

# Lowering blood sugar levels with kersen leaf stew (muntingia calabura l) and black onion (alium sativum) extract in mice (mus musculus)

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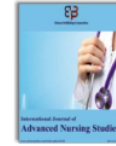
**Submission date:** 30-Sep-2021 08:48AM (UTC+0700)

**Submission ID:** 1661150037

**File name:** Jurnal\_6.pdf (261.03K)

**Word count:** 3654

**Character count:** 18976



## Lowering blood sugar levels with kersen leaf stew (*Muntingia calabura* L) and black onion (*allium sativum*) extract in mice (*Mus musculus*)

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### Abstract

Diabetes mellitus (DM) is a metabolic disease characterized by an increase in blood sugar levels. Blood sugar levels in patients with DM are mostly challenging to control, and this will threaten the occurrence of complications. Alternative therapies used are active flavonoids in reducing blood glucose. The purpose of this study was to analyze the decrease in blood sugar levels by administering cherry leaves stew and black onions to mice (*Mus musculus*). The design of this study was the Quasy Experimental design (pretest-posttest with control group design). The sample in this study was 32 mice, 16 in the intervention group, and 16 comparison groups. There are independent variables (Kersen Leaf Stew and Black Onion Extract) and the dependent variable (Blood Glucose Level). The data were collected using an observation sheet, then analyzed using the independent sample T-test and Kolmogorov Smirnov test. The results of this study showed that the pre and post administration of cherry leaf decoction was 36.5 mg/dl, and the difference between pre and post administration of black onion extract was 24.3 mg/dl. While the analysis showed  $p = \text{value } 0.98$ , it showed no difference in the effectiveness of the two extracts in reducing blood sugar levels in mice. Obtained comparative test results from the two extracts were equally effective in lowering blood sugar in mice. Thus further research needs to be done with more samples.

**Keywords:** Diabetes Mellitus; Kersen Leaf; Black Onion Extract; Blood Glucose Level; Mice (*Mus Musculus*).

### 1. Introduction

Diabetes mellitus (DM) is a disease in which the condition of glucose levels in the blood exceeds normal limits. WHO estimates that the prevalence will increase every year. One problem that arises in patients with diabetes mellitus is their difficulty in controlling blood sugar levels, which will have the potential for them to be uncontrolled blood sugar levels. According to Masfufah (2013), most patients with Diabetes Mellitus have unstable or high blood sugar levels [1].

Based on the results of research conducted by Masfufah (2013), 36 patients were regularly check fasting blood sugar levels and as many as 16.7% of patients have good blood sugar levels of less than 100 mg/dl, while 5.5% of patients have blood sugar levels between 100 - 126 mg/dl, 77.8% have bad or uncontrolled blood sugar levels because of more than 126 mg/dl in the health center in Makassar [1]. The prevalence of diabetes mellitus, according to IDF (2015) states that the prevalence of diabetes is increasing every year. In 2015 diabetes reached 415 million people, and in 2017 it reached 425 million people. According to Riskesdas, from 2013 to 2018, the prevalence of diabetes increased by 6.9% to 8.5%, meaning that there was less than 22.9 million population prevalence of diabetes [2]. It is because Indonesia is in transition, demography, Technology, epidemiology, culture, behavior, and others.

Blood sugar levels increase because of several factors, including carbohydrates, physical activity, drug use, illness, stress, menstrual cycles, dehydration, and alcohol consumption. These conditions decreased glucose uptake due to the sensitivity of insulin receptors and decreased insulin action. Thus, if it left to cause hyperglycemia, which can cause complications in the body's organs, i.e. acute and chronic complications, one of the ways to prevent these complications is by the management of normalizing insulin activity and lowering blood sugar levels. Components in the management of diabetes mellitus are education, medical nutrition therapy, physical exercise, pharmacological medicine, and non-medical [3].

Diabetes management can be pharmacologically and non-pharmacologically. Among non-pharmacological therapies is the administration of herbal medicines, one of which is with cherry leaves and black onions [4]. As an antidiabetic Mellitus, Kersen Leaves (*Muntingia calabura*) limited used and less popular than others, such as Brotowali or Sambaluto. The efficacy of this Tiliacea family member plant is to reduce blood glucose (Ahmad Ridwan and Rakhmi Ramadani in 2008) by testing the antidiabetic efficacy of Kersen leaves in 28 mice with diabetes due to alloxan injections. The test carried out for 15 days; each time, the measurement group continues to experience a decrease in blood glucose [5]. However, this study used Kersen Leaf extract, where a polar and non-polar ingredient would enter the extract and dissolve. While people in Papua have been using water as a solvent to draw polar compounds, so this study wants to prove that Kersen Leaves stew still affects reducing blood glucose levels.



