

**ABSTRAK**

Judul : Uji Aktivitas Antipiretik Ekstrak Etanol Daun Kersen (*Muntingia calabura* L.) Terhadap Mencit Jantan (*Mus musculus*) Yang Diinduksi dengan Pepton.  
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Demam adalah terjadinya peningkatan suhu tubuh di atas normal, suhu normal antara 36,5-37,2°C. Suhu tubuh pada kondisi demam dapat diturunkan menggunakan obat antipiretik yang bekerja dengan cara mengurangi pelepasan prostaglandin yang berlebihan di hipotalamus. Obat antipiretik yang digunakan umumnya adalah obat golongan anti-inflamasi non-steroid (AINS), yaitu parasetamol dan obat yang berasal dari bahan alam. Salah satu bahan alam yang digunakan secara empiris untuk mengatasi demam adalah daun kersen (*Muntingia calabura* L.) daun kersen mengandung flavonoid, fenol, tanin dan saponin. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui aktivitas antipiretik ekstrak etanol daun kersen terhadap mencit jantan (*Mus musculus*) yang diinduksi pepton 5% serta mengukur kadar fenol dan flavonoid pada ekstrak. Mencit dibagi menjadi 5 kelompok, yaitu kontrol negatif (akuades), kontrol positif (parasetamol 10mg/kg BB), 3 kelompok eksperimen (KE) masing-masing pada dosis 100, 200, 400mg/kg BB. Setelah 15-30 menit diinduksi dengan pepton 5%, mencit diberikan bahan uji sesuai pembagian kelompok. Pengukuran suhu tubuh dilakukan setiap 15, 30, 45, 60, 75, 90, 105, 120 menit. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan ekstrak etanol daun kersen memiliki kadar total fenol 123,53mg GAE/g dan total flavonoid 22,86mg QE/g serta memiliki aktivitas antipiretik yang tidak berbeda bermakna dengan parasetamol ( $p>0,05$ ) pada dosis 100, 200, 400mg/kg BB.

Kata Kunci : Demam, antipiretik, flavonoid, daun kersen, *Muntingia calabura*

**ABSTRACT**

Title : Antipyretic Activity Test Of Kersen (*Muntingia Calabura* L.) Leaf Ethanol Extract On Male Mice (*Mus Musculus*) Induced With Peptone  
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Fever increases body temperature above average, with a normal temperature between 36.5-37.2°C. Body temperature in febrile conditions can be lowered using antipyretic drugs, which reduce the excessive release of prostaglandins in the hypothalamus. The antipyretic drugs used are generally non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), namely paracetamol, and drugs derived from natural ingredients. One of the natural ingredients used empirically to treat fever is cherry leaves (*Muntingia calabura* L.) Kersen leaves contain flavonoids, phenols, tannins, and saponins. This study aims to determine the antipyretic activity of ethanol extract of cherry leaves against male mice (*Mus musculus*) induced by 5% peptone and to measure the levels of phenol and flavonoids in the extract. Mice were divided into five groups, namely negative control (equates), positive control (paracetamol 10mg/kg BW), and three experimental groups (KE), each at doses of 100, 200, and 400mg/kg BW. After 15-30 minutes of induction with 5% peptone, the mice were given the test material according to the group division. Body temperature measurements were taken every 15, 30, 45, 60, 75, 90, 105, and 120 minutes. The results showed that the ethanol extract of cherry leaves had a total phenolic content of 123.53 mg GAE/g and total flavonoids of 22.86 mg QE/g and had an antipyretic activity which was not significantly different from paracetamol ( $p>0.05$ ) at doses of 200, 400 mg/kg BW

Keywords: Fever, antipyretic, flavonoids, cherry leaves, *Muntingia calabura*