

**PENGARUH PEMBERIAN TEPUNG DAUN KATUK (*Sauropus androgynus*) TERHADAP INDEKS ATEROGENIK PADA TIKUS PUTIH**

**WISTAR DIABETES MELITUS**

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**ABSTRAK**

**Latar Belakang :** Diabetes melitus (DM) merupakan penyakit metabolismik kronis yang sering disertai komplikasi kardiovaskular, salah satunya dislipidemia. Indeks Aterogenik Plasma (IAP) digunakan sebagai indikator risiko kardiovaskular yang mencerminkan rasio trigliserida terhadap HDL. Daun katuk (*Sauropus androgynus*) diketahui mengandung senyawa aktif seperti flavonoid, fitosterol, dan serat yang berpotensi menurunkan kadar lemak darah.

**Tujuan :** Mengetahui pengaruh pemberian tepung daun katuk terhadap indeks aterogenik pada tikus putih *wistar* dengan diabetes melitus.

**Metode :** Penelitian ini merupakan eksperimen dengan desain *pretest-posttest with control group*. Sebanyak 24 ekor tikus galur *wistar* diinduksi DM menggunakan *streptozotocin* dan *nikotinamid* kemudian dibagi menjadi 4 kelompok antara lain kontrol negatif, kontrol positif, intervensi obat acarbose, dan intervensi tepung daun katuk (28,24 g/kgBB) selama 28 hari. Parameter yang diukur adalah kadar trigliserida, HDL, dan indeks aterogenik (IAP).

**Hasil :** Hasil uji menunjukkan bahwa pemberian tepung daun katuk memberikan penurunan indeks aterogenik yang signifikan ( $p < 0,05$ ), dengan penurunan paling efektif terjadi pada hari ke-28 intervensi.

**Kesimpulan :** Pemberian tepung daun katuk efektif menurunkan indeks aterogenik plasma (IAP) pada tikus DM dan lebih efektif setelah 28 hari intervensi. Daun katuk berpotensi sebagai alternatif obat herbal untuk menurunkan risiko kardiovaskular pada penderita diabetes melitus.

**Kata Kunci :** tepung daun katuk, diabetes melitus, indeks aterogenik plasma (IAP)

**THE EFFECT OF GIVING KATUK LEAF FLOUR (*Sauropus androgynus* )  
ON ATHEROGENIC INDEX IN WISTAR WHITE RATS WITH  
DIABETES MELLITUS**

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**ABSTRACT**

**Background :** Diabetes mellitus (DM) is a chronic metabolic disease that is often accompanied by cardiovascular complications, one of which is dyslipidemia. Plasma Atherogenic Index (IAP) is used as an indicator of cardiovascular risk that reflects the ratio of triglycerides to HDL. Katuk leaves ( *Sauropus androgynus* ) are known to contain active compounds such as flavonoids, phytosterols, and fiber that have the potential to reduce blood fat levels.

**Objective :** To determine the effect of administering katuk leaf flour on the atherogenic index in white *Wistar rats* with diabetes mellitus.

**Methods :** This study was an experiment with *a pretest-posttest with control group design*. A total of 24 Wistar rats were induced with DM using *streptozotocin* and *nicotinamide* and then divided into 4 groups including negative control, positive control, acarbose drug intervention, and katuk leaf flour intervention (28.24 g/kgBB) for 28 days. The parameters measured were triglyceride levels, HDL and atherogenic index (IAP).

**Results :** The test results showed that administration of katuk leaf flour resulted in a significant decrease in the atherogenic index (  $p < 0.05$ ), with the most effective decrease occurring on the 28th day of intervention.

**Conclusion :** Administration of katuk leaf flour effectively reduces plasma atherogenic index (IAP) in DM rats and is more effective after 28 days of intervention. Katuk leaves have the potential as an alternative herbal medicine to reduce cardiovascular risk in patients with diabetes mellitus.

**Keywords :** katuk leaf flour, diabetes mellitus, plasma atherogenic index (IAP)