

**PERBANDINGAN EFEK PEMBERIAN EKSTRAK DAN
INFUSA DAUN SALAM (*Eugenia polyantha*, Weight.) SERTA
SIMVASTATIN TERHADAP KADAR KOLESTEROL TOTAL
TIKUS MODEL DIABETES GALUR WISTAR (*Rattus
norvegicus* L.)**

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Abstrak

Hiperkolesterolemia merupakan salah satu komplikasi yang sering terjadi pada penderita diabetes melitus. Daun salam (*Eugenia polyantha*, Weight.) memiliki kandungan flavonoid, tanin, saponin, fenolik, dan steroid yang dapat menurunkan kadar kolesterol total. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui perbandingan efek pemberian ekstrak dan infusa daun salam (*Eugenia polyantha*, Weight.) serta simvastatin terhadap kadar kolesterol total darah tikus diabetes. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode eksperimental dengan rancangan *pre test – post test control group design*. Penelitian ini menggunakan 25 ekor tikus putih (*Rattus norvegicus* L.) jantan galur Wistar yang dibagi menjadi 5 kelompok. Tikus model diabetes dibuat dengan cara memberi induksi aloksan monohidrat dosis 125 mg/kgBB secara intraperitoneal. Data dianalisis dengan uji *One Way ANOVA* serta uji *Post Hoc Bonferroni*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tidak ada perbedaan yang bermakna secara statistik pada rerata penurunan kadar kolesterol total darah tikus antara kelompok ekstrak daun salam dosis 500 mg/kgBB, infusa daun salam konsentrasi 20%, dan simvastatin dosis 0,18 mg/200gBB dibandingkan dengan kelompok kontrol positif ($p > 0.05$).

Kata kunci : Diabetes melitus, ekstrak daun salam, infusa daun salam, kolesterol, simvastatin

**A COMPARISON OF TOTAL CHOLESTEROL LEVELS OF
EXTRACT AND INFUSION FROM BAY LEAVES (*Eugenia
polyantha*, Weight.) AND SIMVASTATIN IN DIABETIC
MODEL OF WISTAR RATS (*Rattus norvegicus* L.)**

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Abstract

Hypercholesterolemia is one of the complications that often occur in people with diabetes mellitus. Bay leaf (*Eugenia polyantha*, Weight.) contains flavonoids, tannins, saponins, phenolics, and steroids which can reduce total cholesterol levels. The aim of this study was to compare the effects of bay leaves extract and infusion (*Eugenia polyantha*, Weight.) and simvastatin on total cholesterol levels in diabetic rats. This study used an experimental method with a pre test - post test control group design. This study used 25 white male Wistar rats (*Rattus norvegicus* L.) which were divided into 5 groups. The diabetic model rats were induced by alloxan monohydrate 125 mg/kgBW as a single intraperitoneal dose. Data were analyzed by One Way ANOVA test and Bonferroni Post Hoc test. The results revealed that statistically there was no significant difference in the mean of reduction in total blood cholesterol levels of rats between the bay leaves extract group (500 mg/kgBW), bay leaves infusion group (concentrate 20%), and simvastatin group (0,18 mg/200gBW) compared to the positive control group ($p > 0.05$).

Keywords : Bay leaves extract, bay leaves infusion, cholesterol, diabetes mellitus, simvastatin