

## ABSTRAK

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**SMAN 1 Ciledug**

Penelitian ini dirancang untuk menguji efektifitas ekstrak kulit batang kayu jawa (*Lannea coromandelica*) sebagai obat luka diabetes. Ekstrak diambil melalui proses ekstraksi soklet setelah itu didistilasi guna menghilangkan zat pelarut dan mendapatkan hasil yang lebih kental. Metode penelitian ini menggunakan tikus sebagai subjek nya, tahap selanjutnya adalah pengecekan kadar gula tikus sebelum diberi aloksan, selanjutnya tikus di aklimatisasi selama 1 minggu dan sebelum penginjeksian aloksan tikus dipuasakan selama 10 jam, setelah dipuasakan tikus diinjeksikan aloksan 0,1mL/hari/ekor tikus selama 3 hari. Kadar gula pada tikus dicek setelah 8 jam penginjeksian aloksan tiap kali diinjeksi. Setelah tikus meningkat kadar gula darahnya diberi perlakuan dengan luka sayat sepanjang 0,5cm dan sedalam 2mm, tikus yang sudah diberi perlakuan ditetesi ekstrak kayu jawa dengan konsentrasi tertentu sesuai kelompok tikus dan diamati dengan rentan waktu 2 jam, jam ke 2, 4,6, dan 8. Hasil pengamatan yang didapatkan adalah tikus kontrol luka nya masih merah dan terjadi pembengkakan setelah 8 jam, sedangkan tikus 1 dan 2 lukanya sudah mulai menutup pada jam ke 6 dan pada tikus ke 2 luka sudah menutup pada jam ke 8, pada tikus kelompok 3 dan 4 luka mulai menutup pada jam ke 4 dan sudah menutup pada jam ke 8. Hasil observasi ini menunjukkan bahwa ekstrakbatang kayu jawa (*Lannea coromandelica*) efektif untuk pengobatan luka diabetes.

**Kata Kunci :** *Lannea coromandelica*, aklimatisasi, soklet, distilasi

## ABSTRACT

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This study was designed to test the effectiveness of Kayu jawa stem bark extract (*Lannea coromandelica*) as a diabetes wound healing. The diayl extract goes through a soxhlet extraction process after which it is distilled to remove the solvent and obtain a thicker result. This research method used rats as subjects, the next step was checking the sugar levels of the rats before being given alloxan, then the rats were acclimatized for 1 week and before injecting alloxan the rats were fasted for 10 hours, after being fasted the rats were injected with alloxan 0.1mL/day/rats in 3 days. The sugar level in the rats was checked after 8 hours of alloxan injection each time it was injected. After the rats had increased blood sugar levels were treated with cuts 0.5 cm long and 2 mm deep, the rats that had been treated were dripped with Java wood extract with a certain concentration according to the group of mice and observed with a vulnerable time of 2 hours, 2 hours, 4, 6, and 8. The observations obtained were control rats whose wounds were still red and swelling occurred after 8 hours, while mice 1 and 2 had their wounds starting to close at 6 hours and in the 2nd rat the wounds had closed at 8 hours, in group rats 3 and 4 wounds began to close at 4 o'clock and closed at 8 o'clock. The results of this observation indicate that Kayu jawa stem bark extract (*Lannea coromandelica*) is effective for the treatment of diabetic wounds.

**Kata Kunci :** *Lannea coromandelica*, acclimatization, soxhlet, distillation

