

## INTISARI

Telah dilakukan penelitian tentang efek hepatoprotektif air perasan buah mengkudu (*Morinda citrifolia* L.) pada mencit jantan terinduksi parasetamol. Penelitian bertujuan memperoleh informasi kebenaran dan besarnya kisaran dosis efek hepatoprotektifnya.

Penelitian ini bersifat eksperimental murni dengan rancangan acak lengkap pola searah. Sejumlah 35 ekor mencit jantan dibagi menjadi 7 kelompok. Pemberian dilakukan secara per oral sekali sehari. Kelompok I (kontrol positif) diberi parasetamol dosis 250 mg/kgBB. Kelompok II (kontrol negatif) diberi aquadest 0,25 g/kg BB. Kelompok III sebagai kontrol dosis diberi air perasan buah mengkudu dosis 69,18 g/kgBB selama 6 hari berturut-turut. Kelompok IV – VII (perlakuan) berturut-turut diberi air perasan buah mengkudu dosis 23,30; 36,40; 56,86; dan 69,18 g/kgBB selama 6 hari berturut-turut, kemudian pada hari ke-7 diberi parasetamol dosis 250 mg/kgBB. Selanjutnya semua mencit diambil darahnya dibagian sinus orbitalis setelah rentang waktu 48 jam untuk ditetapkan aktivitas GPT serumnya. Mencit dikurbankan dan diambil hatinya untuk dibuat preparat histologi, kemudian diskoring menurut tingkat kerusakan hati. Data aktivitas GPT serum dianalisis secara statistik. Data persen efek hepatoprotektif dianalisis dengan analisis probit untuk mencari kisaran ED<sub>50</sub>.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa air perasan buah mengkudu dosis 23,30; 36,40; 56,86; dan 69,18 g/kgBB yang diberikan secara per oral mampu menurunkan aktivitas GPT-serum berturut-turut sebesar 1,91%; 63,15%; 74,05% dan 58,82% terhadap kontrol positif parasetamol.

**Kata kunci :** *Morinda citrifolia* L., hepatoprotektif, parasetamol, GPT

## ABSTRACT

A research about the hepatoprotective effect of noni fruit squash (*Morinda citrifolia* L.) had been conducted on male mice induced acetaminophen. The research had an aimed to determine the range of hepatoprotective effect of noni fruit squash and the range of hepatoprotective effective dose.

This research used oneway completely random experimental design. Thirty five male mice were devided randomly into seven groups. The injection was done orally once a day. The first group (positive control group) was given acetaminophen suspension with the dose of 250 mg/kgBW. The second group (negative control group) was given aquadest 0,25 g/kg BB. The third group was given noni fruit squash with the dose of 69,18 g/kgBW for 6 days respectively. The fourth until seventh groups were treatment groups, which were given noni fruit squash with the doses of 23,30; 36,40; 56,86 and 69,18 g/kgBW respectively for 6 days. Then, on the seventh day, they were given acetaminophen with the dose of 250 mg/kgBW. After 48 hours, all mice's blood was sampled at the eyes sinus orbitalis to determine their SGPT level. The mice then were sacrificed and their livers were taken the histopatological evaluation, then they were scored based on their stage of hepatic destruction. SGPT level datas were analyzed using statistic tests. The percentage of hepatoprotective effect datas were analyzed by probit analysis to determine effective dose (ED<sub>50</sub>) range.

The result of study showed that the noni fruit squash with the doses of 23,30; 36,40; 56,86 and 69,18 g/kgBW given orally could decrease SGPT level at 1.91%; 63,15%; 74,05% dan 58,82% respectively with comparing the positive control group.

**Key word :** *Morinda citrifolia* L., hepatoprotective, acetaminophen, GPT