PLAGIAT MERUPAKAN TINDAKAN TIDAK TERPUJI

INTISARI

Tumbuhan senggani merupakan salah satu tumbuhan obat yang sering dimanfaatkan masyarakat sebagai pereda demam (antipiretik), penghilang nyeri (analgesik), peluruh kencing (diuretik), menghilangkan pembengkakan, dan lain-lain. Penelitian yang dilakukan bertujuan untuk mengetahui khasiat dan besarnya prosentase daya analgesik ekstrak etanol daun senggani.

Penelitian ini termasuk dalam penelitian eksperimental murni dengan rancangan penelitian acak, lengkap, pola satu arah. Metode yang digunakan adalah metode induksi kimia. Tiga puluh ekor mencit betina, galur Swiss, berat badan antara 20-30 gram, umur 2-3 bulan, dibagi secara acak dalam 6 kelompok yaitu: I) kontrol negatif diberi CMC-Na 1%, II) kontrol positif diberi asetosal dosis 91 mg/kg BB, III) sampai VI) diberi perlakuan ekstrak etanol daun senggani secara per oral dalam 4 peringkat dosis berturut-turut sebesar 850 mg/kgBB; 1000 mg/kgBB; 1330 mg/kgBB; dan 1670 mg/kgBB. Sepuluh menit kemudian mencit diinduksi asam asetat 1% dosis 50 mg/kg BB secara intraperitonial. Geliat yang timbul diamati dan dicatat tiap 5 menit selama 60 menit. Jumlah kumulatif geliat diubah ke dalam bentuk prosentase penghambatan terhadap geliat. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis secara statistik dengan *One-way ANOVA* dilanjutkan dengan uji *Scheffe* dengan taraf kepercayaan 95%.

Hasil penelitian yang diperoleh berupa % penghambatan terhadap geliat ekstrak etanol daun senggani dosis 850 mg/kgBB; 1000 mg/kgBB; 1330 mg/kgBB; dan 1670 mg/kgBB berturut-turut sebesar 88,06 %; 83,42 %, 68,26 %, dan 44,56 %.

Kata kunci: analgesik, ekstrak etanol daun senggani

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ABSTRACT

Senggani plants is one of medicinal plants which often used by people to decrease fever (antipyretic) and pain (analgesic), urinate shedding (diuretic), to lose udema, etc. The aim of the research that was done is to know the effect and percentage of amount analgesic potency from ethanol extract of senggani's leaves.

The genre of this research is pure experimental in which the program of this research is random research plan, complete, and one-direction pattern. The method used in this research is chemical induction method. The research uses 30 female mice of Swiss groove, it weights 20-30 grams, and the age is 2-3 months. The 30 mices are divided into 6 groups based on its treatment, i.e.: I) the group of negative control is given CMC-Na 1%; II) the group of positive control is given acetyl salicylic acid dosage 91 mg/kg BB; III) trough VI) the treatment is given extract ethanol of senggani leaves per orally in four different various dosage respectively, i.e.: 850 mg/kgBB; 1000 mg/kgBB; 1330 mg/kgBB; and 1670 mg/kgBB. Ten minutes after the treatment, the mice is induced by acetate acid 1% with dosage 50 mg/kg BB intra peritoneally. The wriggles are watched closely and booked every 5 minutes in 60 minutes. The accumulation numbers of the wriggles are transferred into the form of resistance percentage toward the wriggles. The data which is got from the calculation, later, is analyzed statistically with *one-way ANOVA test*, then, the step is continued with *Shceffe* with interval 95%.

The result showing that ethanolic extract of senggani's leaves at 850 mg/kgBW; 1000 mg/kgBW; 1330 mg/kgBW; and 1670 mg/kgBW, respectively, 88,06 %; 83,42 %, 68,26 %, and 44,56 %.

Key words : analgesic, ethanolic exstract of senggani's leaves