

ABSTRAK

Inflamasi merupakan proses respon tubuh terhadap rangsangan yang ditimbulkan oleh berbagai agen berbahaya seperti infeksi ataupun luka fisik. Tumbuhan iler merupakan salah satu tumbuhan yang memiliki aktivitas antiinflamasi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui aktivitas antiinflamasi dan persen penghambatan ekstrak etanol daun iler pada tikus jantan galur *Wistar*.

Penelitian ini merupakan jenis penelitian eksperimental murni dengan rancangan acak lengkap pola searah menggunakan 25 ekor tikus jantan galur *Wistar* yang dibagi menjadi 5 kelompok. Kelompok I (kontrol negatif) diberikan aquadest dosis 12,5 g/kgBB, kelompok II (kontrol positif) diberikan kalium diklofenak dosis 6,3 mg/kgBB, kelompok III, IV, dan V diberikan ekstrak etanol daun iler dosis 35; 70; 140 mg/kgBB secara peroral, setelah 15 menit setiap tikus jantan diinjeksikan karagenin 1% secara subplantar dan tebal edema kaki diukur menggunakan jangka sorong digital selama 6 jam. *Area Under the Curve* dan persen penghambatan inflamasi kemudian dihitung dan dilanjutkan dengan analisis statistik. Hasil pengujian fitokimia menunjukkan bahwa ekstrak etanol daun iler positif mengandung flavonoid dan saponin. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ekstrak etanol daun iler memiliki aktivitas antiinflamasi yang ditandai dengan adanya penurunan tebal edema pada telapak kaki tikus jantan yang terinduksi karagenin 1%

Kesimpulan yang didapat dari penelitian ini yaitu ekstrak etanol daun iler dosis 35; 70; dan 140 mg/kgBB memberikan aktivitas sebagai antiinflamasi dengan dengan persen penghambatan berturut-turut 37,89; 42,94; dan 47,05%.

Kata Kunci: antiinflamasi, ekstrak etanol, daun iler (*Coleus atropurpureus* (L.) Benth), per oral, tebal edema.

ABSTRACT

Inflammation is the body's response to stimuli caused by various harmful agents such as infection or physical injury. The slobber plant is one of the plants that has anti-inflammatory activity. This study aimed to determine the anti-inflammatory activity and percent inhibition of the ethanol extract of slobber leaves in male rats of the Wistar strain.

This research is a pure experimental research with a completely randomized design with a unidirectional pattern using 25 male rats of the Wistar strain which were divided into 5 groups. Group I (negative control) was given aquadest at a dose of 12.5 g/kgBW, group II (positive control) was given diclofenac potassium at a dose of 6.3 mg/kgBW, groups III, IV, and V were given ethanol extract of slobber leaves at a dose of 35; 70; 140 mg/kgBW orally, after 15 minutes each male rat was injected with 1% carrageenin subplantarly and the thickness of leg edema was measured using a digital caliper for 6 hours. Area Under the Curve and percent inhibition of inflammation were then calculated and followed by statistical analysis. The results of the phytochemical test showed that the ethanol extract of slobber leaves was positive for flavonoids and saponins. The results showed that the ethanol extract of slobber leaves had anti-inflammatory activity which was indicated by a decrease in the thickness of edema on the soles of male rats induced by 1% carrageenin.

The conclusions obtained from this study are the ethanol extract of slobber leaves at a dose of 35; 70; and 140 mg/kgBW gave activity as anti-inflammatory with the percentage of inhibition respectively 37.89; 42.94; and 47.05%.

Keywords: *anti-inflammatory, ethanol extract, slobber leaf (Coleus atropurpureus (L.) Benth), orally, thick edema.*