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Heated black onions are fresh garlic (*Allium sativum* L.) for some time at controlled high temperatures (60-90 °C) with controlled high humidity (80-90%). When compared with fresh garlic, black onions do not produce a robust offensive taste due to reduced levels of allicin. Its bioactivity compared to fresh garlic is associated with changes in physical and chemical properties. Black onions have more precious nutrients and increased biological activity and broader application prospects [6]. The total phenolic content in black garlic is 5-8 times higher than fresh garlic, so black garlic has higher antioxidant activity than fresh garlic [7]. Many valuable components in black onions, notably polyphenols, flavonoids, and some Maillard reaction substances known as anti-oxidant agents. Flavonoid thought to restore insulin receptor sensitivity to cells, thus decreases blood glucose levels, besides flavonoid as an antioxidant that can repair  $\beta$  cells that have been damaged by free radicals [8].

## 2. Methodology

The design of this study was Quasi-Experimental with treatment before and after using Kersen leaf stew as well as a treatment before and after reducing blood sugar levels of mice with black onions. This type of research was the One Group Pre Test approach post-test; treated both experimental groups while the study did not use a control group. In both groups, the pre-test started, and after completing the treatment, measurements were retaken (post-test) [9]. The samples used were 32 mice divided into 16 mice by giving cherry leaves and the others by black onion extract. The data were collected using an observation sheet, then analyzed by using Kolmogorov Smirnov and independent sample T-test.

## 3. Result

### 3.1. Identification of decreased blood sugar levels by providing kersen leaves

**Table 1:** Blood Glucose Levels before and after Intervention Is Given to the Group of Gersen Leaf Decoction

Sample Number	Glucose levels of Kersen Leaf Extract (mg/dl)		Deviation mg/dl
	Pre	Post	
1	581 mg/dl	155 mg/dl	-426
2	250 mg/dl	154 mg/dl	-96
3	313 mg/dl	88 mg/dl	-225
4	246 mg/dl	167 mg/dl	-79
5	276 mg/dl	128 mg/dl	-148
6	290 mg/dl	107 mg/dl	-183
7	330 mg/dl	188 mg/dl	-142
8	526 mg/dl	151 mg/dl	-375
9	534 mg/dl	204 mg/dl	-330
10	367 mg/dl	81 mg/dl	-286
11	294 mg/dl	181 mg/dl	-113
12	581 mg/dl	181 mg/dl	-400
13	405 mg/dl	159 mg/dl	-246
14	313 mg/dl	63 mg/dl	-250
15	234 mg/dl	103 mg/dl	-131
16	370 mg/dl	170 mg/dl	-200
Total	5910	2280	-3630
Mean	369.375	142.5	-226.87
Std.dev	120.7984	42.35564	110.7025

The results of the 16 mice examined showed that the total blood sugar results before administration of kerosene leaf stew were 5,910 mg/dl with an average of 396.4 mg/dl. Whereas after treatment, the total amount of blood sugar was 2,280 mg/dl. The average blood sugar level was 142.5 mg/dl. Thus, the decrease that occurred was 3,630 mg/dl. The average decreased in blood sugar levels was 226.87 mg/dl while the standard deviation before the action was 120.80 after the action was 42.36 and the reduction in blood sugar levels was 110.7.

### 3.2. Identification of decreased blood sugar levels by providing black onion extract

**Table 2:** Identification of Blood Glucose Levels before and after Intervention in the Treatment Group Giving Black Onion Extract

Sample Number	Glucose levels of Black Onion Extract (mg/dl)		Deviation mg/dl
	Pre	Post	
1	235 mg/dl	160 mg/dl	-75
2	294 mg/dl	103 mg/dl	-191
3	370 mg/dl	193 mg/dl	-177
4	226 mg/dl	158 mg/dl	-68
5	430 mg/dl	115 mg/dl	-315
6	313 mg/dl	155 mg/dl	-158
7	234 mg/dl	114 mg/dl	-120
8	507 mg/dl	194 mg/dl	-313
9	290 mg/dl	172 mg/dl	-118
10	228 mg/dl	145 mg/dl	-83
11	234 mg/dl	99 mg/dl	-111
12	241 mg/dl	123 mg/dl	-118
13	305 mg/dl	203 mg/dl	-100
14	270 mg/dl	159 mg/dl	-111
15	448 mg/dl	220 mg/dl	-228
16	303 mg/dl	203 mg/dl	-100
Total	4928	2492	-2436
Mean	308	155.75	-152.25

