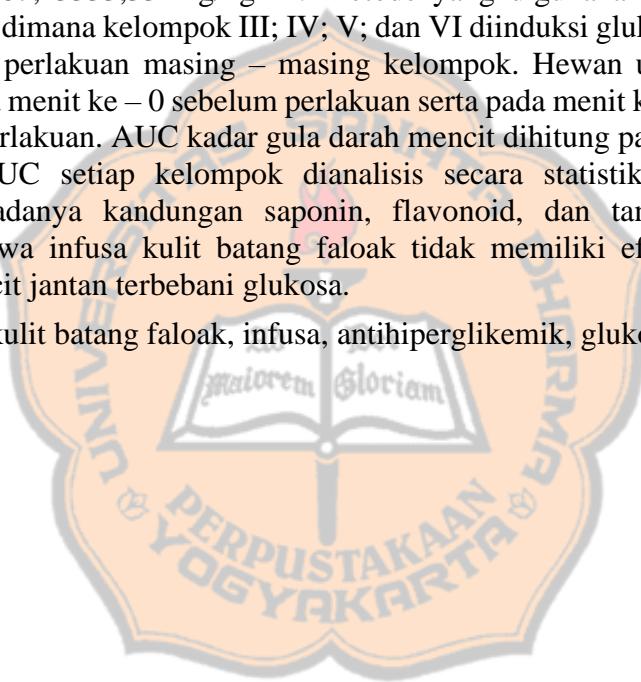


ABSTRAK

Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui efek antihiperglikemik pemberian infusa kulit batang faloak pada mencit jantan yang terbebani glukosa secara peroral. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian eksperimental murni dengan rancangan acak lengkap pola searah. Pengujian dilakukan dengan membagi acak 30 ekor mencit ke dalam 6 kelompok. Kelompok I (kontrol negatif) diberikan aquades dengan dosis 25 g/kgBB. Kelompok II (kontrol positif) diberikan akarbosa dosis 40 mg/kgBB. Kelompok III (kontrol glukosa) diberikan larutan glukosa dosis 2 g/kgBB. Kelompok IV, V, dan VI diberikan infusa kulit batang faloak dengan tiga peringkat dosis yakni 833,34; 1666,67; 3333,33 mg/kgBB. Metode yang digunakan yakni Uji Toleransi Glukosa Oral, dimana kelompok III; IV; V; dan VI diinduksi glukosa secara peroral 30 menit setelah perlakuan masing – masing kelompok. Hewan uji diukur kadar gula darahnya pada menit ke – 0 sebelum perlakuan serta pada menit ke – 15, 30, 60, 90 dan 120 setelah perlakuan. AUC kadar gula darah mencit dihitung pada menit ke-0 hingga 120. Data AUC setiap kelompok dianalisis secara statistik. Skrining fitokimia menyatakan adanya kandungan saponin, flavonoid, dan tanin. Hasil penelitian diketahui bahwa infusa kulit batang faloak tidak memiliki efek antihiperglikemik terhadap mencit jantan terbebani glukosa.

Kata kunci: kulit batang faloak, infusa, antihiperglikemik, glukosa.



ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to discover the antihyperglycemic effect of faloak bark infusion in glucose-loaded male mice. This study was pure experimental research with a one-way-complete random design. All thirty mice were randomly divided into six groups. Group I (normal control) was given 25 g/kg BW aquadest. Group II (sugar control) was given 2 g/kg BW glucose. Group III (positive control) was given 40 mg/kgBW acarbose. Group IV, V, and VI were given faloak bark infusion at three dose levels are 833.34; 1666.67; 3333.33 mg/kg BW. This method is used in this study is Oral Sugar Tolerance Test, group III; IV; V; and VI were given oral glucose induction 30 minutes after each group treatment. The blood glucose levels were measured at 0 minutes before treatment and 15, 30, 60, 90, and 120 minutes after treatment. AUC mice's blood glucose levels were analyzed statically. Phytochemical screening stated that faloak bark infusion contains saponin, flavonoid, and tannin compounds. The result showed that the faloak bark infusion had not an antihyperglycemic effect on glucose-loaded male mice.

Keywords: faloak bark, infusion, antihyperglycemic, glucose.

