

ABSTRAK

Ulkus lambung merupakan salah satu gangguan saluran pencernaan yang disebabkan oleh ketidakseimbangan antara faktor protektif dan faktor agresif terhadap mukosa lambung, seperti konsumsi alkohol dan obat antiinflamasi nonsteroid (OAINS). Penggunaan obat sintesis seperti omeprazole memang efektif, namun memiliki potensi efek samping bila digunakan jangka panjang. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan alternatif terapi dari bahan alam yang aman dan efektif. Daun cep-cepan (*Castanopsis costata*), yang dikenal dalam pengobatan tradisional masyarakat Sumatera Utara, mengandung senyawa aktif seperti alkaloid dan triterpenoid yang diduga memiliki aktivitas gastroprotektif. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui efek gastroprotektif fraksi n-heksan daun *C.costata* terhadap tikus Wistar jantan yang diinduksi dengan etanol 80%. Penelitian dilakukan secara eksperimental menggunakan 24 ekor tikus yang dibagi ke dalam enam kelompok, yaitu kontrol normal, kontrol negatif, kontrol positif (omeprazol 20 mg/kgBB), serta kelompok perlakuan dengan fraksi n-heksan dosis 25, 50, dan 100 mg/kgBB. Parameter yang diamati meliputi jumlah dan keparahan tukak, pH lambung, volume cairan lambung, indeks tukak, dan persentase inhibisi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa fraksi n-heksan mampu menurunkan skor tukak dan meningkatkan pH lambung secara signifikan. Dosis 100 mg/kgBB menunjukkan efek paling tinggi dengan persentase inhibisi tukak sebesar 70%, melebihi kelompok omeprazol. Kesimpulan fraksi n-heksan daun *Castanopsis costata* memiliki potensi sebagai agen gastroprotektif alami yang efektif untuk mengatasi tukak lambung.

Kata Kunci: Tukak Lambung, Fraksi N-heksan, *Castanopsis Costata*, Efek Gastroprotektif

ABSTRACT

*Gastric ulcers are a disorder of the digestive tract caused by an imbalance between protective factors and aggressive factors against the gastric mucosa, such as alcohol consumption and nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (OAINS). The use of synthetic drugs such as omeprazole is effective, but it has the potential for side effects when used long-term. Therefore, therapeutic alternatives from natural ingredients that are safe and effective are needed. The leaves of cep-cepan (*Castanopsis costata*), known in traditional medicine of the people of North Sumatra, contain active compounds such as alkaloids and triterpenoids that are thought to have gastroprotective activity. This study aims to determine the gastroprotective effect of the n-hexane fraction of *C. costata* leaves on male Wistar rats induced with 80% ethanol. The study was conducted experimentally using 24 mice divided into six groups, namely normal control, negative control, positive control (omeprazole 20 mg/kgBB), and treatment groups with n-hexane fractions of 25, 50, and 100 mg/kgBB. The parameters observed included the number and severity of ulcers, gastric pH, gastric fluid volume, ulcer index, and percentage of inhibition. The results showed that the n-hexane fraction was able to lower the ulcer score and significantly increase gastric pH. The dose of 100 mg/kgBB showed the highest effect with a 70% ulcer inhibition percentage, exceeding the omeprazole group. Conclusion The n-hexane fraction of *Castanopsis costata* leaves has the potential as an effective natural gastroprotective agent to treat gastric ulcers.*

Keywords: *Gastric Ulcers, N-hexane Fraction, Castanopsis Costata, Gastroprotective Effects*