

INTISARI

Telah dilakukan penelitian tentang pengaruh praperlakuan jangka pendek air perasan buah mengkudu (*Morinda citrifolia* L.) terhadap hepatotoksisitas parasetamol pada mencit jantan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membuktikan apakah praperlakuan jangka pendek air perasan buah mengkudu dapat memberikan efek hepatoprotektif, dan seberapa lama waktu yang diperlukan untuk berefek hepatoprotektif.

Penelitian ini termasuk penelitian eksperimental murni dengan rancangan acak lengkap pola searah. Sebanyak 50 ekor mencit jantan dibagi secara acak ke dalam 10 kelompok besar. Sebelum perlakuan, mencit dipuasakan 18 jam. Kelompok I sebagai kontrol negatif diberi aquadest dosis 36,4 g/kgBB. Kelompok II sebagai kontrol positif diberi suspensi parasetamol dosis 250 mg/kgBB. Kelompok III sebagai kontrol perlakuan diberi air perasan buah mengkudu dosis 36,4 g/kgBB. Kelompok IV sampai X diberi praperlakuan air perasan mengkudu dosis 36,4 g/kgBB selama berturut-turut ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, dan 6 jam sebelum pemejanaan parasetamol dosis 250 g/kgBB. Setelah 48 jam, mencit kelompok I sampai X diambil darahnya pada sinus orbitalis mata untuk ditetapkan aktivitas GPT-serumnya. Sesaat kemudian, mencit dikorbankan dan diambil organ hatinya untuk dibuat preparat histopatologinya.

Hasil analisis aktivitas sGPT menunjukkan bahwa kelompok IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, dan X mampu memberikan efek hepatoprotektif sebesar berturut-turut 65,23%; 45,92%; 5,75%; 29,69%; 40,69%; 50,81%; dan 69,78%. Hasil analisis skoring menunjukkan persen angka proteksi kelompok IV-X berturut-turut 56,7%; 40%; 23,3%; 33,3%; 36,7%; 43,3%; dan 50%.

Kata kunci : *Morinda citrifolia* L., Hepatoprotektif, Parasetamol

ABSTRACT

A research about the hepatoprotective effect of noni fruit squash as a pretreatment on a male mice induced by acetaminophen had been conducted. This research had an aim to determine the hepatoprotective effect of noni fruit squash pretreatment and to determine the initial time of noni fruit squash pretreatment to show the hepatoprotective effect.

This research used oneway completely random experimental design. Fifty male mice divided randomly into ten groups with the same number. Before the treatment was underwent, the mice were fasted in 18 hours. The first group as a negative control was given aquadest in dose of 36,4 g/kgBW. The second group as a positive control was given the acetaminophen suspension in dose of 250 mg/kgBW. The third group as a treatment control was given the noni fruit squash orally in dose of 36,4 g/kgBW. The fourth until the tenth groups were given the noni fruit squash pretreatment during ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 hour respectively before were given by acetaminophen in dose of 250 mg/kgBW orally. After 48 hours, the blood samples were taken from the eyes's sinus orbitalis for the first until yhe tenth groups to determine the alteration of sGPT levels. The mice then were sacrificed and their liver were taken for the histopatological evaluation.

The result indicated that in sGPT determination the fourth until the tenth groups were able to give the hepatoprotective effect in the percentage 65,23%; 45,92%; 5,75%; 29,69%; 40,69%; 50,81%; and 69,78% respectively. For histopatological evaluation, it was indicated that the fourth until the tenth groups were able to give the protection values in percentage 56,7%; 40%; 23,3%; 33,3%; 36,7%; 43,3%; and 50% respectively.

Keywords : *Morinda citrifolia* L., Hepatoprotective, Acetaminophen