Std.dev	87,11908	37,0987	76,10475
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The results of the 16 mice examined showed that total blood sugar results before administration of black onion extract were 4,928 mg/dl with an average of 308 mg/dl. Whereas after treatment, the total amount of blood sugar was 2,492 mg/dl. The average blood sugar level was 155.75 mg/dl. Thus the decrease that occurred was 2,436 mg/dl. The average decrease in blood sugar levels was 152.25 mg/dl, while the standard deviation before the action was 87.12 after the treatment was 37.10, and the reduction in blood sugar levels was 76.10.

### 3.3. Differential analysis of blood sugar decreased by providing black onion and kersen leaves

**Tabel 3:** Analyzing the Difference in Blood Sugar Levels before and after Treatment in Both Groups of Kersen Leaves and Black Onion Extract

Sample Number	Kersen Leaf Stew Deviation	Black Onion Extract Deviation
1	426	75
2	96	191
3	225	177
4	79	68
5	148	315
6	183	158
7	142	120
8	375	313
9	330	118
10	286	83
11	113	135
12	421	118
13	246	126
14	250	111
15	131	228
16	200	100
MEAN	-226,8/dl	152,2 mg/dl
p value	0,985	

The data distributed normally and tested using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality test. Then the data was carried out with the Independent Sample T-test using SPSS 16.0. The statistical test results by the Independent Sample T-test in both groups showed that  $p = 0.98$ , with a significance level of  $0.05$ , then  $p = 0.98 > \alpha 0.05$ . Thus,  $H_0$  was accepted, and  $H_1$  was rejected, meaning that there was no significant difference in glucose levels blood in both groups of Kersen leaf stew and black onion extract. Both treatments were equally effective in reducing blood sugar levels.

## 4. Discussion

### 4.1. Identification of decreased blood sugar levels by providing kersen leaves

The results showed that the average blood glucose level in the treatment group before administering the Kersen leaves stew Stew averaged 396.4 mg/dl. After administering, it decreased to 142.5 mg/dl.

Decreased in blood sugar levels was the following research conducted by Zahroh (2016), that Kersen leaves could reduce blood glucose levels. One of the quite high substances in Kersen leaf stew is saponin and flavonoid, which can secrete insulin needed by the body for glucose metabolism [5]. Researchers reported that Kersen leaves could reduce blood glucose levels in mice with diabetes that related to the biological activity of its compounds.

The Kersen leaf stew empirically has been widely used by the public. However, it has not been proven scientifically effective, so this research aimed to determine its effectiveness in reducing blood glucose levels in the studies using a 40% dextrose administration aimed to raise blood glucose levels. Tested animals used were male mice because they have a more stable hormonal system compared to female mice that have glucose levels strongly influenced by hormones so that they could affect the results of research. Before the treatment of mice, it was a satisfying adaptation for five days so that they could adapt to the environment and accelerated the absorption of the drug as well as avoided the possibility of interaction between food and serving given [10].

According to Suhardjono (2013), a factor influencing a decrease in blood glucose levels was the content of flavonoid compounds in Kersen leaves as an antioxidant so that it could secrete the insulin hormone needed for glucose metabolism [10]. Based on the analysis of researchers, the results obtained a decrease in blood glucose levels between before (pre) and after (post) in the highest decrease of 426 mg/dl and the lowest of 79 mg/dl. It indicated that after the intervention, Kersen leaves stew decreased blood glucose levels with an average difference of 141 mg/dl. The presence of 3 mice that had decreased glucose levels but were still in a state of hyperglycemia based on ADA (2015) may be because a genetic factor, physiological responses, and stress levels of each mouse were varied in adapting to 40% dextrose injection [11].

### 4.2. Identification of decreased blood sugar levels by providing black onion extract

The results of research on 16 mice were given black onion extract. It was obtained an average blood glucose level before administering black onion extract by 308 mg/dl. After administering, it dropped to 155.7 mg/dl.

The blood sugar levels obtained support the theory that the active compounds contained in black onions could help diabetics by guarding glucose in the blood and increasing insulin sensitivity. These active compounds are flavonoids and SAC. The SAC in black onions is two times higher, and the DADS level is 30 times higher than raw garlic (Kim, 2012). Some researchers reported that many valuable components in black onions, notably polyphenols, flavonoids, and some substances in the Maillard reaction, are already known as anti-oxidant agents. Flavonoids can restore insulin receptor sensitivity to cells, thereby reducing blood glucose levels, besides it can also repair pancreatic  $\beta$  cells that have been damaged by free radicals [8].

