

**PENGARUH FENITOIN TOPIKAL TERHADAP  
LUAS AREA LUKA DAN EKSPRESI *Platelet Derived Growth Factor*  
(PDGF) PADA PROSES PENYEMBUHAN LUKA TIKUS WISTAR  
(*Rattus norvegicus*)**

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**ABSTRAK**

**Latar Belakang :** Luka adalah kondisi terputusnya jaringan tubuh disebabkan karena trauma oleh benda tajam atau tumpul. Ketika terjadi luka tubuh akan melakukan proses penyembuhan luka dengan mengeluarkan *growth factors* dan sitokinproinflamasi. *Platelet Derived Growth Factors* (PDGF) merupakan salah satu *growth factors* yang berperan dalam penyembuhan luka. Fenitoin merupakan agen anti konvulsan yang dimanfaatkan efek sampingnya untuk penyembuhan luka.

**Tujuan :** Membuktikan pemberian fenitoin topikal berpengaruh pada proses penyembuhan luka.

**Metode :** Penelitian eksperimental *post test only control group design*. Delapan belas tikus dibagi kedalam 3 kelompok yaitu kelompok kontrol, kelompok fenitoin cream 1% dan kelompok fenitoin *powder*. Luka diukur luasnya pada hari ke-0, ke-6, ke-13 dan ke-20 menggunakan program *Macbiophotonic Image J* serta luka dibiopsi pada hari ke-13 untuk dilakukan pengukuran ekspresi PDGF dengan pemeriksaan imunohistokimia.

**Hasil :** Hasil penelitian didapatkan rata-rata ekspresi PDGF hari ke-13 pada kelompok fenitoin *powder* ( $6,64 \pm 0,17$ ) lebih tinggi dibandingkan kelompok fenitoin cream 1% ( $6,56 \pm 0,17$ ) dan kelompok kontrol ( $2,40 \pm 0,20$ ). Kelompok fenitoin *powder* dan fenitoin cream 1% menunjukkan perbedaan yang tidak bermakna ( $p > 0,05$  yaitu  $p = 0,493$ ). Kelompok kontrol terhadap kelompok fenitoin cream 1% dan kelompok fenitoin *powder* terdapat perbedaan bermakna ( $p < 0,001$ ). Pengamatan luas area luka hari ke-6 didapatkan rata-rata kelompok fenitoin cream 1% ( $9,58 \pm 3,33$ ) dan kelompok fenitoin *powder* ( $7,58 \pm 3,65$ ) dibandingkan dengan kelompok kontrol ( $13,96 \pm 2,04$ ) memiliki perbedaan yaitu fenitoin *powder* memberikan pengurangan luas area luka yang lebih tinggi. Kelompok kontrol terhadap kelompok fenitoin cream 1% dan fenitoin *powder* terdapat perbedaan bermakna ( $p < 0,05$  yaitu  $p = 0,044$ ), sedangkan kelompok fenitoin cream 1% dan fenitoin *powder* tidak terdapat perbedaan bermakna ( $p > 0,05$  yaitu  $p = 0,325$ ). Rata-rata luas area luka hari ke-0,13 dan 20 pada tiap kelompok nilai  $p > 0,05$  sehingga dapat disimpulkan tidak terdapat perbedaan bermakna.

**Kesimpulan :** Pemberian fenitoin topikal berpengaruh pada proses penyembuhan luka.

**Kata Kunci :** Luka, Fenitoin, *Platelet Derived Growth Factors* (PDGF), Penyembuhan Luka

## ***ABSTRACT***

**Background:** Wound was a condition of the discontinuity of body tissues caused by trauma from sharp or blunt objects. When a wound occurred, the body underwent a healing process by releasing growth factors and proinflammatory cytokines. Platelet-Derived Growth Factors (PDGF) was one of the growth factors that played a role in wound healing. Phenytoin was an anticonvulsant agent utilized for its side effects in wound healing.

**Objective:** To prove that topical phenytoin administration affected the wound healing process.

**Method:** An experimental research with a post-test only control group design. Eighteen rats were divided into 3 groups: control group, 1% phenytoin cream group, and phenytoin powder group. The wound area was measured on days 0, 6, 13, and 20 using the Macbiophotonic Image J program, and wound biopsies were performed on day 13 for PDGF expression measurement through immunohistochemical examination.

**Results:** The research results showed that the average PDGF expression on day 13 in the phenytoin powder group ( $6.64 \pm 0.17$ ) was higher than the 1% phenytoin cream group ( $6.56 \pm 0.17$ ) and the control group ( $2.40 \pm 0.20$ ). The difference between the phenytoin powder group and the 1% phenytoin cream group was not significant ( $p > 0.05$ , i.e.,  $p = 0.493$ ). There was a significant difference between the control group and the 1% phenytoin cream group, as well as the phenytoin powder group ( $p < 0.001$ ). Observations of the wound area on day 6 showed that the average for the 1% phenytoin cream group ( $9.58 \pm 3.33$ ) and the phenytoin powder group ( $7.58 \pm 3.65$ ) compared to the control group ( $13.96 \pm 2.04$ ) had a significant difference, with phenytoin powder providing a higher reduction in the wound area. There was a significant difference between the control group and the 1% phenytoin cream group, as well as the phenytoin powder group ( $p < 0.05$ , i.e.,  $p = 0.044$ ), while there was no significant difference between the 1% phenytoin cream group and the phenytoin powder group ( $p > 0.05$ , i.e.,  $p = 0.325$ ). The average wound area on days 0, 13, and 20 in each group had a  $p$ -value  $> 0.05$ , thus it could be concluded that there was no significant difference.

**Conclusion:** Topical phenytoin administration had an impact on the wound healing process.

**Keywords:** Wound, Phenytoin, Platelet Derived Growth Factors (PDGF), Wound Healing