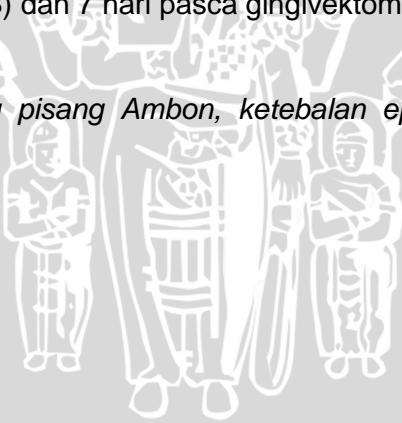


ABSTRAK

Asti, Masytah Dyah. 2014. **Uji Efektivitas Gel Getah Batang Pisang Ambon (*Musa Paradisiaca var sapientum*) Pada Ketebalan Epitel Gingiva Tikus Wistar Pasca Gingivektomi.** Tugas Akhir, Fakultas Kedokteran, Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing: (1) Dr. Nur Permatasari, drg., MS (2) Diah, drg., Sp. Perio

Salah satu proses yang terlibat dalam penyembuhan luka adalah re-epitelisasi. Getah batang pisang Ambon telah diketahui mengandung zat aktif seperti saponin, flavonoid, tanin, dan lektin yang berpotensi mempercepat penyembuhan luka. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk Mengetahui efek penggunaan gel getah batang pisang Ambon (*Musa paradisiaca var. sapientum*) pada ketebalan epitel jaringan gingiva pada tikus wistar pasca gingivektomi. Tiga puluh dua tikus wistar jantan dibagi dalam 1 kelompok kontrol dan 3 kelompok perlakuan. Gingivektomi dilakukan pada gingiva labial rahang bawah tikus seluas 1x0,5 cm dengan kedalaman setengah bur bulat ukuran 1/2. Luka pada kelompok perlakuan diberikan gel getah batang pisang dengan dosis masing-masing 50%, 75%,100%. Empat ekor tikus dari masing-masing kelompok dikorbankan pada 3 dan 7 hari pasca gingivektomi. Jaringan luka diambil, diproses secara histologis dan dilakukan pengecatan dengan menggunakan metode Hematoksilin Eosin (HE). Pengukuran ketebalan jaringan epitel gingiva dilakukan menggunakan mikrometer okuler digital. Data ketebalan epitel dianalisis menggunakan uji one-way Anova yang menunjukkan perbedaan yang signifikan antara kelompok perlakuan dan kelompok kontrol pada 3 dan 7 hari pasca gingivektomi serta dosis yang paling signifikan adalah gel 75%. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah pemberian gel getah batang pisang Ambon (*Musa paradisiaca var sapientum*) mampu meningkatkan ketebalan epitel gingiva tikus wistar pada 3 hari pasca gingivektomi (H+3) dan 7 hari pasca gingivektomi (H+7).

Kata kunci : gel getah batang pisang Ambon, ketebalan epitel, penyembuhan luka gingiva.



ABSTRACT

Asti, Masytah Dyah. 2014. **The Ambonese Banana (*Musa Paradisiaca var sapientum*) Stem Sap Gel Effectivity in the thickness of Rat Gingival epithelium Post Gingivectomy.** Final Assignment, Dentistry Program, Faculty of Medicine, Brawijaya University. Supervisors: (1) Dr. Nur Permatasari, drg., MS (2) Diah, drg., Sp. Perio

One of wound healing process is reepithelialization. Ambonese banana stem sap known for consist of some active substances such as saponin, flavonoid, tanin, dan lectin which have potential wound healing acceleration effect. This study aims to determine the effect of Ambonese banana stem sap gel in the thickness of rat gingival epithelium post gingivectomy. Thirty two male rat were divided into 1 control and 3 treatment groups. Gingivectomy made at the labial gingiva of mandible with 1x0,5 cm wide and half of round diamond bur in depth. Wound of treatment groups were given banana stem sap gel with each dose serially 50%, 75% and 100% and in the control group no material was given. Four rats from each group were sacrificed on the 3rd and 7th day after being wounded. The wounded tissues were processed for histological preparations and stained with Hematoxilin Eosin. The thickness of the gingival epithelial tissues was measured by a digital ocular micrometer and the data were analyzed using uji one-way Anova. The result showed that there were significant differences between the treatment and control groups on 3rd and 7th day after being wounded. The most significant dosage is 75%. In conclusion, the addition of Ambonese banana stem sap gel can accelerate the increase in the thickness of the epithelial layer in the process of rat gingival wound healing on the 3rd and 7th day post gingivectomy.

Keywords : Ambonese banana stem sap gel, Thickness of epithelium, Gingival wound healing.

