

Efektivitas pemberian secara oral kombinasi eurycoma longifolia dengan klorokuin sebagai antimalaria pada mencit yang terinfeksi plasmodium berghei = The effect of combination via oral of eurycoma longifolia with chloroquine as antimalarial in mice infected by plasmodium berghei

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Abstrak

[Pengobatan malaria semakin lama mengalami resistensi di berbagai daerah. Akar pasak bumi (*Eurycoma longifolia*) adalah tanaman yang berpotensi sebagai terapi malaria karena memiliki kandungan kuasinoid. Penelitian ini melakukan uji ekstrak akar pasak bumi (*E. longifolia*) dosis 60 mg/kgBB dan 75 mg/kgBB secara tunggal dan kombinasi masing-masing dengan klorokuin via oral. Jenis penelitian eksperimental in vivo dengan subjek penelitian mencit Swiss yang terinfeksi *Plasmodium berghei*. Hasil penelitian perbandingan hari ke-4 dan hari ke-0 tingkat parasitemia memiliki nilai signifikan ($p < 0,05$) pada uji One way Anova. Persentase inhibisi pertumbuhan pada kelompok kombinasi mencapai 98,5% dan 98,9% dibandingkan klorokuin sebagai obat standar mencapai 100%. Sedangkan pasak bumi tunggal inhibisi $< 50\%$. Dapat disimpulkan pemberian kombinasi lebih baik menurunkan dan menekan parasitemia dibandingkan pemberian ekstrak akar pasak bumi secara tunggal berdasarkan hasil analisis data perbedaan bermakna ($p < 0,05$).; Malaria treatment is going to become resistance in various regions. *Eurycoma longifolia* jack is a plant that has potential as malaria therapy due to contain quassinoid as antimalarial. This study was to test *Eurycoma longifolia* jack extract dose 60 mg/kgBB and 75 mg/kgBB in single and combination with chloroquine via oral. Type of studies is experimental in vivo with Swiss mice infected by *Plasmodium berghei* as subject. Results of comparative study day 4 and day 0 levels of parasitemia has significant value ($p < 0,05$). The percentage of growth inhibition in the combination group reached 98,5% and 98,9% compare with reference standard therapy chloroquine that reached 100%, while the single of *Eurycoma longifolia* jack $< 50\%$. It can be concluded combination group better than single group of *Eurycoma longifolia* jack to reduce and suppress parasitemia based on the post-hoc analysis there were significant differences ($p < 0,05$)., Malaria treatment is going to become resistance in various regions. *Eurycoma longifolia* jack is a plant that has potential as malaria therapy due to contain quassinoid as antimalarial. This study was to test *Eurycoma longifolia* jack extract dose 60 mg/kgBB and 75 mg/kgBB in single and combination with chloroquine via oral. Type of studies is experimental in vivo with Swiss mice infected by *Plasmodium berghei* as subject. Results of comparative study day 4 and day 0 levels of parasitemia has significant value ($p < 0,05$). The percentage of growth inhibition in the combination group reached 98,5% and 98,9% compare with reference standard therapy chloroquine that reached 100%, while the single of *Eurycoma longifolia* jack $< 50\%$. It can be concluded combination group better than single group of *Eurycoma longifolia* jack to reduce and suppress parasitemia based on the post-hoc analysis there were significant differences ($p < 0,05$).]