Novita Mandagi. 24719845.

ANTIDIABETIC EFFECT TEST OF COMBINATION OF ETHANOL EXTRACT OF SURUHAN LEAF (PEPEROMIA PELLUCIDA FOLIUM) AND AFRICAN LEAF (VERONIA AMYGDALINA FOLIUM) WITH GLIBENCLAMIDE COMPARISON AGAINST DIABETIC RATS INDUCED BY ALLOXAN

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ABSTRACT

Diabetes Mellitus is a disease caused by high levels of glucose in the blood or called chronic hyperglycemia. The prevalence of diabetes is very high in Indonesia. Based on previous research, several medicinal plants have the potential to be antihyperglycemics, including suruhan leaves (Peperomia pellucida folium) and African leaves (Vernonia amygdalina folium). Both of these plants are reported to have phytochemical compounds that can be utilized in the treatment of diabetes. In this study, a combination test of suruhan leaves (Peperomia pellucida folium) and African leaves (Vernonia amygdalina folium) will be carried out and will be compared with the antihyperglycemic effect with glibenclamide drugs. A total of 30 male rats of the Sprague-Dawley strain will be used and grouped, among others, group I mice that were not induced with alloxan and were not given any treatment, only ate and drank ad libitum, group II diabetic rats that were induced alloxan at a dose of 150 mg / KgBB and were not given experiments, group III diabetic rats induced alloxan at a dose of 150 mg / KgBB and then given a combination of suruhan leaf extract and African leaf extract with dose leaf extract was 200 mg/KgBB and african leaf extract dose was 40 mg/KgBB, and group IV rats induced by alloxan at a dose of 150 mg/KgBB were then given glibenclamide at a dose of 0.18 mg/KgBB. At the end of the study, data collection will be carried out in the form of blood glucose levels and will be analyzed statistically.

Keywords: African Plants (Vernonia amygdalina folium), Alloxan, Diabetes Mellitus, Glibenclamide, Hyperglycemia, and Suruhan Plants (Peperomia pellucida folium).

(xiii+40+ attachments)

Bibliography (1979-2022)