

INTISARI

Telah dilakukan penelitian efek hepatoprotektif perasan umbi wortel (*Daucus carota* L.) pada mencit jantan terinduksi parasetamol dengan kajian perbedaan tempat tumbuh, yang bertujuan untuk mendapatkan data dan bukti mengenai perbedaan efek hepatoprotektif perasan umbi wortel Tawangmangu dan perasan umbi wortel Kopeng pada mencit jantan terinduksi parasetamol.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian eksperimental murni dengan rancangan acak lengkap pola searah. Tiga puluh ekor mencit jantan dibagi menjadi 6 kelompok sama banyak. Kelompok I diberi parasetamol dosis 250 mg/kgBB, kelompok II diberi suspensi CMC 1% dosis 166,67 mg/kgBB, kelompok III dan IV masing-masing diberi perasan umbi wortel Tawangmangu dan perasan umbi wortel Kopeng dosis 1,47 ml/kgBB sekali sehari selama 6 hari. Kelompok V dan VI masing-masing diberi perasan umbi wortel Tawangmangu dan perasan umbi wortel Kopeng dosis 1,47 ml/kgBB sekali sehari selama 6 hari, dan pada hari ke-7 diberi parasetamol dosis 250 mg/kgBB. Setelah 24 jam, mencit kelompok I-VI diambil darahnya pada bagian sinus orbitalis mata untuk ditetapkan aktivitas GPT-serumnya. Mencit dikorbankan dan diambil hatinya untuk dibuat preparat histologi, kemudian diskoring menurut tingkat kerusakan sel hati. Data aktivitas GPT-serum dan data skoring kerusakan sel hati mencit dianalisis secara statistik dengan uji statistik non parametrik Kruskal-Wallis dan Mann-Whitney.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perasan umbi wortel Tawangmangu dan perasan umbi wortel Kopeng memiliki efek hepatoprotektif yang berbeda bermakna ($p<0,05$), masing-masing efek hepatoprotektifnya sebesar 67,78% dan 33,09%.

Kata kunci : *Daucus carota* L., hepatoprotektif, parasetamol

ABSTRACT

An experimental study on the hepatoprotective effect of squeezed of carrot (*Daucus carota L.*) juice has been conducted on male mice induced by paracetamol using different plantation study. That is aimed to get scientific data, evidence, and the estimated quantity difference of hepatoprotective effect of the squeezed of carrot juice from Tawangmangu and Kopeng.

A pure experiment study was the direct sampling design and was analyzed by one way variant. Thirty male mice were divided into six groups with the same equal number. The first groups was given paracetamol with the dose 250 mg/kg BW, the second groups was given CMC 1% with the dose 166,67 mg/kg BW, the third and the fourth groups were given each squeezed juice of Tawangmangu carrot and squeezed juice of Kopeng carrot with the dose 1,47 ml/kg BW once a day for six days. The fifth and sixth groups were given each squeezed juice of Tawangmangu carrot and squeezed juice of Kopeng carrot with the dose 1,47 ml/kg BW once a day for six days and on the seventh day there were given paracetamol with the dose 250 mg/kg BW. After 24 hours, the blood of the mice from first to sixth groups were sampled at the eyes sinus orbitalis to determine the activity level of their SGPT. The mice were sacrificed and their livers were taken to be made histological blood smear. SGPT activity and scoring data were analyzed using statistical test of Kruskal-Wallis and Mann-Whitney non parametric statistical test.

The result of the experimental study showed that the squeezed of carrot juice from Tawangmangu and Kopeng have a significantly difference of hepatoprotective effect ($p<0,05$), hepatoprotective effect each 67,78% and 33,09%.

Keywords : *Daucus carota L.*, hepatoprotective, paracetamol