

INTISARI

Telah dilakukan penelitian mengenai efek antidiare kulit batang jambu mede (*Anarcardiae Cortex*) yang didasarkan pada kandungan zat kimia dari kulit batang jambu mede tersebut. Diketahui bahwa kulit batang jambu mede mengandung tanin, asam galat dan ginkgol katekin. Efek antidiare kulit batang jambu mede (*Anarcardiae Cortex*) ini diduga akibat kandungan tanin didalamnya. Tanin berkhasiat sebagai astringent, dalam hal antidiare, tanin dapat menyebabkan selaput lendir usus membentuk lapisan, sehingga dapat menciutkan selaput lendir usus tersebut.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian eksperimental dengan rancangan acak lengkap pola searah menggunakan mencit putih betina berumur 2-3 bulan, berat 20-25 gram. Pada penelitian ini digunakan metode transit intestinal. Pada proses penelitian digunakan 60 ekor mencit yang dibagi secara acak dalam 6 kelompok, yaitu kelompok kontrol negatif, kontrol positif, dan tiga kelompok uji dengan tiga peringkat dosis berturut-turut 0,0025 gram/kg BB; 0,005 gram/kg BB; 0,01 gram/kg BB. Bahan uji yang berupa kulit batang jambu mede (*Anarcardiae Cortex*) dibuat dalam sediaan infusa, diberikan dengan volume 0,2 ml tiap 20 gram BB mencit. Setelah 45 menit, hewan uji diberi larutan marker karbo adsorben sebanyak 0,2 ml/20 gram BB mencit secara oral. Setelah 20 menit, mencit dikorbankan kemudian diambil ususnya. Diukur panjang usus yang dilalui marker karbo adsorben (X) dan panjang usus seluruhnya (Y). Besarnya efek antidiare adalah nilai rasio antara X dan Y. Data yang diperoleh kemudian di analisis menggunakan statistik dengan metode Anova dan dilanjutkan dengan uji post hoc.

Data hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kulit batang jambu mete memiliki efek antidiare. Efek antidiare infusa kulit batang jambu mete dosis 0,0025 g/kg BB yaitu 0,4097; dosis 0,005 g/kg BB yaitu 0,3407 dan dosis 0,01 g/kg BB yaitu 0,2616.

Kata kunci : *Anarcardiae Cortex*, tanin, metode transit intestinal, infusa kulit batang jambu mete, anova.

ABSTRACT

A research had been conducted about the Antidiarrhea Effect of *Anarcardiae Cortex* based on the contain of chemical substance in *Anarcardiae Cortex*. *Anarcardiae Cortex* had been known containing tannin, galat acit and gingcol cathechin. The tanin content inside in *Anarcardiae Cortex* caused the Antidiarrhea effect of *Anarcardiae Cortex* itself. Tannin is beneficial as astringent. In antidiarrhea context tannin can construct a layer on mucus membrane of intestine. Therefore tannin can reduce that mucus membrane of intestine.

This study is an experimental research with the one way complete randomized design use white female mice, aged 2-3 month, weight 20-25 gram. This research was using intestinal transit method. In the process of the research was using 60 mice randomly devided into 6 groups – negative control group, positive group and three test group – with three phase dose of 0,0025 g/kg BW; 0,005 g/kg BW; 0,01 g/kg BW. The experimental material which was contained *Anarcardiae Cortex* and was made in infuses form, was given in volume 0,2 ml per 20 gram BW mice. After 45 minutes, the experimental mice were given 0,2 ml/20 gram BW mice of carbo adsorben marker solution orally. After 20 minutes, mice were terminated and then the intestine were bringing out through the surgery. The karbo adsorben marker solution trace (X) within the intestine and the total of intestine length (Y) were measured. The antidiarrhea effect was comparison ratio of X and Y values. The data obtained was analyzed statistically using Anova method and the computation using Post Hoc test.

The result data showed that *Anarcardiae Cortex* has the antidiarrhea effect. The dose of infusa *Anarcardiae Cortex* 0,0025 g/kg BW has 0,4097 antidiarrhea effect, in the 0,005 g/kg BW the effect was 0,3407 and at the dose of 0,01 g/kg BW the antidiarrhea effect was 0,2616.

Key word: *Anarcardiae Cortex*, tannin, intestinal transit method, infuses of *Anarcardiae Cortex*, Anova.