff find our study relevant and of great interest to your journal.

Thank you for your kind attention and if you have any question please contact me at the address listed below.

Sincerely yours,

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