ABSTRAK

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui efek analgesik kombinasi infusa daun faloak dan asetosal pada mencit. Penelitian ini termasuk dalam jenis penelitian eksperimental murni dengan rancangan acak lengkap pola searah. Sebanyak 35 mencit dibagi ke dalam 7 kelompok secara acak. Kelompok I diberikan aquadest dengan dosis 25 g/KgBB, kelompok II diberikan CMC-Na 1% dengan dosis 250 mg/KgBB, kelompok III diberikan asetosal dengan dosis 91 mg/KgBB. Kelompok IV diberikan infusa daun faloak dengan dosis 3333,33 mg/KgBB. Lalu, kelompok V, VI, dan VII diberikan kombinasi infusa daun faloak-asetosal dengan dosis infusa daun faloak 833,33 mg/KgBB-asetosal 91 mg/KgBB; infusa daun faloak 1666,67 mg/KgBB-asetosal 91 mg/KgBB; infusa daun faloak 3333,33 mg/KgBB-asetosal 91 mg/KgBB. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode rangsang kimia dimana semua kelompok hewan uji diberikan asam asetat 1% secara intraperitoneal. Asam asetat 1% secara intraperitoneal diberikan kepada hewan uji setelah 10 menit perlakuan secara peroral. Lalu, diamati respon geliat yang diberikan mencit mulai dari menit 5 sampai 60. Kemudian, dilakukan perhitungan persentase proteksi geliat dan dianalisis secara statistik. Data dianalisis menggunakan uji *Shapiro-Wilk*, uji *One Way ANOVA*, dan uji *Tamhane's*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kombinasi infusa daun faloak dan asetosal dengan dosis 833,33-91; 1666,67-91; dan 3333,33-91 mg/KgBB dapat memberikan efek analgesik pada mencit. Persen proteksi geliat dari masing-masing dosis berturut-turut sebesar 83,5%; 87,8%; dan 94,5%.

Kata kunci : daun faloak, analgesik, infusa, geliat.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to determine the analgesic effect of a combination of faloak leaf infusion and acetosal on mice. This research belongs to the type of pure experimental research with a complete randomized design of unidirectional patterns. A total of 35 mice were divided into 7 groups randomly. Group I was given aquadest at a dose of 25 g/KgBB, group II was given CMC-Na 1% at a dose of 250 mg/KgBB, group III was given acetosal at a dose of 91 mg/KgBB. Group IV was given faloak leaf infusion at a dose of 3333.33 mg/KgBB. Then, groups V, VI, and VII were given a combination of faloak-acetosal leaf infusion with a dose of faloak leaf infusion 833.33 mg/KgBB-acetosal 91 mg/KgBB; infusion of faloak leaves 1666.67 mg/KgBB-acetosal 91 mg/KgBB; infusion of faloak leaves 3333.33 mg/KgBB-acetosal 91 mg/KgBB. The method used in this study was a chemical excitatory method where all groups of test animals were given 1% acetic acid intraperitoneally. 1% acetic acid intraperitoneally was administered to test animals after 10 minutes of peroral treatment. Then, observed the writhing response given by mice ranging from minutes 5 to 60. Then, the percentage of protection is calculated and statistically analyzed. Data were analyzed using Shapiro-Wilk test, One Way ANOVA test, and Tamhane's test. The results showed that the combination of infusion of faloak leaves and acetosal, at a dose of 833.33-91; 1666.67-91; and 3333.33-91 mg/KgBB can provide analgesic effects on mice. The percent of vigorous protection from each consecutive dose was 83.5%; 87.8%; and 94.5%.

Keywords : faloak leaf, analgesic, infusion, wriggling.