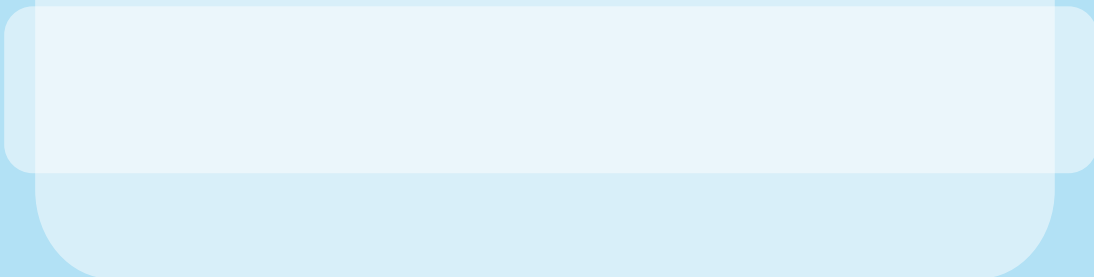


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AKTIVITAS ANTIDIARE EKSTRAK ETANOL DAUN SELEDRI (*Apium graveolens* L) PADA MENCIT JANTAN

Fifteen Aprila Fajrin

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ABSTRACT

Celery (*Apium graveolens* L.) is one of plants that initially only used for cooking. Based on the research by Wolski, et al., 2002, celery contains chemical compound such as tannins and polyphenols. Tannins may be useful as an anti-diarrheal because of the adstringent effect. This study aims to determine the antidiarrheals activity of celery leaf in male mice strain Balb-C that was induced by castor oil. The ethanolic extract of celery leaves divided into three dose group (5,10 and 20 mg/kgBW). This research was done by two methods, protection of castor oil induced diarrhea and intestinal transit. After five hours treatment, frequency of defecation, number of soft/liquid feses and weight of stools were calculated. The gastrointestinal transit rate was expressed as the percentage of longest distance traversed by the charcoal divided by the total length of the small intestine. From the protection of castor oil induced diarrhea method, ethanol extract of celery 20 mg/20gBW doses decrease frequency of defecation, quantity of the soft / liquid stool and weight of stool after 5 hours treatment in male mice that had been induced by castor oil. The effectiveness of ethanol extract 20mg/20gBW dose equivalent to loperamid 0.06mg/20gBW (one way anova test at the $\alpha = 95\%$). Besides, the ethanol extract of celery can prolong intestinal transit of mice, but lower than loperamid 0.06mg/20g (one-way anova test at the $\alpha = 95\%$).

Keywords: antidiarrheal, castor oil, celery, intestinal transit, taninns