

INTISARI

ASSEM, V.S., 2014. EFEK UMBI SINGKONG (*Manihot utilissima* Pohl.) DALAM MENURUNKAN TINGKAT KEMERAHAN MUKOSA LAMBUNG TIKUS PUTIH JANTAN GALUR WISTAR YANG DIINDUKSI ASPIRIN, SKRIPSI, FAKULTAS FARMASI, UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI, SURAKARTA.

Umbi singkong (*Manihot utilissima* Pohl.) secara empiris digunakan untuk obat maag. Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengetahui efek menurunkan tingkat kemerahan mukosa lambung pada perasan segar umbi singkong, suspensi dan bubur pati singkong pada tikus putih jantan galur Wistar yang diinduksi dengan aspirin dosis 150 mg/KgBB.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode *The Post test – Only Control Group Design*. Tikus sebanyak 35 ekor dibagi menjadi 6 kelompok. Kemudian masing-masing diberi, K1 (aqua destilata 2,5 mL/200gBB), K2 (aqua destilata 2,5 mL/200gBB), K3 (sukralfat 0,18 mL/200gBB), K4 (perasan segar umbi singkong 2,5 mL/200gBB), K5 (suspensi pati singkong 2,5 mL/200gBB) dan K6 (bubur pati singkong 2,5 mL/200gBB) secara peroral. Sebelum perlakuan tikus dipuasakan selama 24 jam. Setelah 10 menit perlakuan kelompok 2, 3, 4, 5 dan 6 diinduksi dengan aspirin dosis 150mg/KgBB dan dibiarkan selama 12 jam. Kemudian tikus dikorbankan menggunakan eter dan lambungnya diangkat untuk diperiksa adanya ulcer kemudian diskor. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis dengan *Kruskal-Wallis Test* dan uji *Mann-Whitney Test* dengan taraf kepercayaan 95%.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perasan segar umbi singkong, suspensi dan bubur pati singkong memiliki aktivitas antiulcer pada tikus putih jantan galur Wistar yang diinduksi dengan aspirin dosis 150 mg/KgBB.

Kata kunci : perasan, suspensi, bubur, umbi singkong, kemerahan mukosa lambung.

ABSTRACT

Assem, V.S. 2014. THE EFFECT OF CASSAVA TUBER (*Manihotutilissima* Phol.) IN REDUCING THE GASTRIC MUCOUS REDNESS LEVEL OF ASPIRIN-INDUCED WISTAR STRAIN MALE WHITE RAT, THESIS, PHARMACY FACULTY, SETIA BUDI UNIVERSITY, SURAKARTA.

Cassava (*Manihot utilissima* Pohl) tuber was empirically used for stomachache drug. This research aimed to find out the effect of cassava tuber in reducing the gastric mucous redness level of wistar strain male white rat induced with aspirin at dose 150 mg/Kg BW.

This research employed post test-only control group design using 35 rats, aged 2-3 month divided into 6 groups. The groups were: KI (aqua destilata, 2.5 mL/200 g BW), KII (aqua destilata, 2.5 mL/200gBW), KIII (sucralfat, 0.18 mL/200g BW), KIV (*cassava* tuber extract), KV (*cassava* starch suspension 2.5 mL/200gBW) and KVI (*cassava* starch porridge 2.5 mL/200 BW) per oral. Before treatment all rats were fasted for 24 hours. After 10 minutes treatment, groups II, III, IV, V, and VI were induced with aspirin at dose 150 mg/Kg BW and left for 24 hours. Then, they were slaughtered, their stomach was examined for the redness level of mucous and scored. The data obtained was analyzed using *Kruskall-Wallis*, followed with *Mann-Whitney Tests* at confidence interval 95%.

The result of research showed that the cassava tuber extract, suspension and starch porridge had the effect of reducing the gastric mucous redness level in the Wistar strain of male white rats induced with aspirin at dose 150 mg/Kg BW.

Keywords: extract, suspension, porridge, *cassava* tuber, gastric mucous redness.