

Anti-Implantation Activity of Kepel (*Stelechocarpus burahol*) Pulp Ethanol Extract in Female Mice

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Abstract : Kepel (*Stelechocarpus burahol*) is one of the traditional plants originating from Indonesia that can be used to prevent pregnancy, launched urine and kidney inflammation. Kepel pulp has compounds alkaloid, triterpenoid, tannin, saponin, and flavonoid, when used will give the hormonal and cytotoxic effect. This study was aimed at evaluating ethanol extract of kepel in vivo for anti-implantation activities. In this experimental study with post test only control group design, 20 female mice were randomly divided into 4 groups. It was divided into the control, the 0,65 mg dose, 1,3 mg dose, and 3,6 mg dose of kepel pulp extract group. The extract soluted in DMSO's solution and was given 1 ml per mice. The extract was given 10 days before copulation until 18 days of pregnancy. Then, the number of implantation, presence of fetus, and embrio resorbtion were recorded and used to calculate the percentage anti-implantation effect. The results were tested by One-way ANOVA. The mean number of implantation in group control, 0,65 mg; 1,3 mg; and 2,6 mg were $5,60 \pm 1,14$; $6,20 \pm 1,64$; $7,60 \pm 1,51$; $8,00 \pm 1,58$, respectively. One way Annova test showed that there is no significant difference in the number of implantation between the group ($p > 0,05$). The administration of kepel pulp ethanol extract had no effect on the percentage anti-implantation effect and the number of and embrio resorbtion.

Keywords : antiimplantation, fetus, *Stelechocarpus burahol*, flavonoid

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