

Abstrak

Luka sayat merupakan gangguan integritas kulit yang memerlukan penanganan efektif untuk mempercepat penyembuhan. Kayu manis (*Cinnamomum burmanii*), kaya akan metabolit sekunder seperti eugenol, sinamaldehyd, dan flavonoid, diketahui memiliki potensi sebagai agen antiinflamasi, antioksidan, dan antibakteri. Penelitian ini bertujuan menguji efektivitas salep ekstrak kayu manis dalam penyembuhan luka sayat pada tikus Wistar. Penelitian eksperimental ini menggunakan desain post-test only control group. Sebanyak 30 ekor tikus Wistar dibagi menjadi lima kelompok, yaitu kontrol negatif (basis salep), kontrol positif (salep gentamisin), dan tiga kelompok perlakuan dengan salep ekstrak kayu manis konsentrasi 10%, 20%, dan 40%. Pengamatan panjang luka dan persentase penyembuhan dilakukan selama 14 hari. Data dianalisis menggunakan uji Kruskal-Wallis dan Mann-Whitney. Hasil menunjukkan penurunan panjang luka signifikan pada kelompok salep kayu manis konsentrasi 40% (19,6 mm) dibandingkan kontrol negatif (12,8 mm) dan mendekati efektivitas salep gentamisin (20 mm). Persentase penyembuhan luka tertinggi juga dicapai oleh kelompok konsentrasi 40% (98,2%), setara dengan salep gentamisin (100%). Salep ekstrak kayu manis dengan konsentrasi 40% efektif mempercepat penyembuhan luka sayat pada tikus Wistar, dengan efektivitas yang sebanding dengan salep gentamisin. Penelitian lanjutan diperlukan untuk menguji keamanan dan potensi klinisnya.

Kata kunci: Luka sayat, ekstrak kayu manis, penyembuhan luka, *Cinnamomum burmanii*, antiinflamasi, antioksidan, antibakteri.

Abstract

*Incised wounds are disruptions of skin integrity that require effective treatment to accelerate healing. Cinnamon (*Cinnamomum burmanii*), rich in secondary metabolites such as eugenol, cinnamaldehyde, and flavonoids, is known for its potential as an anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, and antibacterial agent. This study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of cinnamon extract ointment in healing incised wounds in Wistar rats. This experimental study used a post-test only control group design. A total of 30 Wistar rats were divided into five groups: a negative control (ointment base), a positive control (gentamicin ointment), and three treatment groups with cinnamon extract ointments at concentrations of 10%, 20%, and 40%. Observations of wound length and healing percentages were conducted over 14 days. Data were analyzed using the Kruskal-Wallis and Mann-Whitney tests. The results showed a*

significant reduction in wound length in the 40% cinnamon extract ointment group (19.6 mm) compared to the negative control (12.8 mm) and were close to the effectiveness of gentamicin ointment (20 mm). The highest wound healing percentage was also achieved in the 40% concentration group (98.2%), comparable to gentamicin ointment (100%). Cinnamon extract ointment at a concentration of 40% effectively accelerates the healing of incised wounds in Wistar rats, with effectiveness comparable to gentamicin ointment. Further research is needed to evaluate its safety and clinical potential.

Keyword : *Incised wounds, cinnamon extract, wound healing, Cinnamomum burmanii, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, antibacterial.*