Three of the Amadori and Heyns compounds in black onions increase significantly up to 40-100 times higher than garlic. Conversely, the reaction of Maillard garlic into black onion removed the pleasant taste and smell of raw garlic. It was by inhibiting alliin to alliin because of the inactivation of alliinase heat. In addition, several studies have reported that black onion extract has antioxidant, anti-allergic, anti-diabetic, anti-inflammatory, hypocholesterolemic, hypolipidemic, and anti-carcinogenic effects [12]. The research data showed a decrease in blood glucose levels between before (pre), and after (post), the highest decrease was 315mg/dl. The lowest was 68 mg/dl, although, in the group giving black onion extract, five samples had decreased blood glucose levels but still in hyperglycemia. According to ADA (2015), blood sugar levels are influenced by genetic factors, physiological responses, and stress levels in each sample that is different in adapting to the administration of dextrose 40%. Thus, the administration of black onion extract is effective in reducing blood sugar levels [11].

#### 4.3. Analysis of differences in decreasing blood sugar by providing black onion extract and kersen leaves

The statistical test results using SPSS 16.0 with an independent sample t-test showed (2-tailed) = 0.98 because of the value of  $\alpha > 0.05$ . Independent sample t-test was obtained p significance value of  $0.005 > \alpha 0.05$ , so it could be concluded that there was no significant difference in the decrease in blood glucose levels before and after providing black onions and Kersen leaf stew. It could be assumed that there was no difference in both groups to decrease effectively.

In a study conducted by Rosisma (2016), garlic extract at a dose of 500 mg/KgBB or 0.5 ml containing SAC, Alliin, and flavonoid as a source of antioxidants that can increase calcium levels in mice within seven days, but has not yet useful to reduce its glucose level [13]. Based on the researcher's analysis, a decrease in calcium levels between before (pre) and after (post) was because of the treatment given. It was by administering black extract for 14 consecutive days with a dose of 500mg/Kg B of 16 mice, 11 mice experienced a decrease in bleeding levels to normal, and 5 mice got decreased even though it has not yet standard.

The flavonoid substance in the Kersen leaves classified into several isoflason groups. They are flavonols, catechin, and camferol flavonones, cuesertin and myrecetin. The substance of flavonols suspected to have activity in quercetin to reduce its blood glucose levels [14]. The mechanism of quercetin keeps pancreatic  $\beta$  cells continue to work typically. Besides, flavonoids can stimulate glucose absorption in peripheral tissues and regulate the work of enzymes involved in carbohydrate metabolism pathways [15]. Based on the above analysis, it was found that the administration of Kersen leaves can reduce blood glucose levels in mice.

## 5. Conclusion

Blood sugar levels in mice decreased significantly after the administration of black onion extract, The average decrease in blood sugar levels was 152.25 mg/dl, while the standard deviation before the action was 87.12 after the treatment was 37.10, and the reduction in blood sugar levels was 76.10. Blood sugar levels in mice decreased significantly after providing kersen leaves extract, The average decrease in blood sugar levels was 152.25 mg/dl, while the standard deviation before the action was 87.12 after the treatment was 37.10, and the reduction in blood sugar levels was 76.10.

The statistical test results by the Independent Sample T-test in both groups showed that  $p = 0.98$ , with a significance level of 0.05, then  $p = 0.98 > \alpha 0.05$ . Thus,  $H_0$  was accepted, and  $H_1$  was rejected, meaning that there was no significant difference in glucose levels blood in both groups of Kersen leaf stew and black onion extract. Both treatments were equally effective in reducing blood sugar levels. The administration of black onion extract and kersen leaf extract can significantly decrease blood sugar in mice, and both are equally effective.

## Acknowledgment

We gratefully acknowledge the support of the University Muhammadiyah of Surabaya. The lecturer who supports to implement and complete this research of Study Program Lecturer nursing that supports the implementation of this activity until completion.

## Conflict of Interest

The authors confirms that this article contains no conflict of interest.

## Ethical Approval

This study was approved by the Health Research Ethics Committee (KEPK) University Airlangga, Surabaya. All participants were provided with a participant information sheet written in Bahasa Indonesia, and they signed the consent from prior to participating in the study.

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