

Efektivitas ekstrak daun delonix regia dan ekstrak biji delonix regia terhadap densitas parasit dengan uji in vivo pada hewan coba mencit swiss webster terinfeksi plasmodium berghei = Effectiveness of delonix regia leaf extract and delonix regia seed extract against density of parasit with in vivo test on experimental animal swiss webster mice infected by plasmodium berghei

Qam Qam Qurratul Aini, author

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Abstrak

Malaria adalah penyakit menular yang disebabkan infeksi Plasmodium sp. Malaria adalah penyakit yang tersebar di dunia serta memiliki tingkat mortalitas yang tinggi. Penurunan efikasi obat pilihan utama disebabkan resistensi parasit terhadap obat malaria. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk memahami efek ekstrak daun dan ekstrak biji Delonix regia terhadap densitas parasit pada binatang percobaan mencit Swiss Webster yang terinfeksi Plasmodium berghei dan untuk mengetahui kandungan fitokimia ekstrak daun Delonix regia dan ekstrak biji Delonix regia sebagai antiplasmodium. Penelitian ini dibagi menjadi delapan kelompok perlakuan, yaitu kontrol negatif dengan air, kontrol positif dengan klorokuin dosis 0.52 mg/20 gr mencit, ekstrak daun Delonix regia dosis 2.8 mg/20 gr mencit, 8.4 mg/20 gr mencit, dan 14 mg/20 gr mencit, ekstrak biji Delonix regia dosis 2.8 mg/20 gr mencit, 8.4 mg/20 gr mencit, dan 14 mg/20 gr mencit. Perlakuan dimulai pada hari ke-0 pada mencit terinfeksi Plasmodium berghei dan observasi parasitemia dilakukan pada hari ke-0 sebelum pemberian perlakuan dan hari ke-3. Uji Statistik One Way Anova menunjukkan bahwa ekstrak daun Delonix regia dan ekstrak biji Delonix regia tidak memiliki aktivitas yang berbeda jika dibandingkan kontrol negatif ($p=0.139$). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan ekstrak daun Delonix regia dan ekstrak biji Delonix regia tidak bisa menghambat pertumbuhan Plasmodium berghei.

.....Malaria is an infectious disease caused by infection of Plasmodium sp. Malaria is world wide disease which a high mortality rate. The decreasing of efficacy of its firstline drugs is caused by the parasite's resistance to malaria drugs. The aims of the research were to understand the effect of Delonix regia leaf extract and seed extract against the parasite density on experimental animal Swiss Webster mice infected by Plasmodium berghei and to know the content of phytochemistry of Delonix regia leaf extract and Delonix regia seed extract as antiplasmodium. This research was divided into eight treatment groups, namely negative control by water, positif control by cloroquin of dose 0.52 mg/20 gr mice, Delonix regia leaf extract of dose 2.8 mg/20 gr mice, 8.4 mg/20 gr mice, and 14 mg/20 gr mice, Delonix regia seed extract of dose 2.8 mg/20 gr mice, 8.4 mg/20 gr mice, and 14 mg/20 gr mice. The treatments were started on day 0 on where the mice were infected by Plasmodium berghei and the observation of parasitemia carried out on day 0 before giving the treatments and day 3. One Way Anova statistical test showed that Delonix regia leaf extract and Delonix regia seed extract did not have different activity against negative control ($p=0.139$). The results showed Delonix regia leaf and Delonix regia seed extract could not inhibit the growth of Plasmodium berghei.