

INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh hepatoprotektif pemberian dan dosis efektif serta ada tidaknya kekerabatan antara dosis pemberian infusa kulit alpukat (*Persea americana* Mill.) terhadap aktivitas ALT-AST serum tikus jantan galur Wistar terinduksi karbon tetraklorida.

Jenis penelitian ini bersifat eksperimental murni dengan rancangan acak lengkap pola searah. Penelitian ini menggunakan tikus jantan galur Wistar, umur 2-3 bulan, berat badan \pm 150 – 250 gram. Tikus dibagi secara acak ke dalam enam kelompok perlakuan, masing-masing kelompok terdiri dari 5 ekor tikus. Kelompok I (kontrol hepatotoksin) diberi karbon tetraklorida 2 mL/kgBB secara *intraperitoneal*. Kelompok II (kontrol negatif) diberi *olive oil* 2 mL/kgBB. Kelompok III (kontrol infusa) diberi infusa kulit *Persea americana* Mill. dosis 1600 mg/kgBB selama enam hari berturut-turut. Kelompok IV-VI (perlakuan) berturut-turut diberi infusa kulit alpukat (*Persea americana* Mill.) dengan dosis 362,8; 761,9; dan 1600 mg/kgBB secara peroral sekali sehari selama enam hari berturut-turut, pada hari ke tujuh semua kelompok perlakuan diberi induksi karbon tetraklorida 2 mL/kgBB secara *intraperitoneal*. Dua puluh empat jam paska induksi karbon tetraklorida, darah diambil melalui sinus orbitalis mata untuk diukur aktivitas ALT-AST serum. Aktivitas ALT-AST serum di analisis dengan menggunakan statistik *Kruskal Wallis* dan Uji *Mann-Whitney*

Berdasarkan hasil yang diperoleh, pemberian infusa kulit *Persea americana* Mill. memiliki pengaruh hepatoprotektif dengan dosis efektif sebesar 362,8 mg/kgBB yang dapat menurunkan aktivitas ALT-AST serum dan juga diketahui bahwa antara dosis pemberian dengan aktivitas ALT-AST serum tidak memiliki kekerabatan

Kata kunci : *Persea americana* Mill., infusa, efek hepatoprotektif, karbon tetraklorida, aktivitas serum ALT-AST

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to know the hepatoprotective effect and the effective dose of avocado peel (*Persea americana* Mill.), also to find the relationship between the dosage of infusion of avocado peel (*Persea americana* Mill.) toward AST-ALT level in male Wistar rats induced by carbon tetrachloride.

This research is pure experimental with randomized complete direct sampling design. This study used male wistar rats, age 2-3 months, with the body weight about 150-250 grams. The total of rats were divided randomly into six treatment groups, each group consist of 5 rats. Group I (hepatotoxin control) was given carbon tetrachloride 2 mL/kgBW intraperitoneal. Group II (negative control) was given *olive oil* 2 mL/kgBW. Group III (infusion control) was given infusion of avocado's peel (*Persea americana* Mill.) with dose 1600 mg/kgBW for six consecutive days. Group IV-VI (treatment group) was given infusion of avocado peel (*Persea americana* Mill.) with doses of 362.8; 761.9; and 1600 mg/kgBW orally once daily for six consecutive days, and in the seventh day all treatment group were given carbon tetrachloride, of 2 mL/kgBW *intraperitoneal* as induction of hepatotoxicity. Twenty-four hours after the induction of carbon tetrachloride, blood samples were taken from the rats through orbital sinus in the eye, to measure the activity of ALT-AST serum. The activity of ALT-AST serum were analyzed statistically by using Kruskal-Wallis and Mann-Whitney test.

Based on the data results, the administration of *Persea americana* Mill. peel infusion had hepatoprotective effect with an effective dose of 362.8 mg/kgBW which can decrease the activity of AST and ALT serum, and also there was no relationship between the variation of administration doses of infusion of avocado's peel with the activities of ALT-AST serum.

Keywords : *Persea americana* Mill., infusion, hepatoprotective effect, carbon tetrachloride, ALT-AST serum activities