

THE EFFECTIVITY OF GEL EXTRACT BINAHONG LEAF (*Anredera cordifolia* (Ten.) Steenis) ON THE INCISION WOUND IN MICE (*Mus musculus*) BY OBSERVATION OF WOUND AREA LENGHT AND WOUND HEALING

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ABSTRACT

This research was conducted to know the effectiveness of gel extract binahong leaf on the incision wound in mice by observation of wound area length and wound healing. Mice divided into 4 treatment groups, P0 (HPMC 3%), P1 (povidone iodine), P2 (10% gel extract binahong), P3 (20% gel extract binahong). This study was observed 3 times, on day 3, day 5 and day 7 with 5 mice each observation. The data were analyzed by ANAVA followed by Duncan Test for through observation of wound area length, while Kruskal-Wallis followed by Mann Whitney Test for observation of wound healing. The result shows of wound area length on day 7, P3 very significant difference with P0 and P1 with the mean P3 0,42, P0 0,58, and P1 0,52 but P3 significant difference with P2 0,48. The result observation of wound healing on day 3 and day 5 have a same scor 6 so there was no significant difference in all treatments ($p > 0,05$). On day 7 shows P3 have a scor 8, the highest scor ($p < 0,05$). Based on the analysis in the data it can be concluded that P3 the 20% concentration of gel extract binahong leaf is more effective in curing the incision because it can make wound incision become smallest and has a highest scoring of wound healing.

Key words : Binahong leaf, Gel extract , Incision wound, Area length, Healing.