

## Pengaruh campuran ekstrak tanaman binahong (*Anrederacordifolia* (Ten.) Steenis) dan sambiloto (*Andrographis paniculata* Nees) terhadap kadar glukosa darah tikus putih (*Rattus norvegicus* L.) jantan

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### Abstrak

Telah dilakukan penelitian untuk mengetahui pengaruh campuran ekstrak tanaman binahong (*Anredera cordifolia* (Ten.) Steenis) dan sambiloto (*Andrographis paniculata* Nees) terhadap kadar glukosa darah tikus putih (*Rattus norvegicus* L.) jantan. Tikus dikelompokkan menjadi delapan kelompok. Kelompok kontrol normal tidak diinduksi aloksan dan diberi larutan Carboxy Methyl Cellulose (CMC). Kelompok lainnya diinduksi aloksan dosis 100 mg/kg bb secara intraperitoneal dan masing-masing diberi larutan CMC (kelompok kontrol negatif), Glibenclamide® (kelompok kontrol positif), ekstrak binahong dosis 250 mg/kg bb (kelompok perlakuan ekstrak binahong), ekstrak sambiloto dosis 500 mg/kg bb (kelompok perlakuan ekstrak sambiloto), dan campuran ekstrak dosis 750 mg/kg bb (kelompok perlakuan campuran ekstrak dosis 1); dosis 375 mg/kg bb (kelompok perlakuan campuran ekstrak dosis 2); serta dosis 187,5 mg/kg bb (kelompok campuran ekstrak dosis 3). Pemberian bahan uji dilakukan secara oral selama 21 hari berturut-turut. Hasil uji Kruskal-Wallis dan Anava 1-faktor ( $P < 0,05$ ) menunjukkan bahwa ketiga dosis campuran ekstrak berpengaruh nyata terhadap penurunan rerata kadar glukosa darah. Penurunan kadar glukosa darah terbesar dicapai oleh kelompok dosis 750 mg/kg bb dengan rerata kadar glukosa darah mendekati nilai kelompok normal, yakni pada hari ke-15 sebesar 121,36 mg/dl dan pada hari ke-22 sebesar 85,37 mg/dl.

.....The research was done in order to determine the effect of a mixture of extract binahong (*Anredera cordifolia* (Ten.) Steenis) and sambiloto (*Andrographis paniculata* Nees) on blood glucose levels of male white rats (*Rattus norvegicus* L.). The male rats were divided into eight groups. Normal control group was not induced alloxan and given Carboxy Methyl Cellulose (CMC) solution. The others were induced alloxan at dose of 100 mg/kg body weight intraperitoneally and each of them was given CMC solution (negative control group), Glibenclamide® (positive control group), binahong extract at dose of 250 mg/kg body weight (binahong group), sambiloto extract at dose of 500 mg/kg body weight (sambiloto group), and mixture extract at dose of 750 mg/kg body weight; 375 mg/kg body weight; and 187,5 mg/kg body weight. The test materials were administrated for 21 consecutive days orally. The result of this experiment showed that statistically both single and mixture extract could decrease blood glucose levels significantly ( $P < 0,05$ ). The highest decrease of blood glucose levels was achieved by the mixture extract at dose of 750 mg/kg body weight with an average value of blood glucose level 121,36 mg/dl (14 days after treatment) and 85,37 mg/dl (21 days after treatment).