

**EKSTRAK DAUN BINAHONG (*Anredera cordifolia* (Ten.) Steenis)
SEBAGAI KANDIDAT TERAPI KOLITIS ULSERATIF PADA MENCIT
YANG DIINDUKSI ASAM ASETAT 3 %**

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ABSTRAK

Kolitis ulseratif dapat menyebabkan kualitas hidup berkurang dan dapat terjadinya KKR (Kanker kolorektal). *Inflammatory Bowel Disease* (IBD) ialah penyakit inflamasi kronis yang terjadi didalam saluran cerna, bersifat remis dan relaps dengan penyebab pasti yang sampai saat ini belum diketahui secara jelas. Ekstrak daun binahong (*Anredera cordifolia* (Ten.) Steenis) terbukti mampu memberikan efek antiinflamasi. Tujuan penelitian ini mengetahui pengaruh flavonoid ekstrak daun binahong terhadap kondisi inflamasi kolon dan gangguan perilaku mencit kondisi KU yang diinduksi asam asetat 3%. Metode penelitian yang digunakan yaitu penelitian eksperimental murni. Skrining fitokimia pada daun binahong dilakukan dengan metode kualitatif. Hewan uji yang digunakan yaitu 30 ekor mencit jantan (*Mus Musculus*), dibagi menjadi 6 kelompok secara acak yang diberi perlakuan berbeda. Kelompok normal (Na CMC 1%), kelompok kontrol negatif (asam asetat 3 % dan Na CMC 1%), kelompok positif (asam asetat 3 % dan dexametason 2 mg/kg BB s.c), dan ekstrak daun binahong dosis 0,728 mg, 1,456 mg, 2,912 mg. Pengamatan kondisi kolon dan tes perilaku dilakukan dari awal induksi sampai diberi perlakuan. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa adanya pengaruh ekstrak daun binahong pada kondisi KU dengan tes perilaku mencit dan kondisi kolon mencit. MBT dan TST menunjukkan hasil berbeda signifikan dan pada kondisi kolon terdapat kenaikan berat badan, konsistensi feses normal, dan tidak ada keberadaan darah, pemeriksaan histopatologi dengan *one way ANOVA* terdapat adanya berbeda signifikan $p < 0,05$ pada hilangnya lapisan mukosa, infiltrasi sel inflamasi, dan abses samar pada penebalan sel otot dan penipisan sel goblet tidak berbeda signifikan $p > 0,05$.

Kata Kunci : Kolitis ulseratif, Ekstrak daun binahong, Asam asetat, Antiinflamasi

**LEAF EXTRACT OF BINAHONG (*Anredera cordifolia* (Ten.) Steenis) AS A
CANDIDATE FOR THERAPY OF ULCERATIVE COLITIS IN ACETIC
ACID INDUCED MICE 3%**

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ABSTRACT

*Ulcerative colitis can lead to reduced quality of life and CRC (colorectal cancer) can occur. Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD) is a chronic disease that occurs in the gastrointestinal tract, is in remission and relapses with the exact cause of which until now has not been clearly identified. Binahong leaf extract (*Anredera cordifolia* (Ten.) Steenis) has been shown to have an anti-inflammatory effect. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of flavonoids from binahong leaf extract on colonic inflammatory conditions and behavioral disorders in mice under KU conditions induced by 3% acetic acid. The research method used is pure experimental research. Phytochemical screening on binahong leaves was carried out using a qualitative method. The test animals used were 30 male mice (*Mus Musculus*), divided into 6 groups randomly which were given different treatments. Normal group (Na CMC 1%), negative control group (3% acetic acid and 1% Na CMC), positive group (3% acetic acid and dexamethasone 2 mg/kg BW s.c), and binahong leaf extract dose of 0.728 mg, 1.456 mg, 2,912 mg. colonic conditions and behavioral tests were carried out from the beginning of induction to treatment. The results showed that there was an effect of binahong leaves extract on KU conditions by testing the behavior of mice and the condition of the colon of mice. MBT and TST showed significantly different results and in colonic condition, s there was weight gain, normal stool consistency, and no presence of blood, histopathological examination one-way ANOVA showed significant differences $p < 0.05$ in the mucosal layer, inflammatory cell infiltration, and occult abscess in muscle cell thickening and goblet cell depletion were not significantly different $P > 0.05$.*

Keywords: *Ulcerative colitis, Binahong leaf extract, Acetic acid, Anti-inflammatory*