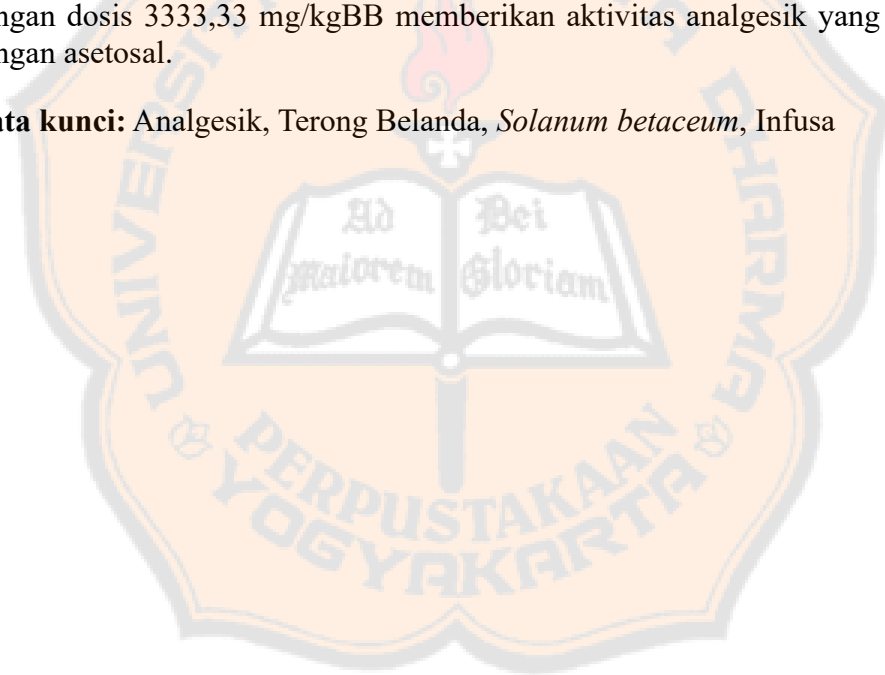


ABSTRAK

Terong Belanda (*Solanum betaceum*) diketahui mengandung metabolit sekunder seperti flavonoid, tanin, dan alkaloid yang berpotensi sebagai analgesik alami. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui efek analgesik dan besar persen proteksi geliat infusa kulit terong belanda pada mencit betina galur Swiss menggunakan metode *writhing test*. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian eksperimental murni dengan desain *post-test only control group*. Hewan uji dibagi menjadi lima kelompok, yaitu kontrol negatif (aquadest 25 g/kgBB), kontrol positif (asetosal 65 mg/kgBB), serta kelompok perlakuan dengan dosis infusa kulit terong belanda 833,33 mg/kgBB; 1666,67 mg/kgBB; dan 3333,33 mg/kgBB. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan rerata persen proteksi geliat pada dosis 833,33 mg/kgBB; 1666,67 mg/kgBB; dan 3333,33 mg/kgBB berturut-turut sebesar $45,34 \pm 2,63$; $62,71 \pm 1,44$; dan $81,78 \pm 1,08$. Analisis *One-Way ANOVA* menunjukkan adanya perbedaan bermakna antar kelompok perlakuan ($p < 0,001$). Uji *post-hoc* Bonferroni menunjukkan bahwa kelompok infusa dosis 3333,33 mg/kgBB tidak berbeda bermakna dengan kontrol positif asetosal ($p > 0,05$). Berdasarkan hasil tersebut, infusa kulit terong belanda memiliki efek analgesik pada mencit betina galur Swiss, dengan dosis 3333,33 mg/kgBB memberikan aktivitas analgesik yang sebanding dengan asetosal.

Kata kunci: Analgesik, Terong Belanda, *Solanum betaceum*, Infusa



ABSTRACT

Tamarillo (*Solanum betaceum* Cav.) is known to contain secondary metabolites such as flavonoids, tannins, and alkaloids which have the potential to act as natural analgesic agents. This study aimed to determine the analgesic effect and the percentage of writhing protection of tamarillo peel infusion in female Swiss mice using the *writhing test* method. This study employed a true experimental design with a *post-test only control group* design. The animals were divided into five groups: a negative control group (distilled water at 25 g/kgBW), a positive control group (acetylsalicylic acid at 65 mg/kgBW), and treatment groups receiving tamarillo peel infusion at doses of 833.33 mg/kgBW, 1,666.67 mg/kgBW, and 3,333.33 mg/kgBW. The results showed that the mean percentages of writhing protection at doses of 833.33 mg/kgBW, 1,666.67 mg/kgBW, and 3,333.33 mg/kgBW were $45.34 \pm 2.63\%$, $62.71 \pm 1.44\%$, and $81.78 \pm 1.08\%$, respectively. One-Way ANOVA analysis showed significant differences among the treatment groups ($p < 0.001$). The Bonferroni post-hoc test demonstrated that the tamarillo peel infusion at a dose of 3,333.33 mg/kgBW was not significantly different from the positive control group treated with acetylsalicylic acid ($p > 0.05$). Based on these findings, tamarillo peel infusion exhibited analgesic activity in female Swiss mice, with the dose of 3,333.33 mg/kgBW showing analgesic activity comparable to acetylsalicylic acid.

Keywords: Analgesic, Tamarillo, *Solanum betaceum*, Infusion.