

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH EKSTRAK ETANOL KULIT PISANG KEPOK (*Musa paradisiaca* var. Kepok) TERHADAP GAMBARAN HISTOPATOLOGIS LAMBUNG TIKUS YANG DIINDUKSI ASETOSAL

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Tukak lambung merupakan salah satu penyakit yang paling banyak diderita dengan prevalensi 5-10% di seluruh dunia. Di Indonesia, diketahui tukak lambung menempati urutan ke-10 penyebab kematian terbesar pada usia 45-54 tahun. Pemberian ekstrak kulit pisang dilaporkan dapat menghambat pembentukan tukak lambung pada tikus yang diinduksi indometasin.

Sebanyak 15 ekor tikus Wistar berumur tiga bulan dan berat 140-150 gram dibagi menjadi tiga kelompok. Tikus dipuasakan selama 24 jam. Kemudian, masing-masing kelompok diberi perlakuan sebagai berikut: (1) kontrol positif (K): diberi CMC-Na 0,3% 1ml; (2) uji 1 (D1): diberi suspensi ekstrak kulit pisang dengan dosis 200 mg/kg BB; uji 2 (D2): diberi suspensi ekstrak kulit pisang dengan dosis 400 mg/kg BB. Satu jam berikutnya, seluruh hewan coba diberi asetosal 5% dosis 1500 mg/kg BB. Lima jam berikutnya, tikus dieutanasi dengan dislokasi servikalis kemudian abdomen dibuka. Lambung diambil kemudian dicuci dengan NaCl Fisiologis dingin serta dibentangkan dan dibuat preparat histopatologis untuk dianalisa secara deskriptif kualitatif menggunakan uji *oneway Anova*, *Post Hoc test* dan uji korelasi *Spearman*.

Efektifitas anti tukak lambung yang terbesar diperoleh dari dosis 400 mg/kg BB. Hasil penelitian memperlihatkan terdapat perbedaan bermakna antar dosis ekstrak etanol kulit pisang 200 mg/kg BB, 400 mg/kg BB dengan kontrol positif terhadap skoring histopatologis kerusakan lambung tikus yang diinduksi asetosal ($p < 0,05$). Ekstrak etanol kulit pisang 70% dapat mengurangi pembentukan tukak lambung yang diinduksi asetosal.

Kata kunci: Kulit pisang, tukak lambung, histopatologis.

ABSTRACT

EFFECT OF ETHANOLIC EXTRACT OF BANANA PEEL (*Musa paradisiaca* var. Kepok) TOWARDS HISTOPATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION ON THE ACETOSAL-INDUCED GASTRIC ULCER IN WISTAR RATS

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Gastric ulcer is one of the most common disease with a worldwide prevalence of 5-10%. In Indonesia, it is known that gastric ulcer ranks as the 10th largest cause of death at the age of 45-54 years. Banana peel extract has been reported for their anti-ulcerogenic activity in rats induced by indomethacin.

A total of 15 Wistar rats aged three months and weighed 140-150 grams were divided into three groups. The animals were fasted for 24 hours. Each group were given the following treatment: (1) positive control (K): CMC-Na 0.3% 1ml; (2) test 1 (D1): banana peel extract at a dose of 200 mg/kg BW; Test 2 (D2): banana peel extract at a dose of 400 mg/kg BW. One hour later, all experimental animals were given 5% acetosal dose 1500 mg/kg BW orally. The next five hours, the animals were sacrificed by cervical dislocation method. The stomach was dissected out and rinsed with cold saline and then prepared for histological examination. Data were processed with descriptive analysed using oneway Anova, Post Hoc test and Spearman's correlation.

The optimum effectiveness of anti ulcer is obtained from dose of 400 mg/kg BW. The results showed there was significant difference between each dose of ethanolic extract of banana peel 200 mg/kg BW, 400 mg/kg against positive control towards histopathological scoring of acetosal-induced gastric injury in rats ($p < 0.05$). Ethanolic extract of banana peel 70% is able to reduce the formation of acetosal-induced gastric injury in rats.

Keywords: Banana peel, gastric ulcer, histopathological examination