

## INTISARI

Penyakit batu ginjal merupakan penyakit yang banyak menimbulkan gangguan bagi penderitanya. Pengobatan penyakit ini dapat dilakukan dengan beberapa cara, yaitu operasi, penyinaran, dan dengan obat. Namun pengobatan menggunakan obat tradisional cenderung lebih banyak disukai oleh sebagian besar masyarakat, karena selain biayanya lebih murah, bahannya juga mudah diperoleh. Menurut Soedibyo (1998), mondokaki (*Ervatamia divaricata* (L.) Burke.) berkhasiat sebagai obat batu ginjal. Telah dilakukan penelitian dengan tujuan untuk mengetahui daya melarutkan infus daun segar mondokaki terhadap kalsium batu ginjal secara *in vitro*, serta mengidentifikasi adanya flavonoid yang terkandung dalam infus daun segar mondokaki yang diduga dapat melarutkan kalsium batu ginjal secara *in vitro*.

Infus daun segar mondokaki dibuat seri kadar yakni : 25%, 50% dan 100%; dan digunakan untuk merendam batu ginjal selama 5 jam suhu 37 °C. Infus yang digunakan diperiksa kandungan flavonoidnya dengan kromatografi lapis tipis. Analisis kualitatif kalsium batu ginjal dilakukan secara kimiawi, sedangkan analisis kuantitatif kalsium yang terlarut dalam infus menggunakan spektrofotometri serapan atom. Data jumlah kalsium yang terlarut dianalisis secara statistik dengan analisis varian satu arah dengan taraf kepercayaan 95% dilanjutkan dengan LSD.

Hasil kromatografi lapis tipis infus dengan fase gerak asam asetat 15% memiliki Rf 0,70 dan 0,85 sedangkan standar (rutin) memiliki Rf 0,85. Sedangkan dengan fase gerak BAW (4:1:5; 1/4 fase atas), infus memiliki Rf 0,65 dan standar Rf 0,65. Jumlah kalsium batu ginjal yang terlarut (Mean ± SE) pada : infus daun segar mondokaki kadar 25%  $15,77 \pm 0,64$  ppm; infus kadar 50%  $22,80 \pm 2,93$  ppm; infus kadar 100%  $34,93 \pm 3,38$  ppm; kontrol positif (Calcusol 1,2% b/v)  $20,01 \pm 0,68$  ppm; dan kontrol negatif (aquadest 100%)  $1,94 \pm 0,35$  ppm. Analisis menunjukkan bahwa jumlah kalsium batu ginjal yang terlarut pada infus kadar 25%, 50% dan 100% berbeda secara bermakna dengan kontrol negatif ( $p < 0,05$ ). Infus kadar 25%, 50%, dan 100% memiliki kemampuan menaikkan kelarutan kalsium sampai berturut-turut 713,40%, 1075,26% dan 1701,03% terhadap kontrol negatif. Infus kadar 25% dan 50% tidak berbeda secara bermakna dengan kontrol positif ( $p > 0,05$ ), dan infus kadar 100% berbeda secara bermakna dengan kontrol positif ( $p < 0,05$ ) yakni memiliki kemampuan menaikkan kelarutan kalsium batu ginjal sampai 101,38% terhadap kontrol positif.

Analisis kualitatif dengan kromatografi lapis tipis menunjukkan bahwa infus daun segar mondokaki kemungkinan mengandung glikosida flavonoid. Hasil memperlihatkan bahwa infus daun segar mondokaki kadar 25%, 50%, dan 100% memiliki kemampuan melarutkan kalsium batu ginjal.

## ABSTRACT

Kidney stone is a troublesome disease to patients. Therapy to the disease can be done with the following methods; i.e. surgery, radiation, modern, and natural medicines. The latest is preferable because of its affordable cost and abundant source. According to Soedibyo (1998), *mondokaki* (*Ervatamia divaricata* (L.) Burke.) is effective for kidney stone. Based on the above background, a study of *mondokaki* fresh leaves water-extract was conducted aiming to examine its effect against kidney stone in vitro and to identify flavonoids contained in the *mondokaki* fresh leaves water-extract.

*Mondokaki* fresh leaves water-extract was prepared in a series of concentration, i.e. 25%, 50%, and 100%; after that the kidney stone was soaked in the extract for 5 hours at 37°C. Identify flavonoids contained in the *mondokaki* fresh leaves water-extract by thin layer chromatography (TLC) method. Next, the dissolved calcium of kidney stone was determined qualitatively by chemical test and quantitatively by atomic absorption spectroscopy and analysed statistically by one way variant at 95% confidence interval and LSD test.

The extract TLC result using 15% acetic acid mobile phase exhibited the Rf 0.70 and 0.85 compared to the standard (rutin) Rf 0.85. Meanwhile the extract in BAW (4:1:5; v/v upper phase) demonstrated the Rf 0.65 equivalent to the standard Rf. The dissolved calcium of kidney stone (mean  $\pm$  SE) in 25%, 50%, 100% *mondokaki* extract concentration, positive control (calcusol 1.2% w/v) and negative control (water) were  $15.77 \pm 0.64$  ppm;  $22.80 \pm 2.93$  ppm;  $34.93 \pm 3.38$  ppm;  $20.01 \pm 0.68$  ppm; and  $1.94 \pm 0.35$  ppm respectively. Calcium of kidney stone dissolved from all range of experimental extracts were significantly different to negative control ( $p < 0.05$ ) and the dissolved calcium concentration compared to negative control increased 712.89%, 1075.26%, and 1700.52% according to the increase extract concentration. The 25% and 50% extract were not significantly different ( $p > 0.05$ ) and the 100% extract were more superior compared to positive control in dissolving kidney stone up to 74.56%.

Thin layer chromatography (TLC) result showed that *mondokaki* leaves extract possibly contained flavonoids. The extract at the concentration 25%, 50%, and 100% has the potency to dissolve calcium of kidney stone.