ABSTRAK

Saat ini pengobatan tradisional yang beredar di masyarakat banyak yang menggunakan campuran beberapa macam simplisia dengan tujuan untuk mendapatkan efek yang maksimal. Oleh karena itu, dilakukan penelitian terhadap efek penurunan kadar glukosa darah dari formula "SHANTI 99-2003". Diharapkan apabila hasil yang didapat positif, formula ini dapat dikembangkan dalam skala industri

Pada penelitian ini telah dilakukan uji efek perubahan kadar glukosa darah dari formula "SHANTI 99-2003" yang merupakan kombinasi ekstrak etanol daun pare (Momordica charantia L.) 20%, daun sambilata (Andrographis paniculata [Burm. F.] Nees.) 72%, dan daun kumis kucing (Orthosiphon aristatus [BI.] Miq.) 8% dalam bentuk suspensi sebanyak 10 ml/kg BB pada tikus putih jantan diabet akibat pemberian alloxan 200 mg/kg BB secara intra peritonial. Dalam penelitian ini digunakan 18 ekor tikus putih jantan strain Wistar yang dibagi menjadi 3 kelompok,yaitu kelompok kontrol (diberi suspensi amylum 10 ml/kg BB), kelompok pembanding (diberi suspensi Metformin HCl 500 mg/kg BB 10 ml/kg BB) dan kelompok uji (diberi formula "SHANTI 99-2003" 10 ml/kg BB).

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, pemberian formula "SHANTI 99-2003" sebanyak 10 ml/kg BB dapat menurunkan kadar glukosa darah tikus putih jantan diabetes akibat injeksi alloxan sebesar 9,99% dibandingkan kelompok kontrol dan 12,53% dibandingkan kelompok pembanding.

ABSTRACT

Nowadays, most of the popular traditional medication use a compound of some kinds of simplicium to create a maximum effect. Therefore, we do a research on the formula "SHANTI 99-2003" as an alternative medication of Diabetes Mellitus, and if the obtained result is positive , this formula can be developed in an industrial scale.

On this research , we have done the test of the reduce of the blood level effect of the formula "SHANTI 99-2003" which are combined extract of 20 % pare leaves (momordica charantia L.) , 72% sambiloto (andrographis paniculata [burm.F.nest) leaves ,and 8% kumis kucing (orthosiphon aristatus]Bi] Miq) leaves in a suspension form amounting to 10 ml/kg body weight on the diabetic male white rat due to the alloxan administration of 200mg/kg body weight intraperitonially. In this research , we use 18 male white rat of Wistar strain ,divided into three groups , that is the control group (adminsterd with amylum suspension for 10 ml/Kg body weight) , the comparative group (given metformin HCl suspension for 500 mg/kg body weight) and the test group (given the formula "SHANTI 99-2003" for 10 ml /kg body weight.

Based on the research result, the formula "SHANTI 99-2003" 10 ml/kg body weight can reduce the blood glucose content of the diabetic male white rat due the induction of alloxan 200 mg/kg body weight intraperitoneally to 9,99% relative to the control group , and 12.53% relative to the comparative group.