ABSTRAK

Telah dilakukan penelitian uji efek antiinflamasi ekstrak etanol biji petai cina (*Leucaena glauca* Auct.non Bth) pada marmut putih betina akibat diinduksi oleh radiasi UVA. Pada penelitian ini digunakan 30 ekor marmut putih betina yang dibagi menjadi 3 kelompok perlakuan, masing-masing 10 ekor untuk kelompok uji, kelompok kontrol dan kelompok pembanding. Masing-masing kelompok perlakuan diinduksi radiasi UVA selama 30 menit pada bagian flank kanan dan kiri. Pada tiga hari setelah penyinaran kelompok uji diberikan biji petai cina dosis 0,39 g/kg BB marmut dalam bentuk suspensi secara p.o, kelompok kontrol diberikan plasebo secara p.o (CMC Na 1%, etanol 70 % sebanyak 1% dan aquadest sampai 200 ml), dan kelompok pembanding diberikan suspensi indometasin dosis 1,9 g/kg BB marmut p.o. Parameter yang diamati adalah persentase perbedaan jumlah bintik eritema dan jangka waktu eritema kembali normal setelah pemberian perlakuan (bahan kontrol, uji dan pembanding) sebanyak 2 ml selama 4 hari. Pengamatan dilakukan tiga sampai lima hari setelah diinduksi radiasi UVA. Kelompok uji menunjukkan rata-rata persentase perbedaan jumlah bintik eritema sebesar 74,29%, kelompok kontrol sebesar 56,48%, dan kelompok pembanding sebesar 86,43%. Jika diamati dari jangka waktu eritema kembali normal, kelompok uji menunjukkan rata-rata hilangnya bintik eritema 4,8 hari, kelompok kontrol 5,6 hari sedangkan kelompok pembanding 4,5 hari. Dari hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa ekstrak etanol biji petai cina memberikan efek antiinflamasi namun efeknya tidak sebesar indometasin sebagai pembanding.

Kata kunci : Biji petai cina (*leucaena glauca* Auct. non Bth), antiinflamasi, eritema

ABSTRACT

A study research is conducted about anti-inflammation effect of the ethanol extract of the petai cina (*Leucaena glauca* Auct.non bth) seed on white female Guinea pigs after or due to being induced by the UVA radiation. This research uses 30 female white Guinea pigs that are grouped into three treatment , each of which consisting of 10 Guinea pigs, that is the control group, test group and comparative group. Each of the treatment group is induced with the UVA light for 30 minutes on the right and left flank part of Guinea pig. On the third day after the exposure, the control group is given the plasebo p.o (CMC Na 1%, ethanol 1% ,and aquadest up to 200 ml), the test group is given the Leucaena glauca seed suspension with a dosage of 0.39 g/kg weight of Guinea pig p.o, and the comparative group is given the Indometasin suspension with a dosage of 1.9 g/kg weight of Guinea pig p.o. The parameter observed is the percentage of the number reduction of erythema spots and the time of the erythema spots vanishing, after being given the treatment (control substance, test substance, and comparative substance) for three days. The observation is conducted on the third day up to the sixth day after the induction with the UVA light. The provision of ethanol extract of the Leucaena glauca seed to the test group indicates the average percentage of the erythema spots reduction amounting to 74.29%, the control group amounting to 56.48% ; and the comparative group amounting to 86.43%. Viewed from the time length of the erythema spot vanishing, the test group indicates the average of the erythema spot vanishing amounting to 4.8 days , the control group amounting 5.6 days , while the comparative group amounting 4.5 days. From the research results, we can conclude that the ethanol extract of the Leucaena glauca seed antiinflammation effect that is equal to the the Indometasin as the counterpart.

Key words: *Leucaena glauca* Auct.non Bth, antiinflammation, erythema