

## INTISARI

*Periodontal dressing* tanpa kandungan eugenol lebih banyak dimodifikasi karena tidak menimbulkan efek samping yang mengganggu penyembuhan luka pasca perawatan periodontal. Daun kepel memiliki kandungan yang dapat memicu migrasi dan proliferasi sel fibroblas, yaitu flavonoid dan saponin. Penelitian ini memiliki tujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh penambahan ekstrak daun kepel (*Stelechocarpus burahol*) 10% pada *periodontal dressing* terhadap jumlah sel fibroblas dalam proses penyembuhan luka gingiva tikus *Sprague dawley*.

Subjek penelitian yang digunakan berjumlah 27 ekor tikus *Sprague dawley* jantan berumur 2-3 bulan dan diberi perlakuan menggunakan *punch biopsy* berdiameter 3 mm. Subjek dibagi menjadi 3 kelompok, yaitu kelompok kontrol positif (aplikasi Coe-Pak), kontrol negatif (aplikasi *periodontal dressing* tanpa ekstrak daun kepel) dan kelompok perlakuan (aplikasi *periodontal dressing* dengan 10% ekstrak daun kepel). Bahan dilepas sesaat sebelum subjek dieuthanasia, yaitu pada hari ke 3, 5 dan 7. Pewarnaan sediaan histologis menggunakan pewarna Hematoksilin Eosin, kemudian diamati dan dihitung menggunakan mikroskop cahaya perbesaran 400x yang terhubung dengan kamera optilab. Data akan diuji menggunakan uji *two-way ANOVA* dan uji *Post Hoc LSD*.

Hasil menunjukkan nilai  $p$  yang signifikan ( $p < 0,05$ ) antar tiap kelompok pada ketiga hari pengamatan. Jumlah sel fibroblas tertinggi ada pada kelompok perlakuan. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah penambahan ekstrak daun kepel (*Stelechocarpus burahol*) 10% pada *periodontal dressing* dapat meningkatkan jumlah sel fibroblas dalam proses penyembuhan luka gingiva *Sprague dawley*.

**Kata kunci :** penyembuhan luka, ekstrak daun kepel, *periodontal dressing*, sel fibroblas

## ABSTRACT

Non eugenol periodontal dressings are the most often modified because they do not cause any side effects that interfere wound healing process after periodontal treatment. Kepel leaves are known to have contents that can trigger migration and proliferation of fibroblast cells, specifically flavonoid and saponin. This research has a purpose to determine the effect of 10% kepel leaves extract (*Stelechocarpus burahol*) into periodontal dressing on the number of fibroblast cell in *Sprague dawley* gingival wound healing.

The subjects used were 27 male *Sprague dawley* rats aged 2-3 months and injured by 3 mm diameter punch biopsy. Subjects were divided into 3 groups: positive control group with Coe-Pak was applied, negative control was applied to periodontal dressing without kepel leaves extract and treatment group was applied to periodontal dressing with 10% kepel leaves extract. The material removed before the euthanasia was done on the 3rd, 5th and 7th days. The specimens are stained using Hematoxylin Eosin (HE) then observed and calculated by light microscope with 400x magnification which connected to the optilab camera. The data obtained were analyzed by two-way ANOVA test and Post Hoc LSD test.

The results showed significant p value ( $p < 0.05$ ) between each group on the three observation days. The highest number of fibroblast cells presented in the treatment group. The conclusion of this study was the addition of 10% kepel leaves extract (*Stelechocarpus burahol*) into periodontal dressing can increase the number of fibroblast cells in *Sprague dawley* gingival wound healing.

**Keywords:** wound healing, kepel leaves extract, periodontal dressing, fibroblasts