PEMBERIAN EKSTRAK BATANG POHON PISANG AMBON (Musa paradisiaca var. sapientum) UNTUK MEMPERCEPAT PROSES HEMOSTASIS PADA MENCIT (Mus musculus)

(The Granting of Musa paradisiaca var. sapientum Hump to Acelerate Haemostatic Process on Mice (Mus musculus))

ABSTRACT

Background: In dentistry, tooth extraction sometimes cause postoperative and perioperative complications especially in patients with bleeding disorder. Uncontrolled bleeding during tooth extraction may cause some effects such as hypovolemic shock, difficulty of wound healing and it becomes a port de entre of pathogenic bacteria that could lead to an infection. The using of local and systemic haemostatic may cause some side effects for the patients such as alveolar bone necrosis in the socket. Herb plants that can be used to accelerate bleedings, in the population of Trunyan, Bali, is the hump of banana ambon. Musa paradisiaca var. sapientum hump contains several active compounds such as tannin and lectin. Tannin serves to increase the secretion of ADP in the process of platelet aggregation whereas lectin can increase secretion of von Wilebrand Factor (vWF) in the process of platelet adhesion on the injury vessels.

Purpose: To know the influence of granting Musa paradisiaca var. sapientum hump extract in concentration of 25%, 50% and 100% against haemostatic response on mice.

Methods: A whole research sample divided into four groups. Group 1 is control, group of 2 was given 25% extract concentration, group of 3 was given 50% extract concentration and group of 4 was given 100% extract concentration of Musa paradisiaca var. sapientum humps. Then all the groups were examined their bleeding time and clotting time.

Results: A group with 100% extract of Musa paradisiaca var. sapientum hump having the shortest bleeding time and clotting time.

Conclusion: Musa paradisiaca var. sapientum hump extract with concentration of 25%, 50% and 100% could expedite bleeding and clotting time on mice.

Keywords: Musa paradisiaca var. sapientum hump, bleeding time, clotting time, haemostatic response