

ABSTRAK

EFEK GASTROPROTEKTOR JUS BUAH PARE (*Momordica charantia L.*) TERHADAP PERUBAHAN MAKROSKOPIK LAMBUNG TIKUS YANG DIINDUKSI ASETOSAL

Muhammad Faiz Azzamul Haq
20/461913/KH/10748

Obat antiinflamasi nonsteroid (OAINS) memiliki efek samping mengiritasi mukosa lambung dan mengakibatkan terjadinya tukak lambung. Pemilihan buah pare dalam penelitian ini didukung karena memiliki aktivitas antiulcer. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbedaan efek gastroprotektor dari pemberian jus buah pare konsentrasi 1% dan 5% terhadap perubahan patologi makroskopis lambung tikus yang diinduksi asetosal dosis 1000 mg/kgBB

Sejumlah 9 ekor tikus *Sprague Dawley* umur 1,5 bulan dibagi dalam tiga kelompok. Semua tikus dipuasakan selama 36 jam sebelum perlakuan. Perlakuan Kelompok I berupa jus buah pare 1%, Kelompok II berupa jus buah pare konsentrasi 5% dan Kelompok III berupa asetosal dosis 1000 mg/kgBB. Pemberian asetosal diberikan setelah satu jam setelah pemberian jus buah pare, tikus akan diethanasia dan nekropsi setelah lima jam perlakuan.

Hasil perhitungan rata-rata hemoragi kelompok III menunjukkan nilai yang paling besar ($92,33 \pm 66,01$) jika dibandingkan dari Kelompok I ($46,46 \pm 42,66$) dan Kelompok II ($15 \pm 6,08$). Hasil penelitian memperlihatkan tidak terdapat perbedaan bermakna antar perlakuan penelitian terhadap jumlah hemoragi yang terbentuk ($p > 0,05$). Berdasarkan hasil perhitungan proteksi lambung, kelompok I melindungi lambung sebesar 49,45%, sedangkan kelompok II sebesar 83,75% apabila dibandingkan dengan kelompok III. Hasil penelitian ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa pemberian jus pare konsentrasi 1% dan 5% mampu menurunkan jumlah hemoragi pada tikus yang diinduksi asetosal.

Kata kunci: *Momordica charantia L.*, asetosal, gastroprotektor, tukak lambung.

ABSTRACT

GASTROPROTECTOR EFFECTS OF BITTER MELON (*Momordica charantia L.*) JUICE TOWARDS MACROSCOPIC CHANGES ON THE ACETOSAL-INDUCED GASTRIC ULCER IN RATS

Muhammad Faiz Azzamul Haq
20/461913/KH/10748

Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) have the side effect of irritating the gastric mucosa and causing gastric ulcers. The choice of bitter melon in this study was supported because it has antiulcer activity. This study aims to determine the difference in the gastroprotective effect of administering 1% and 5% concentrations of bitter melon fruit juice on changes in the macroscopic pathology of the stomach of rats induced by acetosal at a dose of 1000 mg/kgBW.

A total of 9 *Sprague Dawley* rats aged 1.5 months were divided into three groups. All rats were fasted for 36 hours before treatment. Group I treatment was 1% bitter melon juice, Group II was 5% bitter melon juice and Group III was 1000 mg/kgBW of acetosal. Acetosal is given one hour after giving bitter melon juice, the mice will be euthanized and necropsied after five hours of treatment.

The results of calculating the average hemorrhage for Group III showed the greatest value (92.33 ± 66.01) when compared to Group I (46.46 ± 42.66) and Group II (15 ± 6.08). The results showed that there was no significant difference between research treatments in the amount of hemorrhage formed ($p > 0.05$). Based on the results of stomach protection calculations, group I protects the stomach by 49.45%, while group II is 83.75% when compared with group III. The results of this study can be concluded that giving bitter melon juice in concentrations of 1% and 5% was able to reduce the number of hemorrhages in rats induced by acetosal.

Key words: *Momordica charantia L.*, acetosal, gastroprotector, gastric ulcer.