
English Summary

THE EFFECT OF *CENTELLA ASIATICA* (L) URBAN PREPARATIONS THE FORM OF OINTMENT, JELLY AND CREAM ON BURNS

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A study on the healing effect of extract of *Centella asiatica*(L.) Urban in ointment, cream and jelly basis on burns has been carried out.

This study was done on male Wistar rats, referred to Morton Method. Examined dosage form contained 3% and 5% of *Centella asiatica* (L.) Urban extract

This study indicated that groups that were given ointment, cream and jelly that contain 3% of extract recovered after 13th, 12th and 11th days respectively. And the groups that were given ointment cream and jelly that contained 5% of extract recovered after 12th, 11th and 11th days respectively.

The statistical analysis concluded that dosage form gave no significant difference on burned wound healing effect.

Cream and jelly had relatively good stability in 3 months, while ointment had bad stability.

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BACTERIAL RESISTANCE TOWARDS AMINOGLYCOSIDES

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Aminoglycosides are widely used as antibiotics especially in severe infections. Unfortunately bacterial resistance towards these drugs is increasing, the pattern being that of a multi-resistance.

To ensure efficient use of aminoglycosides, it is important to comprehend the mechanisms of resistance towards these drugs.

This paper discusses the development of resistance, stressing the mechanisms of inactivation of aminoglycosides by bacterial enzymes.

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THE INFLUENCE OF SODIUM CHLORIDE AND SODIUM BICARBONATE PASTE ON GINGIVITIS

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A double blind clinical trial to assess the effect of sodium chloride and sodium bicarbonate paste against gingival inflammation was carried out in 77 patients. The study showed significant reduction in gingival inflammation. The reduction of gingival inflammation was 46% at day 7 and 77% at day 14. The contact between oral cavity hypertonic solution and bacteria tend to withdraw water from living cell, so suppressing the viability. Hypertonic solution inhibit cell growth and motility of oral spirochetes which is the dominant microorganism in gingival inflammation/periodontal disease.

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