

INTISARI

Bunga telang (*Clitoria ternatea* L.) mengandung senyawa antosianin golongan flavonoid. Antosianin mampu memperlambat penuaan, menghambat penyakit neurologis, inflamasi, diabetes, dan infeksi bakteri (Mazza, 2002cit., Rhone dan Basu, 2008). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui efek antiinflamasi infusa bunga telang (*Clitoria ternatea* L.) terhadap udema telapak kaki mencit betina yang terinduksi karagenin.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian eksperimental murni dengan rancangan penelitian acak lengkap pola searah. Hewan uji dikelompokkan menjadi 5 kelompok. Kelompok kontrol negatif menerima aquadest 25 g/Kg BB, kelompok kontrol positif menerima Cataflam® D-50 (kalium diklofenak) 9,1 mg/Kg BB, dan kelompok lainnya menerima infusa bunga telang dengan dosis masing-masing 328; 655 dan 1310 mg/Kg BB mencit, secara per oral dalam dosis tunggal 15 menit sebelum injeksi subplantar dengan larutan karagenin 1%. Kaki mencit diukur dengan jangka sorong selama 6 jam, pada menit ke-0, 15, 30, 45, 60, 90, 120, 150, 180, 210, 240, 270, 300, 330, 360, kemudian dihitung selisih ukuran kaki kiri yang terinduksi dengan kaki kanan yang tidak terinduksi karagenin 1%. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis dengan uji Shapiro-Wilk, dilanjutkan analisis Kruskal-Wallis dan uji Mann-Whitney taraf kepercayaan 95%.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa infusa bunga telang yang diberikan secara per oral dapat menurunkan udema kaki mencit yang diinduksi karagenin 1%, namun efeknya tidak sebanding dengan kalium diklofenak 9,1 mg/Kg BB mencit. Hasil persentase penghambatan inflamasi yang ditimbulkan oleh infusa bunga telang dengan dosis 328; 655 dan 1310 mg/kg BB mencit berturut-turut sebesar 23,57%; 44,5% dan 27,95%.

Kata kunci : infusa, bunga telang, antiinflamasi, *Clitoria ternatea* L.

ABSTRACT

Butterfly pea flower (*Clitoria ternatea* L.) contains flavonoid-anthocyanin. Anthocyanin is able to reduce aging, proven neurological illness, inflammation, diabetes, and bacterial infection (Mazza, 2002 cit., Rhone and Basu, 2008). The research is aimed at discovering anti-inflammatory effect of butterfly pea flower infusion on carrageenan-induced edema in female mice.

The research conducted with a pure experimental using the completely randomized design with direct pattern. The mice were grouped into five groups. Negative-controlled group received aquadest 25 g/kg BW, positive-controlled group received Cataflam® D-50 (calium diclofenac) 9.1 mg/kg BW, and other groups received infusion of the butterfly pea flowers with each dosage 328; 655 and 1310 mg/kg BW and was given orally per dosage, fifteen minutes before the sub plantar injection using 1% carrageenan. Edema was measured by using calliper digital for 6 hours (starting from the 0th, 15th, 30th, 45th, 60th, 90th, 120th, 150th, 180th, 210th, 240th, 270th, 300th, 330th, 360th minutes). Size of the induced edema and the non-induced 0.05 mL of 1% carrageenan was measure. The obtained data was analyzed using the Shapiro-Wilk test, continued by using the analysis of Kruskal-Wallis and Mann-Whitney test with the 95% trust scale.

The result showed that the infusion of the butterfly pea flower which was given orally was able to reduce edema in the mice induced by 1% carrageenan. However, the effect was disproportionate to the calium diclofenac 9.1 mg/kg BW. The percentage of inflammation which was resulted by the infusion of the butterfly pea flower with dosage 328; 655 and 1310 mg/kg BW chart of the mice consecutively were 23.57; 44.5; and 27.95%.

Keywords: infusion, butterfly pea flowers, anti-inflammation, *Clitoria ternatea* L.