

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to investigate the effect of roselle (*Hibiscus sabdariffa* L.) calyx infusion administration length at dose of 1.25 g / kg as an analgesic. The research used chemical stimuli where the pain was induced by acetic acid administration by intraperitoneal injection in Swiss strain female mice.

This research includes pure experimental research with a completely randomized design unidirectional pattern types. The study was conducted by randomly dividing the 25 female mice Swiss strain into 5 large groups. Group I (negative control) were given distilled water, group II (positive control) were given ibuprofen dose of 0.026 g / kg and group III (1 day administration), group IV (3 days administration) and group V (6 days administration) were given infusion of roselle calyx then given orally distilled water and acetic acid by intraperitoneal injection. Data obtained in the form of cumulative stretching mice for 1 hour after administration of acetic acid.

The study found effect of roselle calyx infusion administration length in the form of % protection increase in the 1, 3 and 6 days administration. Protection percentage of roselle calyx infusion administration for 1, 3 and 6 days length were 41.54; 57.44; 84.62%. Administration length of roselle calyx infusion for 3 days can be used as an analgesic.

Keywords: administration length, roselle calyx infusion, stretching, % protection, infusion, analgesic, ibuprofen

INTISARI

Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui adanya pengaruh lama praperlakuan infusa kelopak bunga rosela (*Hibiscus sabdariffa* L.) dosis 1,25 g/kg BB sebagai analgetika. Penelitian menggunakan metode rangsang kimia dimana nyeri diinduksi dengan pemberian asam asetat secara intra peritoneal pada hewan mencit betina galur Swiss.

Penelitian ini termasuk jenis penelitian eksperimental murni dengan rancangan acak lengkap pola searah. Penelitian dilakukan dengan membagi acak 25 ekor mencit betina galur Swiss menjadi 5 kelompok besar. Kelompok I (kontrol negatif) diberi aquades, kelompok II (kontrol positif) diberi ibuprofen dosis 0,026 g/kgBB dan kelompok III (praperlakuan selama 1 hari), kelompok IV (praperlakuan selama 3 hari) dan kelompok V (praperlakuan selama 6 hari) diberi infusa kelopak bunga rosela yang kemudian diberi aquades secara oral dan asam asetat secara i.p. Data yang diperoleh berupa kumulatif geliat mencit selama 1 jam setelah pemberian asam asetat.

Dari penelitian diketahui ada pengaruh lama praperlakuan infusa kelopak bunga rosela berupa peningkatan % proteksi pada praperlakuan selama 1, 3 dan 6 hari. Besar % proteksi praperlakuan infusa kelopak bunga rosela selama 1, 3 dan 6 hari sebesar 41,54; 57,44; 84,62%. Lama praperlakuan infusa kelopak bunga rosela selama 3 hari dapat digunakan sebagai analgetika.

Kata Kunci: lama praperlakuan infusa, kelopak bunga rosela, geliat, % proteksi, infusa, analgetika, ibuprofen