INTISARI

Telah dilakukan penelitian efek hepatoprotektif infus daun teh (*Camellia sinensis*. (L). O.K) pada tikus jantan terangsang parasetamol. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk memperoleh informasi efek hepatoprotektif dan besarnya efek hepatoprotektif infus daun teh akibat perlakuan hepatotoksin parasetamol.

Penelitian ini adalah penelitian eksperimental murni yang dikerjakan mengikuti rancangan acak lengkap pola satu arah. Sejumlah tiga puluh lima ekor tikus dibagi tujuh kelompok masing-masing lima ekor yang pembagiannya sebagai berikut: Kelompok I, diberi suspensi parasetamol dalam CMC 1% (per oral), dosis 2,5g/kg BB sebagai kontrol hepatotoksin. Kelompok II, sebagai kontrol aquadest yang diberi aquadest dosis 25 ml/kg BB. Kelompok III, digunakan sebagai kontrol tanaman teh yang diberi infus daun teh dosis 10 g/kg BB. Kelompok IV diberi infus daun teh dosis 0,156 g/kg BB, satu kali sehari selama enam hari berurutan, dua puluh empat jam kemudian diberi suspensi parasetamol dalam CMC 1% (per oral) dosis 2,5 g/kg BB. Kelompok V-VII, diperlakukan sama seperti kelompok IV. Bedanya, dosis infus daun teh berturut-turut 0,625; 2,5;10 g/kg BB. Setelah seluruh kelompok tikus mendapat perlakuan, pada jam ke-48 diambil darahnya vena seksi dari vena lateralis ekor untuk ditetapkan aktivitas GPT-serumnya mengikuti metode GPT-ALAT. Tikus dikorbankan dan diambil hatinya untuk dibuat preparat histopatologi, kemudian diberi skoring menurut derajat kerusakannya. Data GPT-serum diolah dengan uji statistik menggunakan ANOVA one way dengan taraf kepercayaan 95% yang dilanjutkan uji LSD. Data skoring diolah dengan uji statistik non parametrik Kruskal-Wallis dilanjutkan uji Mann Whitney dengan taraf kepercayaan 95%.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa infus daun teh dosis 0,156; 0,625; 2,5;10 g/kg BB mempunyai efek hepatoprotektif terhadap tikus jantan terangsang parasetamol. Efek hepatoprotektif infus daun teh dosis 0,156; 0,625; 2,5;10 g/kg BB berturut-turut sebesar 88,50%; 82,47%; 79,26%; dan 89,36%.

ABSTRACT

Hepatoprotective effect of tea leaf infusion (Camellia sinensis. (L). O.K) on male white rats stimulated with acetaminophen has been done. This study was carried out to find out information the effect of hepatoprotective and how far the effect of hepatoprotective with tea leaf infusion that was effected by hepatotoxin acetaminophen.

A pure experimetal study was done following the direct sampling design. Thirty five rats were divided into seven group, each group was consisted of five rats. Each group was treated as follows: first group was given acetaminophen suspension in CMC 1% (orally) dose 2.5 g/kg BW as hepatotoxin control. Second group as aquadest control that was given aquadest dose 25 ml/kg BW. The third group as tea control that was given infusion of tea leaf with dose 10 g/kg BW. The fourth group was given infusion of tea leaf with dose 0.156 g/kg BW, once for six days, after 24 hours is than given acetaminophen in CMC 1% (orally) with dose 2.5 g/kg BW. The fifth to seventh groups were treated the same as the fourth group, but using the dose of tea leaf infusion 0.625; 2.5; 10 g/kg BW, respectively. After 48 hours of treatment then blood sample vein section was taken trough vein lateral of tail to measure the activity GPT-serum level used a kinetic method of GPT-ALAT. The rats were sacrificed and their livers were taken for histopathology observation, then scored by looked the stage of hepatic destruction. GPT-serum activity data then analyze using statistic Anova test with confidence level 95% and continued with LSD test. Scoring data analyzed with non parametric statistic test Kruskal-Wallis with Mann Whitney test with confidence level 95%.

The study result shown that infusion of tea leaf doses of 0.156; 0.625; 2.5; 10 g/kg BW has hepatoprotective effect on male white rats that was stimulated with acetaminophen. Hepatoprotective effect infusion of tea leaf doses of 0.156; 0.625; 2.5; and 10 g/kg BW is 88.50%; 82.47%; 79.26%; and 89.36%.