INTISARI

Telah dilakukan penelitian daya antiinflamasi perasan umbi wortel (*Daucus carota* L.) pada mencit putih jantan dengan menggunakan model inflamasi akut. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk membuktikan kebenaran daya antiinflamasi dan mengetahui besarnya potensi relatif daya antiinflamasi perasan umbi wotel dalam menghambat terjadinya udema.

Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian eksperimental murni dengan rancangan acak lengkap pola searah. Subyek uji menggunakan mencit putih jantan galur Swiss, berumur 2-3 bulan dengan berat badan 20-25 gram. Empat puluh ekor mencit dikelompokkan menjadi 8 kelompok. Kelompok I hingga kelompok III sebagai kelompok control, sedangkan kelompok IV hingga VIII diberi perasan umbi wortel dengan dosis berturut-turut 1,25 ; 2,5 ; 5 ; 10 ; dan 20 ml/kg BB. Lima belas menit kemudian kaki kiri mencit diinjeksi dengan karagenin 1 %, 3 jam kemudian mencit dikurbankan dan kedua kakinya dipotong pada sendi *torsocrural*, lalu ditimbang.

Data bobot udema dianalisis dengan uji *kolmogorov smirnov* untuk melihat distribusinya, dilanjutkan dengan analisis varian pola satu arah dilanjutkan uji Scheffe untuk melihat perbedaan antar kelompok.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perasan umbi wortel mempunyai daya antiinflamasi. Perasan umbi wortel dosis 1,25; 2,50 ; 5 ; 10; dan 20 ml/kgBB mempunyai daya antiinflamasi berturut-turut sebesar 19,01%; 46.41 %; 103,71 %; 75,39 %; 53,58%. Potensi relatif daya antiinflamasi secara berturut-turut adalah sebagai berikut : 17,08%; 41,49%; 92,53%; 67,72%; dan 48,13%. Daya antiinflamasi perasan umbi wortel meningkat hingga batas dosis 5 ml/kg bb. Diatas dosis tersebut daya antiinflamasinya justru menurun, demikian juga dengan potensi relatif daya antiinflamasinya. Hasil identifikasi diketahui adanya *beta karoten* pada perasan umbi wortel, dengan Rf 0,925 dan bercak berwarna kuning.

ABSTRACT

The research about antiinflammation effect of carrot squeeze (*Daucus carota* L.) in white male small mice by using an acute inflammation model had been done. The goal of this research is to prove the truth of antiinflammation effect and to know the amount of potency of antiinflammation effect of carrot squeeze in preventing oedema.

This research is pure experimental research. The subject of this experiment was Switzerland white male small mice whose age 2-3 months and its weight is 20=25 gram. Forty eight small mice were divided into eight groups. Group I to group III were as control group, whereas group IV to group VIII were given carrot squeeze with dosage of 1.25; 2.5; 5; 10; and 20 ml/kg BW. Successively-fifteen minutes later, those small mice's left legs were injected with karagenin of 1%. Then, 3 hours later those small mice were killed and its two legs were cut at torsocrural joint. Data about oedema weight was analyzed with kolmogorov smirnov to see its distribution. After that this research was continuoud with variant analysis of one direction pattern then researcher did scheff test.

The result of the analisysis shows that carrot squeeze has antiinflamation effect. Carrot squeeze whose dosage of 1.25 ; 2.50 ; 5 ; 10 and 20 ml/kg Bw has the percentage of antiinflamation effect was successively 19.02%; 46.41%; 103.71%; 75.39%; 57.58%. Relative potency of antiinflamation effect is successively 17.08%; 41.69%; 92.53%; 67.72%; and 48.13%. Antiinflamation effect of carrot squeeze increased until dosage limit of 5 ml/kg BW. Higher than that dosage, its antiinflamation effect decreased. Its also happened with the relative potency of its antiinflamation. From the result of identification can be known that there is *beta karoten* in carrot squeeze, with Rf 0.925 and yellow spot.