

Potential of Herbs in Suppressing the Incidence of Typhoid Fever in Indonesia

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Abstract. Typhoid fever is a systemic infection due to *Salmonella typhi*. The benefits of sapodilla fruit have been widely known empirically in the community, namely the raw fruit is used for the treatment of typhoid fever by washing/cleaning the raw fruit, then the fruit is shredded and the results of the grated are squeezed using fine leaves and the filter results are drunk on typhoid fever sufferers. This treatment has been shown to be effective in curing typhoid fever patients. Methods: True-Experimental Design using a completely randomized design (CRD) conducted in the laboratory. The design of this study used a randomized design with Matching Pre-test Post-test Comparison Group Design. Results: In the observation (H-4)to(H-30) it was found a significant decrease in HMGB1 mRNA expression in the four groups There was a significant decrease in TNF- α concentration ($p=0.024$) in the group given EBSM 510 mg/KgBW on observations (H-4)to(H-10)to(H-30); The same thing was also found in the group given sapodilla extract 750mg/KgBW found a significant decrease in TNF- α concentration ($p=0.018$); the group given Levofloxacin 98 mg/KgBW also experienced a significant decrease in TNF- α ; The group that was given distilled water also experienced a significant decrease in TNF- α concentration ($p=0.012$). It can be concluded that there was a significant decrease in TNF- α concentration in all four groups. Conclusion: Manila sapodilla fruit has the potential to reduce the incidence of typhoid fever in Indonesia and can be used in other states. Manila sapodilla fruit can be used to replace antibiotics so that it is no longer a supportive but an antibiotic substitute so as to reduce the incidence of resistance and also allergy from antibiotics.

Keyword: potential of herbs, typhoid fever, indonesia