

GAMBARAN PEMBERIAN DAUN SIRIH (*Piper betle L.*) TERHADAP PEMERIKSAAN AGREGASI TROMBOSIT

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ABSTRAK

Reagen yang umumnya digunakan dalam pemeriksaan agregasi trombosit adalah reagen adenosine diphosphate (ADP). Tetapi selain itu juga terdapat bahan alami dari tumbuhan herbal yang sering dijumpai masyarakat yaitu daun sirih (*Piper betle L.*). Kandungan yang terdapat dalam daun sirih yaitu tannin dan flavonoid mampu menghambat perdarahan. Tujuan penelitian adalah untuk mengetahui gambaran dan menghitung rerata hasil akhir antara pemberian ekstrak etanol daun sirih dan tanpa penambahan terhadap pemeriksaan agregasi trombosit. Jenis penelitian adalah deskriptif. Sampel penelitian yang digunakan adalah mahasiswa/i universitas muhammadiyah semarang sebanyak 3 mL dan dilakukan dengan 2 perlakuan yaitu dengan penambahan ekstrak daun sirih dan tanpa penambahan ekstrak daun sirih. Hasil akhir penelitian menunjukkan rerata hasil dengan penambahan ekstrak daun sirih memiliki hasil yaitu sebanyak 57% untuk hasil rerata akhir tanpa penambahan daun sirih dan 65% untuk hasil rerata akhir dengan penambahan ekstrak etanol 70% daun sirih yang menunjukkan hasil rerata akhir pemeriksaan dengan penambahan ekstrak etanol 70% daun sirih lebih tinggi dibanding tanpa penambahan ekstrak daun sirih atau menggunakan reagen adenosine diphosphate (ADP).

Kata kunci: Agregasi trombosit, daun sirih (*Piper betle L.*), reagen ADP (adenosine diphosphate).

DESCRIPTION OF PRIVATE BETWEEN LEAVES (*Piper betle* L.) AGAINST EXAMINATION OF TROMBOSITE AGGREGATION

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ABSTRACT

*The reagent that is commonly used in the examination of platelet aggregation is adenosine diphosphate (ADP) reagent. But besides that there are also natural ingredients from herbal plants that are often found by people, namely betel leaves (*Piper betle* L.). The content contained in betel leaf, namely tannins and flavonoids, can inhibit bleeding. The aim of the study was to determine the description and calculate the mean of the final result between the betel leaf ethanol extract and without addition to the platelet aggregation examination. This type of research is descriptive. The research sample used was 3 mL students of Muhammadiyah University of Semarang and carried out with 2 treatments, namely by adding betel leaf extraction and without additional betel leaf extraction. The final results showed that the average yield with the addition of betel leaf extraction was 57% for the final mean without the addition of betel leaf and 65% for the final mean with the addition of 70% ethanol extract of betel leaf which showed the final mean result of the examination with the addition of ethanol extract. 70% of betel leaf is higher than without the addition of betel leaf extraction or using adenosine diphosphate (ADP) reagent.*

*Keywords: Platelet aggregation, betel leaf (*Piper betle* L.), ADP reagent (adenosine diphosphate).*