INTISARI

Bekicot (*Achatina fulica* Fer.), sebagai salah satu obat tradisional dari bahan hewan, perlu diteliti dan dikembangkan. Secara tradisional, bekicot digunakan oleh masyarakat sebagai obat penyembuh luka baru. Secara ilmiah pernah dilakukan penelitian tentang efek cairan bekicot terhadap penyembuhan luka terbuka. Bila suatu jaringan mengalami luka, maka pada jaringan tersebut akan timbul respon inflamasi. Yang menjadi pertanyaan : apakah lendir bekicot memiliki kemampuan sebagai anti-inflamasi ? Untuk menjawab pertanyaan tersebut, dalam penelitian ini akan dilakukan uji daya anti-inflamasi lendir bekicot pada mencit.

Uji daya anti-inflamasi lendir bekicot dilakukan dengan rancangan eksperimental sederhana : acak lengkap pola searah. Tiga puluh ekor mencit dibagi dalam 6 kelompok secara random. Kelompok I : diberi injeksi subplantar karagenin. Kelompok II : diberi perlakuan PVP (polivinil pirolidon) secara oral. Kelompok III : diberi perlakuan asetosal secara oral. Kelompok IV, V dan VI masing-masing diberi perlakuan secara oral lendir bekicot dengan dosis 11,86, 23,72 dan 47,43 mg/kgBB. Data yang diperoleh adalah data bobot kaki mencit yang digunakan untuk mencari prosen daya anti-inflamasi menurut metode Langford, dan selanjutnya data tersebut dianalisis secara statistik dengan metode analisa varian satu arah dengan taraf kepercayaan 95%.

Hasil pengujian daya anti-inflamasi lendir bekicot menunjukkan bahwa pemberian asetosal 150 mg/kgBB serta lendir bekicot dengan dosis 11,86, 23,72 dan 47,43 mg/kgBB, memberikan prosen respon anti-inflamasi yang berbeda bermakna, masing-masing besarnya adalah 46,07%, 19,12%, 36,31% dan 63,31%. Daya anti-inflamasi keempat perlakuan tersebut juga berbeda bermakna terhadap kontrol PVP (polivinil pirolidon), yang memberikan prosen respon anti-inflamasi sebesar –7,87%. Dari hasil pengujian dapat disimpulkan bahwa lendir bekicot (*Achatina fulica* Fer.) memiliki kemampuan sebagai intiinflamasi.

ABSTRACT

Snail (*Achatina fulica* Fer.) is one of the natural medicines from animal. The research of this medicine is needed. In traditional community use snail to heal new injury. Scientific study of the snail mucus effect for wounds had ever been done. Inflammation response will occur when a tissue is injured. This study has the purpose to observe the potency of snail mucus as anti-inflammatory agent in mice.

The study was conducted based on complete randomized design and analysed by one way variance (ANOVA) statistics. Thirty mice were divided into six groups. The group one was the negative control injected with carragenin subplantarly. The group two was administered with PVP (polyvinyl pirolidone) orally as treatment control. The group three is the positive control given with acetosal orally. Group four, five and six were given with snail mucus orally at the dosage of 11.86, 23.72 and 47.43 mg/kgBW respectively. Data were collected as the weight of mouse leg (paw to torsocrural) and used in the calculation of anti-inflammatory response percentage according to Langford method. After that the data were analyzed statistically by one way variance (ANOVA).

The result showed that acetosal 150 mg/kgBW and snail mucus at the dosage of 11.86, 23.72 and 47.43 mg/kgBW, gave anti-inflammatory responses as follow 46.07%, 19.12%, 36.31% and 63.31% respectively that were different significantly. The anti-inflammatory response of the four groups differed significantly from PVP (polyvinyl pirolidone) control group that produced anti-inflammatory response at -7.87%. The study of anti-inflammatory response can be concluded that the snail mucus has the potency as the anti-inflammatory agent.