

**STUDI KEPADATAN KOLAGEN PADA JARINGAN LUKA IRIS KULIT  
ANJING HARI KE 9 YANG DITERAPI GERUSAN DAUN BINAHONG  
(*Anredera cordifolia*) SEGAR DAN GERUSAN KUNYIT (*Curcuma  
domestica*) SEGAR**

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**INTISARI**

Kesembuhan luka merupakan proses dinamis kompleks yang berfungsi untuk memperbaiki integritas jaringan dan salah satu fasenya ditandai dengan deposisi kolagen. Pemanfaatan obat tradisional untuk mempercepat kesembuhan luka kulit di Indonesia sudah banyak dilakukan, seperti penggunaan daun binahong dan kunyit. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui dan membandingkan kepadatan kolagen pada kesembuhan luka iris kulit anjing yang diterapi gerusan daun binahong segar dan gerusan kunyit segar secara mikroskopik.

Dua ekor anjing lokal umur 6-8 bulan dengan berat 6-8 kg digunakan dalam penelitian ini. Perlakuan berupa luka iris vertikal sepanjang 10 cm dilakukan sebanyak 3 irisan pada masing-masing anjing pada sisi kanan flank. Luka iris kelompok A (kontrol), tidak diberi pengobatan, luka iris kelompok B diberi pengobatan gerusan daun binahong segar dan luka iris kelompok C diberi pengobatan gerusan kunyit segar. Pada hari ke 9 dilakukan biopsi sampel jaringan kesembuhan luka dengan diameter 0,5 cm, kemudian dimasukkan ke larutan formalin 10%. Sampel jaringan dibuat preparat histologi dengan pewarnaan Trikrom Mallory untuk pengamatan serabut kolagen.

Berdasarkan hasil skoring presentase area kepadatan kolagen dapat disimpulkan bahwa kolagen pada kelompok yang diberi pengobatan gerusan daun binahong segar dan gerusan kunyit segar lebih padat dari pada kelompok kontrol meskipun hasil analisis statistika menunjukkan tidak ada perbedaan yang signifikan. Daun binahong dan kunyit layak direkomendasikan sebagai obat luka kulit.

Kata kunci: daun binahong segar, kunyit segar, kolagen, kulit, anjing

**STUDY OF COLLAGEN DENSITY ON DOG SKIN INCISION WOUND  
TISSUE DAY 9 TREATED BY CRUSHED FRESH BINAHONG LEAF  
(*Anredera cordifolia*) AND CRUSHED FRESH TURMERIC (*Curcuma  
domestica*)**

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**ABSTRACT**

Wound healing is a dynamic and complex process that fixed the integrity of the tissue and one of the phases was marked by deposition of the collagen. The use of traditional medicine to quicken the wound healing of the skin was already done in Indonesia, for example the use of binahong leaf and turmeric. This research was conducted to study and compare the collagen density on dog incision wound tissue that treated by crushed fresh binahong leaf and crushed fresh turmeric.

Two local dogs, aged 6-8 months were used in this research. Incisions were made after the adaptation was completed, as much as 3 incisions on each dog on the right side of the flank with a 10 cm along the vertical direction. The group A incision wounds as the control group was given no treatment, the group B incision wounds was given a treatment of crushed fresh binahong leaf and the group C incision wounds was given treatment of crushed fresh turmeric. At day 9th, tissue samples of wound healing which has been linked, taken diameter 0,5 cm, were put into formalin 10% then were made a preparations of histology with Trichrome Mallory staining.

Based on the scoring of the percentage collagen density area resulted that collagen on the group that were given treatment of crushed fresh binahong leaf and crushed fresh turmeric more dense than the group of control although the statistical analysis showed no significant differences. Binahong leaf and turmeric were recommended as a medication of skin wounds.

Keywords: fresh binahong leaf, fresh turmeric, collagen, skin, dog