

INTISARI

Telah dilakukan penelitian efek hepatoprotektif rebusan akar tanaman *Fibraurea chloroleucea*, Miers (akar kuning) pada tikus jantan putih dengan tujuan untuk mendapatkan data dan bukti ilmiah tentang daya hepatoprotektif rebusan akar tanaman akar kuning.

Penelitian ini termasuk jenis penelitian eksperimental yang dikerjakan mengikuti rancangan acak lengkap pola searah, menggunakan 35 ekor tikus yang dibagi menjadi 7 kelompok sama banyak. Kelompok I, kontrol karbon tetraklorida (CCl_4) dosis 2,8 ml/kg BB. Kelompok II, kontrol negatif (tanpa perlakuan apapun). Kelompok III, digunakan sebagai kontrol rebusan akar tanaman akar kuning dosis tertinggi. Kelompok IV sampai VII berturut-turut diberi rebusan akar kuning dengan dosis; 0,50; 0,755; 1,133; 1,698 g/kg BB selama 6 hari. Duapuluh empat jam setelah pemberian CCl_4 , diambil darahnya dari vena lateralis guna penetapan aktivitas GPT-serum secara spektrofotometri mengikuti metode Reitman-Frankel. Sesaat kemudian, hewan dikorbankan, diambil hatinya untuk pembuatan preparat histologi.

Data aktivitas GPT-serum antara kelompok perlakuan dianalisis secara statistik mengikuti tatacara analisis nonparametrik Kruskal Wallis dengan taraf kepercayaan 95 % dan dilanjutkan analisis Mann Whitney. Data histopatologi sel hati dianalisis kualitatif.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dosis hepatoprotektif rebusan tanaman akar kuning dosis 0,50, 0,755, 1,133, 1,698 g/kg BB memberikan efek hepatoprotektif terhadap kehepatotoksikan CCl_4 .

ABSTRACT

The study of *Fibraurea chloroleucea*, Miers (locally named as yellow root) root water extract as hepatoprotective agent has been conducted to white male mice. The aim of the study is to obtain scientific data in supporting the therapeutic use of yellow root as hepatoprotective herb.

The experimental study was done according to completely randomized and analysed with one way statistics.

The experimental animals were divided into 7 groups, 5 mice in each group. Each was given with different treatment, as follow : Group 1, CCl₄ 2.8 ml/kg BW as control: Group 2, as negative control: Group 3, yellow root water extract 1.698 g/kg BW as control; Group 4 - 7 were administered with 0.50; 0.755; 1.133; 1.698 g/kg BW at 24 hours after yellow root administration. The serum GPT activity were determined at 24 hours after ingestion of CCl₄, sampled from lateral vein blood and by Reitman-Frankel spectrophotometric methode. After this procedure, the animals were sacrificed immediately and their livers were taken for histological sample preparation.

The serum GPT activity data were analysed by non parametric Kruskal Wallis statistic at 95 % significancy level followed by Mann Whitney analysis. Liver - cell histopathological data were analysed qualitatively.

The result showed that the water extract of yellow root at the dosage 0.50; 0.755; 1.133; 1.698 g/kg BW possessed hepatoprotective effect against the hepatotoxin of CCl₄.