

ABSTRAK

Luka bakar masih menjadi tantangan bagi tenaga kesehatan dan salah satu masalah kesehatan utama masyarakat global. Banyak obat sintetik yang digunakan sebagai pengobatan luka, tetapi biayanya mahal dan efek sampingnya banyak. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini dirancang untuk mengeksplorasi aktivitas penyembuhan luka dari daun mangkoka (*Polyscias Scutellaria*). Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian eksperimental dengan menggunakan 25 ekor tikus wistar jantan yang dikelompokkan menjadi lima kelompok yang berbeda yaitu kontrol (basis salep), standar (Nebacetin®), salep ekstrak daun mangkoka 12,5%, 25%, dan 50%. Salep daun mangkoka dibuat dari ekstrak etanol daun mangkoka yang diperoleh dengan cara maserasi. Dua parameter dianalisis yaitu: *wound contraction* dan periode epitelisasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pada hari ke-15, *wound contraction* tertinggi terdapat pada kelompok salep ekstrak daun mangkoka 25% (80,97%), diikuti kelompok 50% (79,46%), 12,5% (67,19%), standar (65,86%), dan kelompok kontrol (55,46%). Sedangkan periode epitelisasi terlama terdapat pada kelompok kontrol (14 hari) diikuti salep daun mangkoka 50% (13 hari), 25% (12 hari), standar (12 hari), dan 12,5% (10 hari). Secara keseluruhan dapat disimpulkan bahwa salep konsentrasi terendah (12,5%) sudah memiliki aktivitas penyembuhan luka.

Kata kunci: Luka bakar, salep, daun mangkoka, kontraksi luka, masa epitelisasi

ABSTRACT

Burns is still a challenge for health workers and one of the global community's main health problems. Many synthetic drugs are used as wound treatment, but it has high cost and much side effects. Hence, this study was designed to explore the wound healing activity from mangkokan leaves (*Polyscias Scutellarian.*). This study was an experimental study using 25 male Wistar rats grouped into five different groups: control (Ointment base), standard (Nebacetin ®), 12.5%, 25%, and 50% mangkokan leaves extract ointment. The mangkokan leaves ointment was made of mangkokan leaves ethanol extract, which was obtained by maceration. Two parameters were analyzed viz. wound contraction and epithelialization period. The result showed that on the 15th day, the highest wound contraction was found in 25% mangkokan leaves extract ointment group (80.97%), followed by the 50% (79.46%), 12.5% (67.19%), the standard (65.86%), and the control group (55.46%). Meanwhile, the longest period of epithelialization was found in the control group (14 days) followed by the 50% (13 days), 25% (12 days), standard (12 days), and 12.5% mangkokan leaves ointment (10 days). Overall, it can be concluded that the lowest concentration (12.5%) of ointment already has wound healing activity.

Keywords: Burn, ointment, mangkokan leaves, wound contraction, epithelialization period