

## INTISARI

Daun kejibeling termasuk tanaman tradisional yang dapat digunakan untuk menghancurkan batu ginjal ataupun batu saluran kencing, demikian pula daun nona makan sirih. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui pengaruh ekstrak daun kejibeling dan daun nona makan sirih terhadap daya larut batu ginjal atau BSK secara invitro dan membandingkan potensi keduanya.

Batu ginjal yang diperoleh dari pasien operasi, diserbuk dan diayak. Daun kejibeling dan nona makan sirih dibuat infusa dengan konsentrasi 0.1%, 0.3%, 0.5%, 0.7%, 1.0% dalam 10 ml sampel. Batu ginjal direndam dengan infusa selama 5 jam pada suhu 37 derajat celsius. Filtrat diukur kadar kalsiumnya dengan fotometer pada 600 dan 700 nm. Dari hasil penelitian diperoleh selisih kadar kalsium infusa kejibeling antara sebelum dan setelah perendaman pada konsentrasi 0.1% sampai 1.0% sebesar 1.60, 1.44, 0.56, 0.88 dan 1.36. Sedangkan pada daun nona makan sirih sebesar 1.72, 1.88, 1.56, 1.64 dan 1.76 yang kemudian dianalisis dengan uji t test, korelasi dan regresi. Infus daun kejibeling pada konsentrasi kurang dari 1.0% belum menunjukkan pengaruhnya terhadap kelarutan batu ginjal atau BSK sedangkan infus daun nona makan sirih pada konsentrasi kurang dari 1.0% telah menunjukkan pengaruhnya terhadap kelarutan batu ginjal atau BSK.

Infus ekstrak daun nona makan sirih mempunyai potensi lebih besar dalam meluruhkan atau melarutkan batu ginjal atau BSK dibandingkan infus ekstrak kejibeling.

**Kata Kunci:** Batu ginjal, daun kejibeling, daun nona makan sirih

## ABSTRACT

Kejibeling is traditional plant that used to dissolved the kidney stone or the urine tube stone, so does the nona makan sirih. This research was done to observe the influence of kejibeling and nona makan sirih infuse on solubility of kidney stone or the urine tube stone with invitro ways and compare the both potentials.

The kidney stone that was obtained from operated patients was powdered and sifted. Kejibeling and nona makan sirih were infused with the concentration of 0.1%, 0.3%, 0.5%, 0.7%, 1.0% in 10 ml of sampel. The kidney stone was soaked with infuse for 5 hours in temperature of 37 celsius. The calcium content of filtrate was measured by photometer in 600 and 700 nm. From the result of research suggested that the difference of kejibeling infuse calsium content between before and after soaking in the concentration of 0.1% to 1.0% was 1.60, 1.44, 0.56, 0.88 and 1.36 mg/dl. While for the nona makan sirih was 1.72, 1.88, 1.56, 1.64 and 1.76 mg/dl, wich was analyzed by t-test, correlation and regression. The infuse of kejibeling that was less than 1.0% concentration had not indicated the influence on the solubility of kidney stone or the urine tube stone and the infuse of nona makan sirih that less than 1.0% had indicated the influence on the solubility of kidney stone or the urine tube stone.

Infuse of nona makan sirih had greater potential in dissolving the kidney stone or the urine tube stone compared to the infuse of kejibeling.