

## ABSTRACT

**Background.** Fever is a condition when the body temperature is higher than usual, and is a symptom of a disease. Fever treatment is usually done in several ways such as pharmacological and non-pharmacological treatment. Based on empirical evidence, the gedi leaf plant (*Abelmoschus manihot* (L.) Medik) is used by people in Sulawesi, Sumatra and Papua, these gedi leaves are processed by boiling them with a mixture of coconut milk. The gedi leaf plant is believed in the community as a suitable food for diet, and other medicinal benefits.

**Method.** This research is quantitative experiment using Completely Randomized Design (CRD) method with post test only control group design divided into 5 groups of 25 test animals, namely (K+, K-, P1, P2, P3) with each consisting of 5 mice with different concentrations of 100 mg/KgBB 200 mg/KgBB and 300 mg/KgBB and with 10% peptone given subcutaneously as a fever inducer. The parameters observed in this study were changes in body temperature of male white mice per minute, namely the 30th minute to the 120th minute using a digital thermometer in the rectum area. Gedi leaves themselves contain flavonoids. Gedi leaf extract was extracted by maceration method using 70% ethanol solvent.

**Results.** Which is obtained from the difference in data seen from the Duncan and Anova tests. The results of this study indicate that the ethanol extract of gendi leaves has an effect as an antipyretic. Where the best dose of gedi leaf extract is a dose of 100 mg / KgBB. Then followed by a dose of 200 mg / KgBB and 300 mg / KgBB.

**Conclusion.** Gedi leaf extract (*Abelmoschus manihot* (L.) Medik) has an effect as an antipyretic and the best dose as an antipyretic is 100 mg/KgBW.

**Keywords:** *Abelmoschus Manihot* (L.) Medik, Fever. Flavonoids