THE ANTHELMINTIC TEST OF SALAM LEAVES EXTRACT (Syzygium Polyanthum) AGAINST Ascaridia galli IN VITRO

Anandita Nurul Kamila

ABSTRACT

Daun alam / Indonesian bay leaves (Syzygium polyanthum) is one of the traditional medicinal plants which is contain tannin, saponins, flavonoids and triterpenoids, that are anthelmintic. This study was conducted to prove the anthelmintic potential in salam leaves extract against Ascaridia galli, compared with piperazine citrate solution (10mg / ml) as the positive control and PBS solution as the negative control. This study was an experimental study with “post test only design controlled group design” method. The samples are consisted of 240 adult Ascaridia galli worms. They were divided into 6 treatment groups in petri dishes : with salam leaves extract at the concentration of 10 mg/ml, 20 mg/ml, 40 mg/ml and 80 mg/ml, piperazine citrate solution (10mg / ml) and PBS. Each petri dish was given 25 ml of solution, contained 10 worms, and were incubated at 37°C. The procedure then being replicated four times. The data are obtained from the number of dead worms for each treatment. Those data then being analyzed using ANOVA test, followed by Duncan test, by SPSS 21 for Windows program with a significance level of p<0,05. Different test results indicate that there are significant differences between piperazine citrate 10 mg/ml solution with the salam leaf extract 80 mg/ml one.

Key Words: Anthelmintic, Ascaridia galli, Salam leaves extract.