LEMBAR PENGESAHAN

Judul	:	Perbandingan Uji Aktivitas Ekstrak Etanol dan Infusa Akar Aren (Arenga Pinnata) Sebagai Afrodisiak
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ABSTRACT

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Comparison of Activity Test of Ethanol Extract and Palm Root Infusion (Arenga Pinnata) as an Aphrodisiac

Palm (Arenga pinnata) contains secondary metabolites in the form of saponins, phenols, triterpenoids, alkaloids and flavonoids that can be used as drugs, especially aphrodisiacs. Aphrodisiacs are natural substances, medications, or herbal supplements that have the potential to increase sexual arousal. The use of herbal aphrodisiac drugs in the community from year to year in Indonesia has increased. This study aims to determine the aphrodisiac activity in palm root water extract (Arenga pinnata) on mouse test animals (Web Wiester). The preparation of the extract begins with the preparation of palm roots, which is then made with an infusion of palm root water (Arenga pinnata). The method of making palm extract uses the infusion and maceration method. The aphrodisiac potential test method used the in-vivo method using 32 mice (Web Wiester), which were divided into 5 groups; the dosage determination was divided into five groups (positive control, negative control, 0.5 ml infusion, 1 ml infusion and extract). Characterization of aphrodisiacs in the extract included testing the libido of mice (Mus musculus). The results showed that the extract test group with a dose of 250 Mg/KgBB had the highest mating retention among other test groups.

Keywords: *Palm root, aphrodisiac, infuse, mating lettion, mice*