

Efek madu lokal sebagai perawatan topikal pada penyembuhan Luka Kronik: Studi eksperimental hewan = The effect of local honey as topical treatment in chronic Wound Healing: An experimental animal study

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Abstrak

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Latar Belakang: Madu telah digunakan sebagai makanan dan obat-obatan di banyak negara sejak dahulu kala. Untuk tujuan pengobatan, madu juga digunakan dalam perawatan luka kronis dan kompleks. Telah banyak studi yang menyatakan fungsi madu dan efek yang menguntungkan selama perawatan. Luka kronis adalah luka yang gagal untuk melalui fase penyembuhan normal secara tepat. Studi ini merupakan studi dengan hewan percobaan yang membandingkan dua madu lokal dan madu Manuka untuk menemukan madu lokal yang memiliki efek yang lebih baik dalam perawatan luka kronis</pre>

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Metode: menggunakan 36 hewan percobaan tikus dengan strain Sprague Dawley yang dibuat perlukaan pada bagian kulit punggung dan diberi bakteri Pseudomonas Sp. hingga luka memiliki gambaran sebagai luka kronis dan luka dirawat dengan Manuka Honey, Madu Murni Nusantara dan Java Honey. Evaluasi makroskopis dilakukan pada hari 0, 3, 5, 7, 10 dan 13 pasca perawatan dan pada hari 5 dan 13 pasca perawatan, hewan dinekropsi. Parameter yang diamati, luas luka, presentasi jaringan nekrotik, slough dan granulasi dievaluasi dengan aplikasi Image J dan dibandingkan diantara tiga kelompok perawatan madu. </pre>

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Hasil: secara statistik, didapatkan perbedaan yang signifikan antara tiga kelompok perawatan madu pada parameter luas luka pada hari 3 – hari 0 ($p=0.021$) dengan analisa post-hoc didapatkan perbedaan signifikan antara Manuka Honey dan Java Honey ($p=0.009$) serta Madu Murni Nusantara dan Java Honey ($p=0.03$) dan presentasi slough pada hari 3 – hari 0 ($p=0.025$) dengan analisa post-hoc didapatkan perbedaan signifikan antara Manuka Honey dan Java Honey ($p=0.059$) serta Madu Murni Nusantara dan Java Honey ($p=0.008$). Hari perawatan selanjutnya tidak didapatkan perbedaan signifikan pada semua parameter evaluasi makroskopis.</pre>

<p>Kesimpulan: madu lokal dapat digunakan sebagai modalitas alternative pada perawatan luka kronis, seperti halnya Manuka Honey, namun dengan biaya rendah dan kemudahan mendapatkannya di pasaran.</p><hr /><p>Background: Honey has been used for food and medicine in many centuries and countries. For medicinal purposes, honey is used to treat chronic and complex wounds. There have been many reports stating its function and beneficial effect during treatment. A chronic wound is a wound that fails to progress through the normal phases of healing in an orderly and timely manner. This research is an experimental animal study comparing two local honey and Manuka Honey to find which has a better effect in chronic wound treatment</p>

<p>Background: Honey has been used for food and medicine in many centuries and countries. For medicinal purposes, honey is used to treat chronic and complex wounds. There have been many reports stating its function and beneficial effect during treatment. A chronic wound is a wound that fails to progress through the normal phases of healing in an orderly and timely manner. This research is an experimental animal study comparing two local honey and Manuka Honey to find which has a better effect in chronic wound treatment</p>

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Methods: 36 rats, Sprague Dawley strain were had wounded at muscle based on the

dorsum side and were given bacteria *Pseudomonas Sp.* until the wound has a chronic wound appearance and then treated with Manuka Honey, Madu Murni Nusantara, and Java Honey. A Macroscopic evaluation was observed on day 0, 3, 5, 7, 10, and 13 post wound treatment and on day 5 dan day 13 post wound treatment, the rats were euthanized. The observed parameters, wound area, presentation of necrotic tissue, slough and granulation were evaluated by Image J application and compared between the three honey treatment groups.

Result: Statistically, there was a significant difference between the three honey treatment groups on the wound area parameters on day 3 - day 0 ($p = 0.021$) with post-hoc analysis found a significant difference between Manuka Honey and Java Honey ($p = 0.009$) and Madu Murni Nusantara and Java Honey ($p = 0.03$) and slough presentation on day 3 - day 0 ($p = 0.025$) with post-hoc analysis found significant differences between Manuka Honey and Java Honey ($p = 0.059$) and Madu Murni Nusantara and Java Honey ($p = 0.008$). The next day of treatment there was no significant difference in all macroscopic evaluation parameters.

Conclusion: Local honey can be used as an alternative modality for wound chronic treatment the same as Manuka Honey, but with low cost and easily available in the market.