INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memperoleh informasi ilmiah efek kuratif dan efek preventif dari campuran air perasan ubi kayu (*Manihot esculenta*, Crautz) dan rimpang kunyit (*Curcuma domestika*, Vahl) terhadap ulkus lambung mencit karena asetosal.

Penelitian ini menggunakan 60 ekor mencit, 30 jantan dan 30 betina galur Swiss yang dibagi menjadi 2 kelompok metode, yaitu metode preventif dan metode kuratif dengan mengikuti rancangan penelitian rambang dan lugas. Sebelum perlakuan diberikan semua mencit diadaptasikan selama satu minggu.

Pada metode kuratif (pemberian campuran air perasan setelah timbul ulkus), hewan uji dikelompokkan menjadi lima kelompok, masing-masing 6 ekor mencit (3 jantan dan 3 betina). Kelompok I merupakan kelompok kontrol negatif diberi aquadest dosis 25 gram/kg BB, kelompok II, III, IV berturut-turut diberi campuran air perasan ubi kayu dan rimpang kunyit dosis I 2,73 gram/kg BB ubi kayu dan 0,1456 gram/kg BB rimpang kunyit, dosis II 27,3 gram/kg BB ubi kayu dan 1,456 gram/kg BB rimpang kunyit, dosis III 273 gram/kg BB ubi kayu dan 14,56 gram/kg BB rimpang kunyit. Kelompok V sebagai kontrol positif diberi aluminium hidroksida dosis 78 mg/kg BB.

Metode preventif (pemberian campuran air perasan sebelum terbentuk ulkus lambung), hewan uji dibagi juga menjadi lima kelompok. Kelompok I sebagai kontrol negatif diberi aguadest dosis 25 gram/kg BB, kelompok II, III, IV berturut-turut diberi campuran air perasan dengan dosis I 2,73 gram/kg BB ubi kayu dan 0,1456 gram/kg BB rimpang kunyit,dosis II 27,3 gram/kg BB ubi kayu dan 1,456 gram/kg BB rimpang kunyit, dosis III 273 gram/kg BB ubi kayu dan 14,56 gram/kg BB rimpang kunyit. Kelompok V sebagai kontrol positif diberi simetidin dosis 104 mg/kg BB.

Berdasarkan hasil analisis statistik dengan taraf kepercayaan 95% dan gambaran histologi sel lambung mencit menunjukkan bahwa campuran air perasan ubi kayu dan rimpang kunyit memiliki pengaruh sebagai antitukak baik untuk metode kuratif maupun preventif dengan kisaran dosis campuran 2,73 gram/kg BB ubi kayu dan 0,1456 gram/kg BB rimpang kunyit sampai 273 gram/kg BB ubi kayu dan 14,56 gram/kg BB rimpang kunyit.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to find out the curative and preventive effects of the mixtures of cassava (*Manihot esculenta*, Crautz) and curcuma (*Curcuma domestica*, Vahl) towards the ulcers of mice caused by acetosal.

Sixty mice are used in this study. 30 males and 30 females Swiss strain miece age 3 months (weight 19-21 gram) are devided into two methods groups, namely, curative and preventive methods. The mice have already been adapted for a week before the treatment.

In curative method (the mixture of cassava and curcuma juices are given after the ulcers are formed), the testing animals are divided into five groups. Each group consists of 6 mice (3 males and 3 females). The first group, treated with aquadest of 25 gram/kg body weight dose, is a negative control group. The mixture of juices with three types of doses are given to the second, the third and the fourth groups. The doses are: first, 2.73 gram/kg body weight dose of cassava and 0.1456 gram/kg body weight dose of curcuma, second, 27.3 gram/kg body weight dose of cassava and 1.456 gram/kg body weight dose of curcuma, and third, 273 gram/kg body weigt dose of cassava and 14.56 gram/kg body weight dose of curcuma. The fifth group, treated with aluminium hydroxide of 78 mg/kg body weight dose, is as a positive control.

The preventive method (the mixture of cassava and curcuma juices are given before te ulcers are formed) distributes the testing animals into five groups. The first group, treated with aquadest of 25 gram/kg body weight, is a negative control group. The mixtures of juices with three types of doses are given to the second, the third and the fourth grups. the doses are: first, 2.73 gram/kg body weight dose of cassava and 0.1456 gram/kg body weight of curcuma, second, 27.3 gram/kg body weight of cassava and 1.456 gram/kg body weight dose of curcuma, and third, 273 gram/kg body weight dose of cassava and 14.56 gram/kg body weight of curcuma. The fifth group, treated with cimetidine of 104 mg/kg body weight dose, is a postive control.

Based on the statistical analysis result with significance level of 0.05 and histological description, its shows that the mixture of cassava and curcuma juices have anti ulcers effects both in the curative and preventive methods with 2.73 gram/kg body weight dose of cassava and 0.1456 gram/kg body weight dose of curcuma until 273 gram/kg body weight dose of cassava and 14.56 gram/kg body weight dose of curcuma.