ABSTRAK

Antipiretik yaitu obat yang digunakan untuk menurunkan suhu tubuh, pengobatan demam umumnya diberikan obat kimia, penggunaan dari obat kimia secara terus menerus akan menimbulkan efek samping terhadap tubuh penderita. Pada penelitian observasi masyarakat Kecamatan Tirtajaya Kabupaten Karawang menggunakan tanaman herbal sebagai antipiretik. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui efektifitas antipiretik serta dosis efektif dalam menurunkan demam. Penelitian in menggunakan eksperimental labolatorium *Post Only Control Group Design.* Hewan uji dibagi menjadi 18 kelompok. Kelompok kontrol normal hanya diberi air minum tanpa diinduksi pepton, kontrol negatif diberi PGA 1%, kontrol potisif diberi parasetamol 150 mg/kgBB, kontrol infusa daun balakacida (*Chromolaena odorata L.*) dosis 100 mg/kgBB, 200 mg/kgBB, 400 mg/kgBB, infusa daun mustajab (*Abelmoschus manihot* L.) dosis 100 mg/kgBB, 200 mg/kgBB, 400 mg/kgBB, infusa daun sirsak (*Annoa muricata* L.) dosis 50mg/kgBB, 100 mg/kgBB, 200 mg/kgBB, infusa bawang merah (*Allium ascalonicum* L.) dosis 100 mg/kgBB, 200 mg/kgBB, 400 mg/kgBB dan infusa daun pepaya (*Carica papaya L.*) dosis 100mg/kgBB, 200 mg/kgBB, 400 mg/kgBB. Hasil penelitian menunjukan ke lima infusa tanaman tersebut memiliki khasiat sebagai antipiretik dengan efektif untuk menurunkan demam pada infusa daun balakacida (*Chromolaena odorata L.*) pada dosis 100 mg/kg, daun mustajab (*Abelmoschus manihot* L.) pada dosis 200 mg/kg, daun sirsak (*Annoa muricata* L.) pada dosis 200 mg/kg, bawang merah (*Allium ascalonicum* L.) pada dosis 200 mg/kg dan daun pepaya (*Carica papaya L.*) pada dosis 100mg/kg secara signifikan ($p<0,05$) dibandingkan kelompok kontrol negatif.

Kata Kunci: Daun balakacida (*Chromolaena odorata L.*), daun mustajab (*Abelmoschus manihot* L.), daun sirsak (*Annoa muricata* L.), bawang merah (*Allium ascalonicum* L.) dan daun pepaya (*Carica papaya L.*), Freeze Dry, Antipiretik.

ABSTRACT

Antipyretics are drugs that are used to lower body temperature, fever treatment is generally given chemical drugs, continuous use of chemical drugs will cause side effects on the patient's body. In the observational study of the people of Tirtajaya District, Karawang Regency, they used herbal plants as antipyretics. This study aims to determine the effectiveness of antipyretics and effective doses in reducing fever. This study used an experimental laboratory Post Only Control Group Design. The test animals were divided into 18 groups. The normal control group was only given drinking water without being induced by peptone, the negative control was given 1% PGA, the positive control was given paracetamol 150 mg/kg, the control was given infusion of balakacida leaves (Chromolaena odorata L.) dose of 100 mg/kg, 200 mg/kg, 400 mg. /kgBW, infusion of mustajab leaves (Abelmoschus manihot L.) dose of 100 mg/kgBW, 200 mg/kgBW, 400 mg/kgBW, soursop leaf infusion (Annoa muricata L.) dose of 50mg/kgBW, 100 mg/kgBW, 200 mg/ kgBW, shallot infusion (Allium ascalonicum L.) dose of 100 mg/kgBW, 200 mg/kgBW, 400 mg/kgBW and papaya leaf infusion (Carica papaya L.) dose of 100 mg/kgBW, 200 mg/kgBW, 400 mg/kgBW . The results showed that the five plant infusions had antipyretic properties by effectively reducing fever in infusions of balakacida leaves (Chromolaena odorata L.) at a dose of 100 mg/kg, mustajab leaves (Abelmoschus manihot L.) at a dose of 200 mg/kg, soursop leaves (Annoa muricata L.) at a dose of 200 mg/kg, red onion (Allium ascalonicum L.) at a dose of 200 mg/kg and papaya leaves (Carica papaya L.) at a dose of 100 mg/kg significantly ($p<0.05$) compared to the control group. negative control.

Keywords: *Balakacida leaves (Chromolaena odorata L.), mustajab leaves (Abelmoschus manihot L.), soursop leaves (Annoa muricata L.), shallots (Allium ascalonicum L.) and papaya leaves (Carica papaya L.), Freeze Dry, Antipyretics*