

PHARMACEUTICAL NANOTECHNOLOGY & NANOMEDICINE

March 20 - 21, 2019 | New York, USA

POSTERS TRACKS | DAY 2

JOURNAL OF NANOMEDICINE & NANOTECHNOLOGY 2019, VOLUME 10 | DOI: 10.4172/2157-7439-C1-101

The effect of consuming boteme fruit on decreasing levels of liver enzymes (SGOT AND SGPT) in malaria patients in North Halmahera regency

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Malaria is a disease caused by infection with the Plasmodium genus protozoa which is transmitted by the bite of an infected female Anopheles. "Of the 293 districts/cities in Indonesia, 167 of them are in malaria-endemic areas," said Dr. Arend Laurence Mapanawang, Sp.Pd., FINASIM., Thursday (31/12) during an

open examination of the doctoral program at the UGM Faculty of Medicine. Arend said artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT) is a therapy that is widely used in the treatment of patients infected with Plasmodium falciparum. This study aims to analyze the effect of boteme fruit (*Setaria Italica*) on the reduction of liver enzyme levels in malaria sufferers. The treated group was called the experimental group and the non-treated group was called the control group. In this study, it was found that there was a significant effect on boteme consumption intervention in the experimental group liver enzyme levels (SGOT) in malaria sufferers. This can be seen from the results of the SPSS 23.0 analysis with the T-Test, the results obtained are $p=0.221 > 0.05$. The research method used was quasi-experimental with the design of one group pretest-posttest. The results of the study showed that the average blood sugar levels

in pregnant women before giving the decoction of Gedi leaves (*Abelmoschus manihot* L.) was 109.79mg/dL, and the average value of blood sugar in pregnant women after Gedi leaf decoction (*Abelmoschus manihot* L.) is 108.12mg/dL, the results of the analysis test with paired sample T-Test obtained a significance value (p) of 0.002 significance value $p < 0.05$. The conclusion that the average decrease in blood sugar levels in pregnant women is 1.67mg/dL, the statistical test results obtained that the influence of the administration of Gedi leaves (*Abelmoschus manihot* L.) in pregnant women with blood sugar. The analysis of the T-test showed an 8.359 T-value (greater than the T-table value of 2.776) with a value of $p=0.221$. From the results of the study, the value of $p=0.221$ has been obtained.

Biography

Amanda Mantik is Lecturers and Researchers at STIKES Halmahera.

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