

ABSTRAK

Sutanto, Sugeng Trianugrah Ramamuliawan. 2015. **Pengaruh Pemberian Ekstrak Etanol Daun Seledri (Apium Graveolans) Terhadap Penurunan Jumlah Lesi Perdarahan pada Tikus Putih (Rattus novergicus) Galur Wistar Model Ulkus Lambung.** Tugas Akhir, Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing: (1) Yulian Wiji Utami, S.Kp, M.Kes. (2) Ns. Heri Kristianto, S.Kep, M.Kep, Sp.KMB.

Seledri (*Apium Graveolans*) mengandung senyawa flavonoid (apigenin dan luteolin) yang memiliki aktifitas antioksidan tinggi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh pemberian ekstrak etanol daun seledri terhadap penurunan jumlah lesi perdarahan pada tikus putih model ulkus lambung. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian eksperimental dengan rancangan *Post Test Only Control Group Design*. Sampel terdiri dari 30 ekor tikus wistar jantan usia 2-3 bulan yang diadaptasi dahulu selama 1 minggu lalu dibagi rata menjadi 5 kelompok, yaitu kelompok kontrol negatif (N) dan positif (P) dan 3 kelompok perlakuan (P1,P2,P3) secara acak, kemudian diberikan diet standard dan ekstrak etanol daun seledri selama 5 hari. Kelompok kontrol negatif diberi pakan standar sedangkan kelompok kontrol positif diberi pakan standar dan indometasin. Ketiga kelompok perlakuan (P1,P2,P3) diberikan diet indometasin+ekstrak etanol daun seledri dengan dosis masing-masing 200mg/kgBB, 300mg/kgBB dan 400mg/kgBB selama 5 hari. Pemberian indometasin pada kelompok kontrol positif dan perlakuan menggunakan dosis 30 mg/kgBB. Jumlah lesi perdarahan pada kelompok kontrol negatif (0 ± 0); kontrol positif (36.60 ± 7.335); perlakuan P1 (26.20 ± 6.340); P2 (20.40 ± 6.504); dan P3 (12.00 ± 1.581). Uji *One-Way ANOVA* menunjukkan terdapat perbedaan bermakna antar semua kelompok. Berdasarkan uji *Post Hoc Test* dapat disimpulkan bahwa terdapat perbedaan signifikan antara kelompok negatif dengan kelompok positif dan kelompok perlakuan, dan antara kelompok P1 dan P3 ($p=0,000$), tidak terdapat perbedaan signifikan antara kelompok P1 dengan kelompok P2 ($p=0,433$), kelompok P2 dengan kelompok P3 ($p=0,125$). Pemberian ekstrak etanol daun seledri dosis 400mg/kgBB mampu menurunkan jumlah lesi perdarahan lebih baik dibanding dosis lain pada tikus putih model ulkus lambung.

Kata kunci: Apium Graveolans, Seledri, Apigenin, Indometasin, lesi Perdarahan

ABSTRACT

Sutanto, Sugeng Trianugrah Ramamuliawan. 2015. **The Effect of Extract Ethanol Celery (*Apium Graveolans*) for Decreasing Amount of Bleeding Lesions in Albino Wistar rat (*Rattus norvegicus*) Gastric Ulcer Model.** Final Assignment, Medical Faculty of Brawijaya University. Supervisors. (1) Yulian Wiji Utami, S.Kp, M.Kes. (2) Ns. Heri Kristianto, S.Kep, M.Kep, Sp.KMB.

Celery (*Apium graveolens*) contains flavonoids (apigenin and luteolin) which has a high antioxidant activity. This research aims to determine the effect of ethanol extract of celery to decrease the amount of bleeding lesions in the rat model of gastric ulcer. This study is an experimental study with the draft *Post Test Only Control Group Design*. The sample consisted of 30 male Wistar rats aged 2-3 months who previously adapted for 1 week and then divided equally into 5 groups: negative control group (N) and positive (P) and the 3 treatment groups (P1, P2, P3) randomly, then given a standard diet and ethanol extract celery leaves for 5 days. Negative control group was fed a standard and positive control group was fed a standard and indomethacin. All three treatment groups (P1, P2, P3) is given indomethacin diet + ethanol extract of celery with each dose of 200mg / kg, 300mg / kg and 400mg / kg for 5 days. Provision of indomethacin on the positive control and treatment groups using a dose of 30 mg / kg. The number of bleeding lesions in the negative control group (0 ± 0); Positive controls (36.60 ± 7335); P1 treatment (26.20 ± 6340); P2 ($20:40 \pm 6504$); and P3 (12.00 ± 1.581). *One-Way ANOVA* test showed that there were significant differences among all groups. Based on the *Hoct Post Test* can be concluded that there are significant differences between the groups and the negative with the positive group and treatment group, between groups P1 and P3 ($p = 0.000$), there was no significant difference between groups P1 to P2 group ($p = 0.433$), the group P2 to P3 group ($p = 0.125$). Giving ethanol extract of celery dose of 400mg / kg were able to decrease the amount of bleeding lesions better than the other dose on white mouse with gastric ulcers model.

Keywords: *Apium Graveolans*, Celery, Apigenin, Indomethacin, Bleeding Lesion