

INTISARI

Ekstraksi gigi merupakan suatu tindakan mengeluarkan gigi dari soketnya dan dapat menyebabkan luka bekas pencabutan. Penyembuhan luka merupakan proses seluler yang kompleks dan melibatkan beberapa fase yaitu fase hemostasis, inflamasi, proliferasi, dan remodeling. Sel fibroblast berperan penting terhadap penyembuhan luka pada fase proliferasi. Pada penelitian ini digunakan belimbing manis (*Averrhoacarambola Linn*) yang diketahui mengandung flavonoid. Flavonoid memiliki kemampuan mempercepat proses penyembuhan luka. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh gel ekstrak belimbing manis terhadap jumlah sel fibroblas pada soket pasca ekstraksi gigi tikus putih wistar.

Penelitian berjenis eksperimental dengan *post test only control group design* dilakukan menggunakan 24 ekor tikus putih ras wistar dibagi menjadi 4 kelompok yaitu 2 kelompok kontrol (aplikasi povidone iodine sesaat setelah ekstraksi) dan 2 kelompok perlakuan (aplikasi gel ekstrak belimbing manis dua kali sehari selama 4 dan 7 hari) pada soket pasca ekstraksi. Pengamatan dan perhitungan jumlah sel fibroblast dilakukan secara histopatologis pada hari ke-4 dan ke-7, berikutnya dianalisis dengan uji *one way anova* dan *post hoc LSD*.

Hasil uji *one way anova* menunjukkan terdapat perbedaan jumlah sel fibroblast antara kelompok kontrol dan perlakuan ($p=0,016$). Hasil uji *post hoc LSD* menunjukkan perbedaan jumlah fibroblas pada hari ke-4 antara kelompok kontrol dan perlakuan tidak bermakna ($56,87 \pm 21,78$ dan $76,57 \pm 20,60$ sel, $p=0,086$), sedangkan pada hari ke-7 menunjukkan perbedaan bermakna ($87,77 \pm 18,85$ dan $54,27 \pm 13,14$ sel, $p=0,006$).

Kesimpulan penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa pemberian gel ekstrak belimbing manis selama 4 hari tidak berpengaruh terhadap jumlah sel fibroblas sedangkan pemberian gel ekstrak belimbing manis selama 7 hari pasca ekstraksi berpengaruh terhadap peningkatan jumlah sel fibroblas pasca ekstraksi.

Kata kunci: Ekstrak Belimbing Manis (*Averrhoacarambola Linn*), jumlah sel fibroblas, Luka pasca ekstraksi.

ABSTRACT

Dental extraction is a process of removing a tooth from its socket that can cause tissue trauma. Tissue trauma healing is a complex cellular process that involves some stages such as hemostasis, inflammation, proliferation, and remodeling. Fibroblast plays an important role in the proliferative phase of tissue trauma healing. Starfruit (*Averrhoacarambola* Linn) was known contains flavonoids that had ability to accelerate the tissue trauma healing process. The objective of this study was to determine the effect of star fruit extract on the number of fibroblasts after dental extraction on Wistar rats.

An experimental study with posttest only control group design that used 24 Wistar rats were divided into 4 groups consists of two control and treatment in each groups. (2 control groups (povidone iodine application immediately after extraction) and the 2 treatment groups (sweet star fruit extract gel application twice daily for 4 and 7 days) in the post socket extraction.) Observation and counting the fibroblasts numbers were done histopathologically at 4th and 7th day, then analyzed using one way anova and post hoc LSD test.

(One way ANOVA test results show there is a difference between the number of fibroblast cells between control and treatment groups ($p = 0.016$). LSD post hoc test results showed differences in the number of fibroblasts on the 4th day between control and treatment groups was not significant (56.87 ± 21.78 and 76.57 ± 20.60 cells, $p = 0.086$), whereas on the 7th day shows significant differences (87.77 ± 18.85 and 54.27 ± 13.14 cells, $p = 0.006$).

Conclusion of this study showed that application of star fruit gel extract for 4 days did not influence on the fibroblast number, meanwhile application it for 7 days after extraction influence on the increasing number of fibroblast.

Keywords: Star Fruit Gel Extract (*Averrhoacarambola* Linn), Fibroblasts, Dental Extraction.