**UJI AKTIVITAS ANTIDIARE EKSTRAK DAUN KETEPENG CINA**

***(Senna Alata* L.) *(Roxb*)TERHADAP MENCIT JANTAN**

**(*Mus musculus*)**

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**ABSTRAK**

Daun ketepeng cina ( *Senna Alata* L*.*) merupakan tumbuhan dari famili Caesalpiniaceae yang berkhasiat sebagai obat. Tumbuhan ini secara tradisional digunakan sebagai obati kudis, sariawan, penyembuh luka dan lain-lain. Kandungan metabolit sekunder yang terdapat pada daun ketepeng cina yaitu saponin, tanin, alkaloid dan flavonoid. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui karakteristik simplisia, senyawa kimia yang terkandung dalam daun ketepeng cina dan uji antidiare ekstrak daun ketepeng cina pada mencit jantan.

Serbuk simplisia daun ketepeng cina dikarakterisasi dan dilakukan skrining fitokimia kemudian diekstraksi dengan pelarut etanol 96% secara maserasi. Ekstrak yang diperoleh diuji aktivitas antidiare terhadap mencit jantan yang diinduksi *Oleum ricini* 1 % BB menggunakan metode defekasi. Ekstrak daun ketepeng cina diberikan secara oral dosis 50, 100 dan 150 mg/kg BB, sebagai pembanding diberi diatab dengan dosis 1,56 mg/ kg BB. Pengamatan dilakukan terhadap terjadinya diare setiap 30 menit selama 6 jam meliputi saat terjadinya diare, konsistensi feses, frekuensi diare dan lama terjadinya diare. Kemudian dianalisis dengan metode ANOVA (*Analysis Of Variance*) dan dilanjutkan dengan uji Tukey.

Hasil karakterisasi ekstrak simplisia diperoleh kadar air 3,6%, kadar sari larut air 13,3%, kadar sari larut etanol 12%, kadar abu total 4% dan kadar abu tidak larut dalam asam 1,3% Hasil skrining fitokimia serbuk dan ekstrak diperoleh senyawa alkaloid, flavonoid, saponin, tanin dan steroid. Hasil pengamatan yang di lakukan diperoleh saat terjadinya diare paling rendah yaitu 131,frekuensi diare paling rendah yaitu 2,8,sedangkan lama terjadinya diare paling rendah yaitu 84,4. Berdasarkan hasil uji ANOVA diperoleh nilai signifikasi 0,000 ( P < 0,05 ) dan dengan uji Tukey diperoleh nilai signifikasi (P>0,05) tidak terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan dari setiap perlakuan.

Kata kunci : *Ketepeng cina, ekstrak, mencit jantan, antidiare, dosis*

**TEST OF CHINESE LEAF EXTRACT ANTIDIARE ACTIVITIES**

**(*Senna Alata* L.) (Roxb) AGAINST CHICKING A JANTAN**

**(*Mus musculus*)**

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**ABSTRACT**

Chinese ketepeng (Senna Alata L.) leaves are a plant of the Caesalpiniaceae family which has medicinal properties. This plant is traditionally used as a treat mange, canker sores, wound healers and others. The content of secondary metabolites found in the leaves of Chinese ketepeng are saponins, tannins, alkaloids and flavonoids. The purpose of this study was to determine the characteristics of simplicia, a chemical compound contained in Chinese ketepeng leaves and antidiarrheal test of Chinese ketepeng leaf extract in male mice.

Chinese ketepeng simplicia powder was characterized and phytochemical screening was then extracted with 96% ethanol solvent by maceration. The extract obtained was tested for antidiarrheal activity against male mice induced by Oleum ricini 1% BW using the defecation method. Chinese ketepeng leaf extract is administered orally at doses of 50, 100 and 150 mg / kg BW, as a comparison given diatab at a dose of 1.56 mg / kg BW. Observations were made on the occurrence of diarrhea every 30 minutes for 6 hours including the time of occurrence of diarrhea, consistency of faeces, frequency of diarrhea and duration of diarrhea. Then analyzed with the ANOVA (Analysis Of Variance) method and continued with the Tukey test.

Simplisia extract characterization results obtained 3.6% water content, 13.3% water soluble extract, 12% ethanol soluble extract, 4% total ash content and 1.3% insoluble ash content. Phytochemical screening results of powder and extract obtained alkaloids, flavonoids, saponins, tannins and steroids. The observations made were obtained when the lowest diarrhea occurred was 131, the lowest frequency of diarrhea was 2.8, while the lowest duration of diarrhea was 84.4. Based on the ANOVA test results obtained a significance value of 0,000 (P <0.05) and with the Tukey test obtained significance value (P> 0.05) there was no significant difference from each treatment.

Keywords: Chinese ketepeng, extract, male mice, antidiarrheals, dosage