

**THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF TOPICAL RED GEDI LEAF GEL  
EXTRACT (*Abelmoschus manihot* (L.) MEDIK) IN TOTAL AMOUNT OF  
FIBROBLAST ON BURN WOUND RECOVERY  
PROCESS ON RAT (*Rattus norvegicus*)**

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**ABSTRACT**

This study aims to determine the effect of the application of extracted Red Gedi leaf (*Abelmoschus manihot* (L.) Medik) effects towards the amount of fibroblast in white mice skin (*Rattus norvegicus*) with burn wound. This study used 25 male rats (*Rattus Norvegicus*) aged 3 months with a weight of 150-200 grams. Trial animals are divided into five groups (P0, P1, P2, P3 and P4). P0 is normal skinned, P1 with 1% *silver sulfadiazine*, P2 P3 and P4 chronologically used red gedi extract gel with concentrations of 6.25%, 12.5%, and 25%. Treatment is done in topical method for 14 days. At the end of the treatment the skin was excised and histopathological examination was performed. Microscopic observation of the wound healing process on the number of fibroblasts showed that P0 was not significantly different from P3 ( $p > 0.05$ ), but P0 had a significant difference with P1, P4 and P4 ( $p < 0.05$ ). The better healing process of burns on P3 is thought to be due to the activity of flavonoids, saponins, and tannins, which are contained in the Red Gedi, which have antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and antibacterial effects. The conclusion of this study is that a 12.5% dose of Red Gedi leaf extract (*Abelmoschus manihot* (L.) MEDIK) has been shown to be effective in the treatment of topical burns.

**Keywords:** *Abelmoschus manihot* (L.) MEDIK, Burns, Fibroblasts.