

ABSTRAK

Daun teh hijau secara geografis banyak tumbuh di wilayah Jawa Barat dan digunakan sebagai tanaman obat herbal tradisional di masyarakat. Teh hijau memiliki beberapa kandungan, beberapa diantaranya adalah tanin dan flavonoid. Tanin pada tumbuhan lain telah terbukti bermanfaat memperpendek waktu perdarahan, flavonoid justru memiliki efek sebaliknya yakni memperpanjang waktu perdarahan. Penelitian ini bersifat eksperimental laboratoris dengan metode rancang acak lengkap terhadap mencit yang terbagi dalam 5 kelompok: kelompok I diberi *carboxymethyl cellulose*, kelompok II diberi epinefrin dan kelompok III,IV,V diberi ekstrak etanol daun teh hijau dengan dosis 10%, 20% dan 40%. Pengambilan data dilakukan pada bulan Juni 2019 di Laboratorium Farmakologi & Terapi, Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Padjadjaran. Data di analisis uji normalitasnya dengan metode *Shapiro Wilk* dan dilanjut dengan uji *Kruskal-Wallis* menunjukkan median waktu perdarahan antar kelompok dengan *p value* < 0,05 yang berarti ada perbedaan signifikan. Uji *post hoc* menunjukkan antara kelompok I dan kelompok III, juga antara kelompok IV dan V memiliki waktu perdarahan yang sama dibuktikan dengan nilai *p* uji *post hoc* > 0,05. Simpulan, ekstrak etanol daun teh hijau memiliki pengaruh memperpanjang waktu perdarahan pada mencit dengan efek memperpanjang paling tinggi oleh pemberian ekstrak etanol daun teh hijau konsentrasi 10%.

Kata kunci: Ekstrak etanol daun teh hijau, luka potong ekor mencit, waktu perdarahan

ABSTRACT

Green tea leaves are widely grown geographically in West Java and are used as traditional herbal medicinal plants in the community. Green tea has several ingredients, some of which are tannins and flavonoids. Tannins in other plants have been known to be useful in shortening bleeding time, while flavonoids actually have the opposite effect of prolonging bleeding time. This study was an experimental laboratory with a completely randomized design method of mice divided into 5 groups: group I was given carboxymethyl cellulose, group II was given epinephrine and group III, IV, V were given ethanol extract of green tea leaves at a dose of 10%, 20% and 40% respectively. Data was collected in June 2019 at the Pharmacology & Therapy Laboratory of the Faculty of Medicine, Padjadjaran University. The data were analyzed for normality test using the Shapiro Wilk method and continued with the Kruskal-Wallis test showing the median bleeding time between groups with a p value <0.05 , which means there is a significant difference. The post hoc test showed that between group I and group III, also between group IV and group V had the same bleeding time as evidenced by the post hoc test p value > 0.05 . In conclusion, ethanol extract of green tea leaves has the effect of extending bleeding time in mice with the highest extending effect by giving ethanol extract of green tea leaves a concentration of 10%.

Keywords: *Green tea leaf ethanol extract, bleeding time, mice tail cut wounds*