

PLAGIAT MERUPAKAN TINDAKAN TIDAK TERPUJI

INTISARI

Penilitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh pemberian jangka panjang infusa kulit *Persea americana* Mill. terhadap aktivitas alkali fosfatase (ALP) serum pada tikus jantan terinduksi karbon tetraklorida serta mengetahui ada tidaknya kekerabatan antara dosis pemberian infusa kulit *Persea americana* Mill. dengan penurunan aktivitas ALP.

Jenis penelitian bersifat eksperimental murni dengan rancangan acak lengkap pola searah. Penelitian ini menggunakan 30 tikus jantan galur Wistar, umur 2-3 bulan dengan berat badan 150-250 gram. Tikus dibagi secara acak dalam 6 kelompok sama banyak. Kelompok I (kontrol hepatotoksin) diberi karbon tetraklorida dan *olive oil* (1:1) dengan dosis 2 mL/kgBB secara i.p. Kelompok II (kontrol negatif) diberi *olive oil* sebanyak 2 mL/kgBB secara i.p. Kelompok III (kontrol sediaan) diberi infusa kulit *Persea americana* Mill. dosis 1600 mg/kgBB setiap hari secara berturut-turut selama 6 hari. Kelompok IV, V, dan VI (perlakuan) diberi infusa kulit *Persea americana* Mill. dengan seri dosis 362,81; 761,90; dan 1600 mg/kgBB selama 6 hari secara berturut-turut, kemudian setelah pemberian infusa dilakukan pemberian karbon tetraklorida dosis 2 mL/kgBB. Pada jam ke-24 paska induksi karbon tetraklorida, semua kelompok diambil darahnya pada daerah sinus orbitalis mata untuk penetapan aktivitas ALP. Aktivitas ALP serum dianalisis secara statistik dengan *One Way ANOVA*.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, infusa kulit *Persea americana* Mill. memberikan pengaruh terhadap penurunan aktivitas ALP serum tikus jantan terinduksi karbon tetraklorida, serta tidak ada kekerabatan antara dosis pemberian infusa kulit *Persea americana* Mill. dengan penurunan aktivitas ALP serum tikus jantan terinduksi karbon tetraklorida.

Kata kunci: *Persea americana* Mill., infusa, karbon tetraklorida, ALP

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ABSTRACT

The aim of study research is to find out the influence of administer long term *Persea americana* Mill. peel infusion for the alkaline phosphatase (ALP) activity in rat induced by carbon tetrachloride and to find out the correlation between dose of *Persea americana* Mill. peel infusion and the decline in ALP activity.

This study purely experimental research with randomized complete direct sampling design. This research used male rats of Wistar strain as subjects, aged 2-3 months, and 150-250 for its weights. 30 male rats were divided randomly into 6 groups. Group I (hepatotoxins controlled-group) was given carbon tetrachloride and olive oil (1:1) at a dose of 2 ml/kgBW in i.p. Group II (negative controlled-group) was given olive oil at a dose of 2 ml/kgBW in i.p. Group III (infusion controlled-group) was given *Persea americana* Mill. peel infusion at a dose 1600 mg/kgBW for 6 days. Group IV, V and VI (treatment group) were given *Persea americana* Mill. peel infusion at a dose 362,81; 761,90; and 1600 mg/kgBW for 6 days, then at 7th day, 2 ml/kgBW of carbon tetrachloride was administered intraperitoneally. At the 24th hours after carbon tetrachloride administration, blood samples from all group were taken through the eyes orbital sinus for measuring the ALP activity. The data were analyzed by one way ANOVA.

The result of this research showed that *Persea americana* Mill. peel infusion had effect to decline ALP activity in rat induced by carbon tetrachloride, and there is no correlation between dose of *Persea americana* Mill. peel infusion and the decline of ALP activity in rat induced by carbon tetrachloride.

Keywords: *Persea americana* Mill., infusion, carbon tetrachloride, ALP