INTISARI

KARTINI, L. 2017, PENGARUH PEMBERIAN KOMBINASI EKSTRAK ETANOL DAUN SALAM (*Eugenia polyantha* W.*)* DAN DAUN MANGGA ARUMANIS (*Mangifera indica* L.) TERHADAP KADAR MALONALDEHIDA (MDA) PADA TIKUS PUTIH JANTAN YANG DIINDUKSI ALOKSAN, SKRIPSI, FAKULTAS FARMASI, UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI, SURAKARTA.

Stress oksidatif yang terjadi pada DM yang tidak terkontrol dapat menyebabkan peningkatan peroksidasi lipid yang menghasilkan produk akhir yaitu MDA. Antioksidan digunakan untuk menekan stress oksidatif. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui efek kombinasi dan dosis efektif ekstrak daun salam dan daun mangga terhadap kadar MDA hati tikus DM akibat induksi aloksan.

Hewan uji dibagi menjadi 8 kelompok yaitu 3 kelompok kontrol (normal, negatif, positif), 2 kelompok dosis tunggal (salam 91,7 mg/Kg BB dan mangga 147 mg/Kg BB), dan 3 kelompok variasi dosis kombinasi 25% : 75% (22,925 mg/Kg BB : 110,25 mg/Kg BB), 75% : 25% (68,775 mg/Kg BB : 36,75 mg/Kg BB), dan 50% : 50% (45,85 mg/Kg BB : 73,5 mg/ Kg BB). Hewan diberi perlakuan selama 14 hari dan pengukuran kadar MDA dilakukan pada hari terakhir menggunakan spektrofotometer λ 532 nm. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis secara statistik dengan uji Anova.

Hasil penelitian dosis kombinasi ekstrak daun salam dan daun mangga 75% : 25% (68,775 mg/Kg BB : 36,75 mg/Kg BB) mempunyai pengaruh penurunan kadar MDA hati sebesar 2,452 ± 0,118 nmol/g merupakan dosis yang paling efektif dibandingkan dengan kontrol positif.

Kata kunci: salam (*Eugenia polyantha W.*), mangga (*Mangifera indica* L.), aloksan, diabetes mellitus, kadar malondialdehide (MDA).

ABSTRACT

KARTINI, L. 2017, THE EFFECT OF THE COMBINATION OF THE ETHANOL EXTRACT OF SALAM (*Eugenia polyantha* W.*)* AND MANGO (*Mangifera indica* L.) LEAVES AGAINST MALONDIALDEHIDE (MDA) LEVEL IN MALE RATS INDUCED ALLOXAN, UNDERGRADUATE THESIS, FACULTY OF PHARMACY, SETIA BUDI UNIVERSITY, SURAKARTA.

Oxidative stress that occurs in uncontrolled diabetes could lead to increased lipid peroxidation produce a final product that is MDA. Antioxidants were used to suppress oxidative stress. This aim of this study was determine the effect and effective dose of the combination of salam and mango leaves against MDA level in male rats induced by alloxan.

White male rats were divided into eight groups: three groups of controls (normal, negative, positive), two groups are single dose (salam leaves 91,7 mg/Kg BW and mango leaves 147 mg/Kg BW), and three groups of variations in dose combination
25% : 75% (22,925 mg/Kg BW : 110,25 mg/Kg BW), 75% : 25% (68,775 mg/Kg BW : 36,75 mg/Kg BW), and 50% : 50% (45,85 mg/Kg BW : 73,5 mg/ Kg BW)Rats were treated for 14 days orally and MDA level was measured by spectrophotometer λ 532 nm. MDA levels were statistically analyzed by ANOVA.

The results of research showed that dose combination of salam and mango leaves 75% : 25% (68,775 mg/Kg BW : 36,75 mg/Kg BW) have influence decreased levels of liver MDA of 2.452 ± 0.118 nmol/g being the most effective dose were compared with the positive control group.

Keywords: salam (*Eugenia polyantha* W.), mango (*Mangifera indica* L.), alloxan, diabetes mellitus, level malondialdehide (MDA)