UJI AKTIVITAS ANTIINFLAMASI EKSTRAK ETANOL DAUN TALAS (*Colocasia esculenta*) TERHADAP MENCIT PUTIH JANTAN (*Mus musculus*)

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ABSTRAK

Inflamasi merupakan respon fisiologis tubuh terhadap cedera jaringan atau infeksi yang ditandai dengan pelepasan mediator proinflamasi seperti prostaglandin dan leukotrien. Daun talas (*Colocasia esculenta*) diketahui mengandung berbagai metabolit sekunder seperti flavonoid, alkaloid, tanin, dan saponin yang berpotensi memiliki aktivitas antiinflamasi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui aktivitas antiinflamasi serta dosis efektif ekstrak etanol daun talas dengan variasi dosis 25 mg/kgBB, 50 mg/kgBB, dan 75 mg/kgBB terhadap mencit putih jantan (*Mus musculus*) yang diinduksi karagenan. Diameter ketebalan radang diukur dengan jangka sorong digital. Data dianalisis secara deskriptif berdasarkan persentase penghambatan radang. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ekstrak etanol daun talas pada ketiga dosis uji mampu menurunkan radang dengan persentase inhibisi di atas 50%. Ekstrak dosis 75 mg/kgBB memberikan persentase penghambatan radang sebesar 84,13%. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini, ekstrak etanol daun talas memiliki aktivitas antiinflamasi yang hampir sama dengan natrium diklofenak., dimana dosis 75 mg/kgBB memberikan efek paling optimal dalam menurunkan radang pada mencit putih jantan yang diinduksi karagenan.

Kata Kunci : *Colocasia esculenta*, ekstrak etanol, antiinflamasi, karagenan, mencit putih jantan.

ANTI-INFLAMMATORY ACTIVITY OF ETHANOL EXTRACT OF TARO (Colocasia esculenta) LEAVES IN MALE WHITE MICE (Mus musculus)

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ABSTRACT

*Inflammation is a physiological response of the body to tissue injury or infection, characterized by the release of pro-inflammatory mediators such as prostaglandins and leukotrienes. Taro leaves (*Colocasia esculenta*) are known to contain various secondary metabolites, including flavonoids, alkaloids, tannins, and saponins, which are potentially responsible for anti-inflammatory activity. This study aimed to determine the anti-inflammatory activity and the effective dose of ethanol extract of taro leaves at doses of 25 mg/kgBW, 50 mg/kgBW, and 75 mg/kgBW in male white mice (*Mus musculus*) induced by carrageenan. Paw edema thickness was measured using a digital caliper. Data were analyzed descriptively based on the percentage of inflammation inhibition. The results showed that the ethanol extract of taro leaves at all tested doses was able to reduce inflammation with inhibition percentages above 50%. The 75 mg/kgBW dose provided the highest inhibition percentage of 84.13%. In conclusion, the ethanol extract of taro leaves exhibits anti-inflammatory activity comparable to sodium diclofenac, with 75 mg/kgBW being the most optimal dose in reducing inflammation in carrageenan-induced male white mice*

Keywords : Colocasia esculenta, ethanol extract, anti-inflammatory, carrageenan, male white mice.

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