**UJI EFEKTIVITAS ANTIINFLAMASI EKSTRAK ETANOL KULIT JERUK MANIS (*Citrus sinensis* L. (OSBECK) SEBAGAI ANTIINFLAMASI TERHADAP KAKI TIKUS PUTIH**

**(*Rattus novergicus*) JANTAN**

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**ABSTRAK**

Inflamasi atau radang didefinisikan sebagai respon lokal jaringan mamalia yang mengalami luka akibat agen merugikan seperti bakteri, virus, jamur, parasit, reaksi antigen-antibodi, trauma mekanik, keracunan organik, anorganik serta benda asing lainnya. Salah satu tanaman obat yang digunakan untuk pengobatan antiinflamasi adalah kulit jeruk manis (*Citrus sinensis* L.)(Osbeck) diduga mengandung beberapa senyawa kimia, antara lain alkaloid, steroid, tanin dan flavonoid dan senyawa kimia lain yang diduga berkhasiat sebagai antiinflamasi. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk membuktikan apakah ekstrak etanol kulit jeruk manis berkhasiat sebagai antiinflamasi terhadap tikus yang telah diinduksi λ-karagenan.

Penelitian ini meliputi karakterisasi simplisia, skrining fitokimia, pengujian pada hewan dengan pengukuran volume kaki tikus yang diinduksi λ-karagenan 1%. Penelitian ini menggunakan 5 kelompok perlakuan, yaitu kelompok I diberikan suspensi CMC 0,5%, kelompok II diberikan Natrium diklofenak dosis 4,5 mg/kg BB, kelompok III diberikan EEKJM dosis 100 mg/kg BB, kelompok IV diberikan EEKJM dosis 200 mg/kg BB, kelompok V diberikan EEKJM dosis 300 mg/kg BB. Pengujian antiinflamasi ekstrak etanol kulit jeruk manis (EEKJM) menggunakan alat pletismometer pengamatan dilakukan setiap 1 jam selama 6 jam. Hasil penelitian dihitung persen radang dan persen inhibisi radang. Data dianalisis dengan menggunkaan (SPSS) *Statistical Package for the Sosial and Sciences* dengan ujiANOVA *One Way* dilanjutkan dengan uji *tukey.*

Hasil penelitian diperoleh pada dosis 300 mg/kgBB memiliki nilai % radang 14.11 dan % inhibisi radang 82,7379 pada selang waktu 360 menit. Hasil analisis statistik metode ANOVA *One Way* diperoleh nilai signifikan 0,000 (P< 0,05) yang berarti berbeda bermakna. Apabila dilanjutkan dengan uji tukey maka rata-rata nilai signifikan (p>0,05) menunjukan bahwa tidak terdapat perbedaan natrium diklofenak dengan dosis 300 mg/kgBB. Dan semakin tinggi dosis EEKJM semakin efektif sebagai antiinflamasi.

**Kata kunci:** *jeruk manis, antiinflamasi, λ karagenan, Na Diklofenak, Tikus putih.*

***THE EFFECTIVENESS TEST OF ANTIINFLAMATION OF SWEET ORANGE LEATHER ETHANOL EXTRACT (Citrus sinensis L.***

***(OSBECK) AS ANTIINFLAMATION OF WHITE***

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***ABSTRACT***

*Inflammation or inflammation is defined as the local response of mammalian tissue that is injured due to harmful agents such as bacteria, viruses, fungi parasites, antigen-antibody reactions, mechanical trauma, organic, inorganic poisoning and other foreign bodies. One of the medicinal plants used for antiinflammatory treatment is sweet orange peel (Citrus sinensis L.)(Osbeck) thought to contain several chemical compounds, including alkaloids, steroids, tannins, and flavonoids and other chemical compounds that are thought to be efficacious as anti-inflammatory.*

*The purpose of this study was to pprove whether the ethanol extract of sweet orange peel was efficacious as an anti-inflammatory against mice that had been induced λ-carrageenan. this study includes the characterization of simplicia, phytochemical screening, testing in animals with measurement of mouse foot volume induced by λ–carrageenan 1%. This study used 5 treatment groups, namely group 1 was given a 0,5% CMC suspension, group II was sodium diclofenac dose 4,5 mg/kgBB, group III was given EEKJM dose 100 mg/kgBB, group IV was given EEKJM dose 200mg/kgBB, group V was given EEKJM at a dose of 300mg/kgBB. Anti-inflammatory testing of sweet orange peel (EEKJM) ethanol extract using a plestimometer observation was carried out every 1 hour for 6 hours. Study results calculated percet inflammation and percent inflammation inhibition. Data were analyzed using the Statistical Package for the Social and Sciences (SPSS) with the One way ANOVA test followed by the tukey test.*

*The results were obtained at a dose of 300 mg/KgBB had a value of % 14.11 Inflammation and % inflammation inhibition of 82.7379 at an interval of 360 minutes. The result of statistical analysis of the one Way ANOVA method obtained a significant value of 0,000 (P <0.05), which means that it is significantly different. If it is continued with the tukey test, the average significant value (p> 0.05) indicates that there is no difference in diclofenac sodium. And the higher the EEKJM dose, the more effective it is as an anti-inflammatory*.

**Keywords**: *sweet orange peel, anti-inflammatory, λ- carrageenan, Na Diclofenac, White rat.*