

## INTISARI

Daun bawang putih anggur (*Mansoa alliacea* (Lam.) A.H. Gentry) mengandung asam ursolat yang berkhasiat mempercepat penyembuhan luka. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji aktivitas sediaan salep ekstrak etanol daun bawang putih anggur (BPA) terhadap penyembuhan luka insisi serta mengevaluasi stabilitas fisik dan potensi iritasi sediaan tersebut.

Salep dievaluasi stabilitas fisiknya (organoleptis, kelarutan bahan, daya lekat, daya sebar, pH) sebelum dan sesudah penyimpanan selama 28 hari. Uji iritasi dilakukan berdasarkan metode OECD 404 menggunakan 2 ekor kelinci New Zealand jantan. Aktivitas penyembuhan luka diuji dengan model luka insisi pada 30 ekor tikus Wistar jantan yang dibagi menjadi 6 kelompok yaitu kontrol tanpa perlakuan, kontrol basis, kontrol positif (salep Betadine<sup>®</sup>), salep ekstrak BPA 3%, 6%, dan 12%. Stabilitas daya lekat dan daya sebar salep dianalisis dengan uji T berpasangan. Perbedaan persentase penyembuhan luka antar kelompok perlakuan dianalisis dengan ANOVA pada taraf kepercayaan 95%.

Terdapat perbedaan signifikan antara daya lekat basis dan salep ekstrak BPA 6% sebelum dan sesudah penyimpanan. Terdapat perbedaan signifikan antara daya sebar basis dan salep ekstrak BPA 12% sebelum dan sesudah penyimpanan. Salep ekstrak BPA tidak berpotensi menimbulkan iritasi primer. Sediaan yang memiliki aktivitas penyembuhan luka adalah salep ekstrak BPA 3% dan 6%, tetapi salep ekstrak BPA 6% lebih efektif.

**Kata kunci:** penyembuhan luka, insisi, *Mansoa alliacea* (Lam.) A.H. Gentry, salep

## WOUND HEALING ACTIVITY TEST OF GARLIC VINE (*Mansoa alliacea* (Lam.) A.H. Gentry) LEAVES ETHANOLIC EXTRACT OINTMENT USING INCISION WOUND MODEL IN WISTAR RAT

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11/313343/FA/08707

### ABSTRACT

Leaves of garlic vine (*Mansoa alliacea* (Lam.) A.H. Gentry) contain ursolic acid which can accelerates wound healing process. The objectives of this research was to test the wound healing activity of ointment containing ethanolic extract of garlic vine (bawang putih anggur/BPA) leaves using incision wound model and to evaluate the physical stability and irritation potency of this ointment.

Ointment's physical stability (organoleptic, ingredient's solubility, adhesiveness, spreadability, pH) was evaluated before and after storage for 28 days. Irritation test was carried out based on OECD 404 method using 2 male New Zealand rabbits. Wound healing activity was tested using incision wound model in 30 male Wistar rats which divided into 6 groups, that is: without treatment control, base control, positive control (Betadine<sup>®</sup> ointment), and BPA extract ointment with 3 concentrations: 3%, 6%, and 12%. Stability of ointment's adhesiveness and spreadability was analysed using paired T test. Significance of wound healing percentage between treatment was analysed using ANOVA with 95% confidence level.

There was a significant difference between adhesiveness of base and 6% BPA extract before and after storage. There was a significant difference between spreadability of base and 12% BPA extract before and after storage. BPA extract ointment has no potency of causing primary irritation. Ointment that has wound healing activity was 3% and 6% BPA extract, but the latter was found more effective.

**Keywords:** wound healing, incision, *Mansoa alliacea* (Lam.) A.H. Gentry, ointment