

INTISARI

PENGARUH PEMBERIAN PERASAN DAUN BINAHONG (*Anredera cordifolia* (Ten.) Steenis) TERHADAP KESEMBUHAN LUKA INSISI TIKUS *SPRAGUE DAWLEY*

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Daun binahong mengandung senyawa aktif berupa flavonoid, saponin, alkaloid dan tanin yang berperan sebagai antimikroba dan memiliki peran dalam mempercepat kesembuhan luka. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengamati pengaruh perasan daun binahong dalam berbagai konsentrasi terhadap kesembuhan luka insisi tikus putih strain *Sprague Dawley* (SD) melalui pengamatan histopatologis dengan parameter jumlah neutrofil, fibroblas dan skoring kepadatan kolagen. Tikus betina sebanyak 50 ekor dan 175 gram daun binahong digunakan dalam penelitian ini. Tikus diberi luka insisi steril pada bagian punggung kemudian dibagi menjadi lima kelompok perlakuan. Kelompok I tanpa diberi perlakuan, kelompok II diberi iodine dua kali sehari, kelompok III diberi perasan daun binahong 25% dua kali sehari, kelompok IV diberi perasan daun binahong 50% dua kali sehari dan kelompok V diberi perasan daun binahong 100% dua kali sehari. Pengamatan secara makroskopis dilakukan setiap 24, 48, 72, 96 dan 120 jam pasca insisi kemudian dibuat preparat histopatologi dengan pengecatan HE. Pengamatan histopatologis dilakukan dengan menghitung jumlah neutrofil, fibroblas dan skoring kepadatan kolagen. Semua data kuantitatif diuji secara statistik menggunakan ANOVA dan Tukey HSD, sedangkan skoring kepadatan kolagen dianalisa secara deskriptif. Perasan daun binahong konsentrasi 100% memberikan hasil yang paling baik dalam mempercepat kesembuhan luka.

Kata Kunci: Daun Binahong, Luka Insisi, Kesembuhan Luka.

ABSTRACT

THE INFLUENCE OF SQUEEZED BINAHONG LEAVES (*Anredera cordifolia* (Ten.) Steenis) ON ENHANCING INCISED WOUND HEALING PROCESS OF MOUSE *SPRAGUE DAWLEY*

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Binahong leaves contain active compounds such as flavonoid, saponin, alkaloid and tannin that have antimicrobial activity and ability to enhance wound healing process. This research is aimed to find out the influence of squeezed binahong leaves in various concentrations on enhancing wound healing process through histopathology observation. Parameters that used are total of neutrophil, fibroblast and scoring collagen compactness. Fifty mice and 175 gram binahong leaves were used on this research. Dorsal skin of each mouse was sliced to make incision wound and then they were divided into five groups. Group I was a group without any treatment, group II was treated with iodine twice a day, group three was treated with squeezed binahong leaves 25% in concentration twice a day, group four is treated with squeezed binahong leaves 50% in concentration twice a day and group five is treated with squeezed binahong leaves 100% in concentration twice a day. Macroscopic observation had been done every 24, 48, 72, 96 and 120 hours post-incised. Then, each mouse was prepared for histopathologic examination and coloured with HE. Histopathologic examination had been done to count total of neutrophil, fibroblast, and scoring the collagen compactness. All quantitative data was checked with ANOVA and Tukey HSD and then scoring the compactness of collagen was analyzed descriptively. Squeezed binahong leaves 100% in concentration gave the best result on enhancing wound healing process.

Keywords: Binahong Leaves, Incised Wound, Wound Healing Process