

Abstract

Background: Diarrhea is a digestive system disorder characterized by defecation with liquid or soft stools with a frequency of more than three times a day. One of the causes of diarrhea is *E. coli* bacteria. The growth of *E. coli* bacteria can be minimized by giving probiotic drinks (*L. casei*), because lactic acid bacteria (LAB) contained in probiotic drinks are able to compete with pathogenic bacteria. One of the probiotic drink bases is guava fruit (*Psidium guajava L.*). Because the nutrients contained in fruit juice can be utilized by probiotic bacteria as a medium for the growth of LAB. The purpose of this study was to determine the antidiarrheal activity of guava juice probiotic drink and to determine the decrease in the number of leukocytes in mice induced by *E. coli* bacteria from guava juice probiotic drink.

Methods: This study was conducted experimentally using a completely randomized design (CRD). The method of making probiotics was using the Black-Slopping method. Guava juice probiotics were made in 5 concentrations of LAB (*L. casei*) 0%, 2%, 8% and analyzed for pH, total lactic acid and TPC. The probiotic potency test of guava juice was carried out on mice, which were grouped into 8 treatment groups with control without any administration, positive control of Yakult and negative control of only induction of *E. coli*, and using suspension of *E. coli* as an inducer of diarrhea. Observations were made on test animals which included weight, duration of feces, frequency of feces, stool consistency and leukocyte profile of mice. The data obtained were then analyzed by one-way analysis of variance (one way ANOVA) then continued with Duncan's test

Methods: This study was conducted experimentally using a completely randomized design (CRD) post-test control only group design consisting of 8 treatments and 3 repetitions. The method of making probiotics using the Black-Slopping method. Red guava juice probiotics were made in 5 concentrations of LAB (*L. casei*) 0%, 2%, 4%, 6% and 8% and analyzed for pH, total lactic acid and TPC. . The probiotic potency test of guava juice was carried out on mice, which were grouped into 8 treatment groups consisting of K as control, K+ Yakult and K- only induction of *E. coli* suspension and 5 variations of probiotic concentration. Each group except the control group were induced with *E. coli* suspension as an inducer of diarrhea. Observations were made on test animals which included weight, duration of feces, frequency of feces, stool consistency and leukocyte profile of mice. The data obtained were then analyzed by one-way analysis of variance (one way ANOVA) then continued with Duncan's test

Conclusions and Suggestions: Guava juice probiotics have antidiarrheal activity based on observations on body weight, stool duration, stool frequency, stool consistency and leukocyte profile of mice, so the Rlc 2% formula was chosen as the best formula.

Keywords: Antidiarrheal, Guava (*Psidium guajava L.*), Probiotic

Abstrak

Latar belakang: Diare merupakan salah satu gangguan sistem pencernaan ditandai dengan buang air besar dengan tinja yang berbentuk cair atau lunak dengan frekuensi lebih dari tiga kali dalam satu hari. Salah satu penyebab diare yaitu bakteri *E. coli*. Pertumbuhan bakteri *E. coli* dapat diminimalisir dengan pemberian minuman probiotik (*L. casei*), karena bakteri asam laktat (BAL) yang terkandung dalam minuman probiotik mampu berkompetisi dengan bakteri patogen. Salah satu basis minuman probiotik yaitu buah jambu biji merah (*Psidium guajava L.*). Karena nutrisi yang terkandung di dalam sari buah dapat dimanfaatkan oleh bakteri probiotik sebagai media pertumbuhan BAL. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui aktivitas antidiare dari minuman probiotik sari buah jambu biji merah dan mengetahui penurunan jumlah leukosit terhadap mencit yang diinduksi bakteri *E. coli* dari minuman probiotik sari buah jambu biji merah.

Metode: Penelitian ini dilakukan secara eksperimental dengan menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) *Post-test control only group design* yang terdiri dari 8 perlakuan dan 3 kali pengulangan. Metode pembuatan probiotik menggunakan metode *Black-Slopping*. Probiotik sari buah jambu biji merah dibuat dalam 5 variasi konsentrasi BAL (*L. casei*) 0%, 2%, 4%, 6% dan 8% dan dilakukan analisis pH, total asam laktat dan TPC. Uji potensi probiotik sari buah jambu bji dilakukan pada hewan uji mencit yang dikelompokkan menjadi 8 kelompok perlakuan yang terdiri dari K sebagai kontrol, K+ Yakult dan K- hanya induksi suspensi *E. coli* serta 5 variasi konsentrasi probiotik. Masing-masing kelompok kecuali kelompok kontrol diinduksikan suspensi *E. coli* sebagai penginduksi diare. Dilakukan pengamatan terhadap hewan uji yang meliputi berat badan, durasi feses, frekuensi feses, konsistensi feses dan profil leukosit mencit. Data yang diperoleh kemudian dianalisis dengan Analisa variansi satu arah (*one way ANOVA*) kemudian dilanjutkan uji Duncan

Hasil: Variasi formula probiotik sari buah jambu biji merah memiliki pH 4, total asam laktat 0,2%-0,44%, dan total BAL (*L. casei*) $>10^8$ CFU/mL dimana telah memenuhi syarat sebagai minuman probiotik yang baik. Selain itu juga memiliki aktivitas sebagai antidiare pada mencit diare yang ditunjukkan dengan penurunan nilai rata-rata berat badan, durasi feses, frekuensi feses, konsistensi feses dibandingkan dengan kelompok kontrol negatif. Hasil perhitungan rata-rata diferensial sel leukosit yaitu neutrofil segmen, sel neutrofil batang, limfosit, dan monosit memiliki formula terbaik pada sampel Rlc 2% dengan nilai rata-rata masing-masing sel leukosit yaitu neutrofil segmen 15,00; neutrofill batang 11,33; limfosit 62,22; monosit 4,66 yang membuktikan bahwa sampel mengalami penurunan leukosit. Hal ini dimungkinkan karena pada formula Rlc 2% memiliki komposisi minuman probiotik yang cukup efektif dibandingkan formula lainnya.

Kesimpulan: Probiotik sari buah jambu biji merah memiliki aktivitas sebagai antidiare berdasarkan pengamatan pada Berat badan, durasi feses, frekuensi feses, konsistensi feses dan profil leukosit mencit, maka formula Rlc 2 % dipilih sebagai formula terbaik.

Kata kunci: Antidiare, Jambu biji merah (*Psidium guajava L.*), Probiotik

