

## ABSTRAK

Tanaman iler merupakan tanaman yang dapat digunakan sebagai alternatif dalam meredakan nyeri. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui efek analgesik dari ekstrak etil asetat daun iler pada mencit betina galur *DDY* yang diinduksi asam asetat.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode uji rangsang kimia dan merupakan jenis penelitian eksperimental murni dengan rancangan acak lengkap pola searah. Penelitian ini menggunakan 25 ekor mencit betina galur *DDY* yang dibagi secara acak kedalam 5 kelompok. Kelompok I diberikan CMC Na 1% (kontrol negatif), kelompok II diberikan asetosal 91 mg/kgBB (kontrol positif), kelompok III-V diberikan ekstrak etil asetat daun iler dengan dosis 50; 100; dan 200 mg/kgBB. Kontrol dan senyawa uji diberikan secara oral. Selanjutnya, mencit diberi asam asetat secara intraperitoneal setelah selang waktu 15 menit. Jumlah geliat mencit diamati setiap 5 menit selama 60 menit dan dihitung persen proteksi geliat. Data jumlah geliat dikumulatitkan dan dianalisis menggunakan *Shapiro Wilk Test*. Kemudian dilanjutkan dengan *One-Way ANOVA Test* dan uji *post hoc Bonferroni*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ekstrak etil asetat daun iler dosis 50; 100 dan 200 mg/kgBB mempunyai efek analgesik dengan persen proteksi berturut-turut 52,3; 57,8 dan 65,7%.

Kata kunci: analgesik, etil asetat, Iler, *Coleus atropurpureus* (L.) Benth.

### **ABSTRACT**

Iler plant is a plant that can be used as an alternative to relieve pain. This study aimed to determine the analgesic effect of ethyl acetate extract of iler leaves on female mice of DDY strain induced by acetic acid.

This study used a chemical stimulus test method and was a type of pure experimental research with a completely randomized design with a unidirectional pattern. This study used 25 female DDY strain mice which were randomly divided into 5 groups. Group I was given CMC-Na 1% (negative control), group II was given acetosal 91 mg/kgBW (positive control), groups III-V were given ethyl acetate extract of Iler leaves at a dose of 50; 100; and 200 mg/kgBW. Control and test compounds were administered orally. The mice were given acetic acid intraperitoneally after 15 minutes. The quantity of wriggling mice was observed every 5 minutes for 60 minutes and the percentage of wriggling protection was calculated. The amount of stretching data was accumulated and analyzed using the Shapiro Wilk Test. Then, proceed with the One-Way ANOVA Test and Bonferroni post hoc test.

The results showed that the ethyl acetate extract of Iler leaves at a dose of 50; 100 and 200 mg/kgBW had an analgesic effect with a percentage of protection 52.3; 57.8 and 65.7%.

Keyword: analgesic, ethyl acetate, Iler, *Coleus atropurpureus* (L.) Benth.