

INTISARI

Infeksi cacing usus di Indonesia mempunyai prevalensi yang cukup tinggi terutama *Ascaris lumbricoides*. Laporan P4I (Perkumpulan Pemberantasan Penyakit Parasit Indonesia) pada tahun 1992 menyebutkan bahwa prevalensi askariasis di Indonesia mencapai 70 % - 90 %. Dampak penyakit ini sangat merugikan bagi kualitas sumber daya manusia meskipun jarang menyebabkan kematian. Tindakan pengobatan telah lama dilakukan, namun prevalensinya masih cukup tinggi. Hal ini mungkin disebabkan karena reinfeksi yang dapat terjadi dalam waktu singkat dan harga obat yang tidak terjangkau oleh masyarakat, maka perlu dicari alternatif obat lain yang efektif, aman, dan murah. Temu ireng telah lama banyak digunakan oleh masyarakat sebagai obat kecacingan.

Telah dilakukan penelitian untuk membuktikan daya antelmintika infusa rimpang temu ireng terhadap cacing *Ascaridia galli* secara *in vitro*. Penelitian termasuk eksperimental murni dengan rancangan *The posttest only control group design*.

Penelitian dibagi menjadi 3 tahap. Tahap pertama yaitu uji lama hidup cacing di luar tubuh hospes. Tahap kedua adalah uji daya antelmintika infusa rimpang temu ireng dengan menentukan LC_{50} dan LT_{50} infusa rimpang temu ireng dan piperasin sitrat. Subyek penelitian dibagi menjadi 12 kelompok. Masing-masing kelompok terdiri dari 6 ekor cacing. Enam kelompok digunakan untuk menentukan LC_{50} infusa rimpang temu ireng dan 6 kelompok digunakan untuk menentukan LC_{50} piperasin sitrat, kemudian dilanjutkan dengan penentuan LT_{50} . LC_{50} dan LT_{50} ditentukan menggunakan analisis probit. Penelitian tahap ketiga adalah uji adanya minyak atsiri pada infusa rimpang temu ireng menggunakan KLT dengan fase diam silika gel GF₂₅₄, fase gerak heksana : etil asetat (96 : 4). Perbandingan yang digunakan pada uji KLT adalah sineol dan borneol.

Dari hasil penelitian didapatkan LC_{50} infusa rimpang temu ireng sebesar 43,24 %, LC_{50} Piperasin sitrat sebesar 0,08 %, LT_{50} infusa rimpang temu ireng sebesar 8,327 jam dan LT_{50} piperasin sitrat sebesar 7,383 jam. Dari hasil percobaan KLT, totalan minyak atsiri infusa rimpang temu ireng memberikan 4 bercak dengan hRf 8, 17, 35 dan 48. Borneol membentuk satu bercak dengan hRf 65 dan sineol memberikan satu bercak dengan hRf 73. Semua bercak berwarna ungu kebiruan pada sinar UV 254 nm. Daya antelmintika infusa rimpang temu ireng dapat diketahui dari nilai LC_{50} sebesar 43,24 % dan LT_{50} sebesar 8,327 jam. Disimpulkan bahwa infusa rimpang temu ireng mempunyai daya antelmintika.

ABSTRACT

Infection of intestinal helminths in Indonesia has a high prevalence, mainly *Ascaris lumbricoides*. The report of P4I (Perkumpulan Pemberantasan Penyakit Parasit Indonesia) in 1992 said that ascaris prevalence in Indonesia reached 70 - 90 %. The effect of this illness gives disadvantages in the quality of human resources although it rarely caused death. The treatment has been long time ago done, but this prevalence is still high. This may be, is caused by reinfection which can happen in a short time and the price of medicine which is so high, then there must be another alternative which is effective, safety and cheap.

There had been done a research to prove the anthelmintical activity of temu ireng infusion against *Ascaridia galli* worms in vitro. The research is included pure experimental with The posstest only control group design.

The research was divided in three steps. The first step was the test for life time of the worms out of the hospes body. The second was the test of anthelmintical activity of temu ireng to determinate infusion LC_{50} and LT_{50} of "temu ireng" and piperazin citrate. The research subjects were divided in 14 groups. Each group consisted of 6 worms. Six group were use to determinate LC_{50} of temu ireng infusion and six group were use to determinate LC_{50} of piperazin citrate when it was continued by determination of LT_{50} . LC_{50} and LT_{50} were used to determine probity analysis. The third step was the test of volatile oil in temu ireng infusion using TLC with silica gel GF₂₅₄ as a stationary phase and hexane-ethyl acetate (96 : 4) as a mobile phase. The standard of comparison was cineol and borneol in TLC test.

Based on result, there was temu ireng LC_{50} for about 0,08 %, piperazin citrate LC_{50} for about 0,08 %, temu ireng infusion LT_{50} for about 8,327 hours and piperazin citrate LT_{50} for about 7,383 hours. Based on research of TLC, the spots of temu ireng infusion volatile oil gave four spots with hRf value 8, 17, 35, and 48. Borneol formed one spot with hRf value 65 and cineol gave one spots with hRf value 73. All of the spots were purple and bluish in UV₂₅₄. The anthelmintical activity of temu ireng infusion could be known from LC_{50} which it's about 43,24 % and LT_{50} was about 8,327 hours. Then, it was concluded that temu ireng infusion had the anthelmintical activity.