

INTISARI

Penelitian ini merupakan pengujian efek dan daya analgesik campuran ekstrak rimpang kunyit dan ekstrak daging buah asam Jawa komposisi 20,7% : 9,3%. Sebelumnya telah dilakukan pengujian daya analgesik campuran ekstrak tersebut komposisi 20% : 10%, didapat dosis efektif 2730 mg/Kg BB dan % penghambatan geliat 71,90%, kemudian dilakukan optimasi komposisi kunyit asam dan didapat komposisi optimum 20,7% : 9,3% (Fadeli, 2008).

Penelitian ini termasuk penelitian eksperimental murni dengan rancangan penelitian acak lengkap, pola satu arah. Metode yang digunakan adalah metode rangsang kimia. Sebanyak 30 ekor mencit betina, dibagi 5 kelompok: kontrol negatif (aquadest), kontrol positif (Asetosal 91 mg/Kg BB), dan 3 kelompok peringkat dosis campuran ekstrak rimpang kunyit kering dan ekstrak asam Jawa kental yaitu 1365, 2730, dan 5460 mg/Kg BB. Tiga puluh menit kemudian mencit diinduksi asam asetat 1% (25 mg/Kg BB). Geliat diamati selama 60 menit. Jumlah kumulatif geliat diubah menjadi bentuk persentase penghambatan geliat. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis statistik dengan *One-way ANOVA* dilanjutkan uji *Scheffe* taraf kepercayaan 95%.

Persentase penghambatan geliat campuran ekstrak kunyit asam komposisi 20,7% : 9,3% pada ketiga peringkat dosis 1365, 2730, dan 5460 mg/Kg BB berturut-turut 6,80 %, 22,00%, dan -22,80%. Dari ketiga peringkat dosis tersebut tidak ada yang memiliki efek analgesik (Anonim, 1991).

Kata kunci: rimpang kunyit, buah asam Jawa, ekstrak, metode rangsang kimia, daya analgesik, efek analgesik

ABSTRACT

This research is test about analgesic effect and capacity of combination between the extract of turmeric rhizome and tamarind with the composition 20,7% : 9,3%. Combination between the extract of turmeric rhizome and tamarind with the composition of 20% turmeric rhizome extract and 10% tamarind extract was reported as having percentase protection of writhing about 71,90% at the effective dosage 2730 mg/Kg BB, whereas calculation of optimum formula compotition was reported 20,7% : 9,3% (Fadeli, 2008).

This is a pure experimental research with one-way pattern, random, complete research design. The method used is chemistry stimulant method. Approximately 30 female mice were divided randomly into 5 groups. They were; negative control given aquadest, positive control given Asetosal 91 mg/Kg BB, and three group of combination extract of dry turmeric rhizome and the stickiness extract of tamarind dosages, there were 1365, 2730 and 5460 mg/Kg BB. Thirty minutes later the mice were inducted acetate acid 1% dosage 25 mg/Kg BB. The behavior emerged then were being observed for 60 minutes. After that, the total of behavior cumulative was changed into the form of barrier percentage toward the behavior. Then the data achieved was analyzed statistically with *One-way* ANOVA and continued with Scheffe test which might be trusted up to 95%.

Percentase protection of writhing of the combination between the extract of turmeric rhizome and tamarind with the composition of 20,7% turmeric rhizome extract and 9,3% tamarind extract in three group dosages; 1365, 2730, and 5460 mg/Kg BB consecutively 6,80 %, 22,00%, and -22,80%. There are no analgesic effect found three group dosages above (Anonim, 1991).

Key words : turmeric rhizome, tamarind, extract, chemistry stimulant method, analgesic capacity, analgesic effect