

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Kunyit (*Curcuma longa* Linn) telah dikenal manfaatnya sebagai obat. Kurkumin, senyawa paling aktif pada kunyit dilaporkan memiliki efek antiovlasi dengan efek reversibel dan dapat mengganggu steroidogenesis. Hormon estrogen dan progesteron berperan penting dalam siklus menstruasi. Penelitian mengenai pengaruh *C. longa* L terhadap kadar hormon estrogen dan progesteron perlu dilakukan untuk mengetahui efeknya sebagai agen antifertilitas.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji pengaruh ekstrak etanol *C. longa* L terhadap kadar hormon estrogen dan progesteron tikus galur Sprague Dawley pada fase proestrus.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian eksperimental laboratoris menggunakan 20 ekor tikus galur Sprague Dawley (usia 6-8 minggu) yang dibagi menjadi 4 kelompok (1 kelompok kontrol dan 3 kelompok perlakuan). Perlakuan berupa pemberian ekstrak etanol *C. longa* L dengan dosis 200, 250, dan 300 mg/kgBB peroral selama 32 hari. Pemeriksaan siklus estrus dilakukan dengan sitologi vagina. Tikus pada fase proestrus diambil darahnya melalui vena retroorbital. Kadar hormon estrogen dan progesteron diuji dengan metode *Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay*. Data absorbansi sampel dan standar diolah dengan *five parameter logistic* lalu dianalisa dengan uji ANAVA satu jalur dan uji Kruskal Wallis.

Hasil Penelitian: Rerata kadar estrogen pada semua kelompok perlakuan lebih tinggi dibandingkan kelompok kontrol dengan nilai signifikansi $p < 0,05$. Terdapat perbedaan rerata kadar estrogen yang bermakna ($p < 0,05$) antara kelompok perlakuan dosis 300 mg/kgBB terhadap kelompok kontrol. Tidak ada perbedaan bermakna pada rerata kadar progesteron antara kelompok kontrol dan kelompok perlakuan ($p > 0,05$).

Kesimpulan: Semakin tinggi dosis ekstrak etanol *C. longa* L, semakin tinggi pula kadar estrogen tikus pada fase proestrus. Pemberian ekstrak etanol *C. longa* L tidak berpengaruh bermakna terhadap kadar progesteron tikus pada fase proestrus.

Kata Kunci: *Curcuma longa* L, estrogen, progesteron, proestrus.

ABSTRACT

Background: Turmeric (*Curcuma longa* Linn) has been known for its benefits as a medicine. Curcumin, the most active compound in turmeric is reported to have antiovarian effects in reversible way and may interfere with steroidogenesis. Estrogen and progesterone have important role in the menstrual cycle. Research on the effect of *C. longa* L on estrogen and progesterone levels is necessary to determine its effect as an antifertility agent.

Aims: This study aimed to determine effect of ethanolic extract of *C. longa* L on estrogen and progesterone level of Sprague Dawley strains in the proestrus phase.

Methods: This study was an experimental laboratory study using 20 Sprague Dawley rats (6-8 weeks old) divided into 4 groups (1 control group and 3 experimental groups). The experimental groups was given ethanolic extract of *C. longa* L orally with 3 different concentrations: 200, 250, and 300 mg/kgBW for 32 days. Examination of the estrus cycle is done by vaginal cytology. Serum of the mice in the proestrus phase are drawn through retroorbital vein. Estrogen and progesterone levels were tested by the Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay method. Sample and standard absorbance data were processed using *five logistic parameters*, then were analyzed by one-way ANOVA test and Kruskal Wallis test.

Results: Estrogen level in all experimental groups was higher than control group ($p < 0,05$). There was a significant difference in mean estrogen levels ($p < 0,05$) between the experimental group at a dose of 300 mg/kgBW to the control group. There was no significant difference in mean progesterone level between experimental groups and control group ($p > 0,05$).

Conclusion: The higher the dose of ethanolic extract of *C. Longa* L, the higher the estrogen levels of mice in the proestrus phase. The ethanolic extract of *C. longa* L had no significant effect on progesterone levels of mice in the proestrus phase.

Keywords: *Curcuma longa* L, estrogen, progesterone, proestrus.