ANTIHYPERURICEMIA ACTIVITY COMBINATION OF ETHYL ACETATE FRACTION AND WATER FRACTION SALAM LEAVES (Syzygium polyanthum(Wight.) Walp) ON Wistar STRAIN RATS

Sri Adi Sumiwi, Rini Hendriani, and Nailil Fadhilah
Faculty of Pharmacy Universtas Padjadajaran
email: sri.adi@unpad.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Hyperurycemia is a metabolic disorder caused by elevated levels of uric acid in the blood both in men and women. Hyperuricemia can be treated with medicinal plant like salam leaves. The aim of this research is to study antihyperuricemic activity and optimum dose from combination of ethyl acetate fraction and water fraction of salam leaves (Syzygium polyanthum (Wight) Walp) on Wistar strain rats. There were three doses variations combination of fraction tested 200mg/kg BW, 100mg/KgBB, and 50mg/Kg BW were used. Allopurinol 9,1mg/KgBB was used as a comparison, PGA 2% was used as negative control, whereas single fraction of salam leaves such as ethyl acetate fraction and water fraction dose 100mg/KgBB was used as confirmation test of antihyperuricemia activity from previous study. All test materials were administered orally to potassium oxonate 250mg/KgBB induced rats. Serum uric acid level for 5 hours testing was analyzed using colorimetric-enzymatic method with uricase at 520 nm wavelength. The results of this study revealed that all of doses variations combinations of ethyl acetate fraction and water fraction salam leaves dose 50, 100, and 200 mg/KgBW had a significant (α = 0,05) effect on hyperuricemic rats with percentage of uric acid decrease 39,63%, 48,95% dan 57,4%.

Keywords : Antihyperuricemia, salam leaves, ethyl acetate fraction, water fraction, doses variations