

ABSTRAK

Ekstrak etanol dari kulit buah terong belanda (*Solanum betaceum* Cav.) mengandung flavonoid, alkaloid, tanin, dan saponin, yang diyakini memiliki sifat analgesik. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi kemanjuran analgesik ekstrak etanol kulit buah terong belanda pada mencit betina galur *Swiss* yang diberi asam asetat 1% melalui metode *writhing test*. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian eksperimental murni dengan desain satu arah yang sepenuhnya acak. Hewan uji dibagi menjadi lima kelompok perlakuan, masing-masing terdiri dari 5 ekor mencit. Kelompok kontrol negatif diberikan CMC-Na 1% secara oral dengan dosis 0,2 mL/20gBB, kelompok kontrol positif diberikan suspensi asetosal dosis 65 mg/kgBB, sedangkan tiga kelompok perlakuan lainnya diberikan ekstrak etanol kulit terong belanda dengan variasi dosis 50 mg/kgBB, 100 mg/kgBB, dan 200 mg/kgBB. Pengujian efek analgesik dilakukan dengan memberikan induksi nyeri berupa larutan asam asetat 1% secara intraperitoneal, setelah 20 menit pasca pemberian sediaan uji secara oral. Respon nyeri dievaluasi berdasarkan akumulasi jumlah geliat mencit yang diamati setiap 5 menit selama 60 menit. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa seluruh dosis ekstrak etanol kulit terong belanda mampu menurunkan jumlah geliat secara signifikan dibandingkan dengan kontrol negatif. Ekstrak etanol kulit terong belanda dosis tertinggi (200 mg/kgBB) memberikan aktivitas analgesik yang paling optimal dengan persentase proteksi geliat sebesar 88,08%, yang efektivitasnya sebanding dengan kontrol positif asetosal.

Kata kunci: kulit terong belanda, analgesik, ekstrak etanolik, geliat, persen proteksi.

ABSTRACT

*An ethanol extract of Dutch eggplant (*Solanum betaceum* Cav.) peel contains flavonoids, alkaloids, tannins, and saponins, which are believed to possess analgesic properties. This study aimed to evaluate the analgesic efficacy of the ethanol extract of Dutch eggplant peel in female Swiss strain mice administered 1 % acetic acid via the writhing test. This was a pure experimental study with a fully randomized one-way design. The test animals were divided into five treatment groups, each consisting of 5 mice. The negative control group was administered 1% cmc-Na orally at a dose of 0,2 mL/20g body weight (BW); the positive control group received an acetosal suspension at a dose 65 mg/kgBW; while the other three treatment groups were administered Dutch eggplant peel ethanol extract at varying doses of 50 mg/kg BW, 100 mg/kg BW, and 200 mg/kg BW. The analgesic effect was tested by inducing pain with a 1 % acetic acid solution administered intraperitoneally, 20 minutes after oral administration of the test preparation. The pain response was evaluated based on the cumulative number of mouse writhing movements observed every 5 minutes for 60 minutes. The results showed that all doses of Dutch eggplant skin ethanol extract significantly reduced the number of writhing movements compared to the negative control. The highest dose of Dutch eggplant skin ethanol extract (200mg/kg body weight) provided the most optimal analgesic activity with a writhing protection percentage of 88,08%, which was comparable in effectiveness to the positive control, acetosal.*

Keywords: Dutch eggplant peel, analgesic, ethanolic extract, writhing test, percentage of protection