

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. diperlukan obat alternatif yang dapat menurunkan demam salah satunya adalah penggunaan tanaman obat yang berkhasiat sebagai antipiretik. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui aktivitas antipiretik dari tanaman asam jawa, jahe, kejobeling, saga dan pare serta mengetahui dosis efektifnya dalam menurunkan demam. Penelitian ini menggunakan eksperimental laboratorium *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 positif diberi parasetamol 150mg/kgBB, infusa buah asam jawa (*Tamarindus indica*) dosis 100mg/kgBB, 200mg/kgBB, 400mg/kgBB, infusa rimpang jahe (*Zingiber officinale*) dosis 200mg/kgBB, 400mg/kgBB, 800mg/kgBB, infusa daun kejobeling (*Strobilanthes crispus*) dosis 50mg/kgBB, 100mg/kgBB, 200mg/kgBB, infusa daun saga (*Abrus precatorius*) dosis 100mg/kgBB, 200mg/kgBB, 400mg/kgBB dan infusa daun pare (*Momordica charantia*) dosis 50mg/kgBB, 100mg/kgBB, 200mg/kgBB. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan ke lima infusa tanaman tersebut memiliki khasiat sebagai antipiretik dengan efektif untuk menurunkan demam pada infusa buah asam jawa (*Tamarindus indica*) 200mg/kg, rimpang jahe (*Zingiber officinale*) 200mg/kg, daun kejobeling (*Strobilanthes crispus*) 400 mg/kg, saga (*Abrus precatorius*) 100 mg/kg dan daun pare (*Momordica charantia*) 200mg/kg secara signifikan ($p < 0,05$) dibandingkan kelompok kontrol negatif.

Kata Kunci: buah asam jawa (*Tamarindus indica*), rimpang jahe (*Zingiber officinale*), daun kejobeling (*Strobilanthes crispus*), saga (*Abrus precatorius*), daun pare (*Momordica charantia*), 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. Alternative drugs are needed that can reduce fever, one of which is the use of medicinal plants which are efficacious as antipyretics. This study aims to determine the antipyretic activity of tamarind, ginger, kejobeling, saga and bitter melon plants and to determine their effective dose 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, infusion of tamarind fruit (*Tamarindus indica*) dose of 100 mg/kg, 200 mg/kg, 400 mg/kg, ginger rhizome infusion (*Zingiber officinale*) dose of 200 mg/kg, 400 mg/kg, 800 mg/kg, infusion of kejobeling leaves (*Strobilanthes crispus*) dose of 50 mg/kg, 100 mg/kg, 200 mg/kg, infusion of saga leaves (*Abrus precatorius*) dose of 100 mg/kg, 200 mg /kgBB, 400mg/kgBB and bitter melon leaf infusion (*Momordica charantia*) dose of 50mg/kgBB, 100mg/kgBB, 200mg/kgBB. The results showed that the five infusions of these plants had antipyretic properties which were effective in reducing fever in 200 mg/kg tamarind fruit infusion (*Tamarindus indica*), 200 mg/kg ginger (*Zingiber officinale*) rhizome, 400 mg/kg kejobeling leaves (*Strobilanthes crispus*), saga (*Abrus precatorius*) 100 mg/kg and bitter melon (*Momordica charantia*) 200 mg/kg significantly ($p < 0.05$) compared to the negative control group.

Kata Kunci: tamarind fruit (*Tamarindus indica*), ginger rhizome (*Zingiber officinale*), kejobeling leaves (*Strobilanthes crispus*), saga (*Abrus precatorius*), bitter melon leaves (*Momordica charantia*), Freeze Dry, Antipyretic.