THE EFFECT OF GIVING SHALLOT EXTRACT (*Allium ascalonicum* L) ON ALLOXAN INDUCED IN BLOOD GLUCOSE REDUCTION OF RATS (*Rattus norvegicus*)

Asri Ayu Pratiwi

ABSTRACT

This study was obtained to determine hypoglicemic and antidiabetic effect of repeated oral administration of shallot extract (*Allium ascalonicum* L) in alloxan induced diabetic rats (*Rattus norvegicus*). Alloxan were intraperitoneally injected 120 mg/KgBW (single dose). A total of twenty five male wistar rats of three months old were used in study. The rats were devided into five groups. 1) negative control group (K-) treated by CMC Na 0.5 %, 2) positive control group (K+) treated by metformin 45 mg/KgBW as a standard drug, 3) extract of *Allium ascalonicum* 250 mg/KgBW (P1), 4) extract of *Allium ascalonicum* 500 mg/KgBW (P2), 5) extract of *Allium ascalonicum* 750 mg/KgBW (P3). Hypoglicemic of *Allium ascalonicum* extract of all rats was determined in 14 days post treatment. Blood specimen were collect from lateralis vein, then analyzed using easytouch glucometer. The result of this study showed that *Allium ascalonicum* extract has high antidiabetic potential at decreased blood glucose. Treatment dose of *Allium ascalonicum* administration is 750 mg/KgBW. *Allium ascalonicum* could be expected to lower blood glucose levels because the content therein queercetin. Comparatively, the *Allium ascalonicum* extract was found to be more effective than the metformin as a standard drug.

*Keyword*: *Allium ascalonicum*, Alloxan, Blood glucose, Rats.