UJI TOKSISITAS SUBKRONIS INFUSA DAUN SIRSAK (*Annonae muricatae* folium) TERHADAP ORGAN HATI DAN KADAR SGPT TIKUS PUTIH JANTAN DAN BETINA

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Intisari

Daun sirsak banyak dimanfaatkan untuk mengatasi berbagai penyakit oleh masyarakat dari berbagai negara. Sayangnya, penelitian untuk mengungkapkan keamanan penggunaan infusa daun sirsak masih kurang. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui wujud efek toksik subkronis pada hati dan kadar SGPT akibat konsumsi infusa daun sirsak.

Lima puluh ekor tikus jantan dan betina dibagi secara acak menjadi 5 kelompok, 1 kelompok kontrol, dan 4 kelompok perlakuan dengan dosis 108; 180; 301; dan 503 mg/kgBB selama 30 hari. Pengambilan darah untuk menentukan kadar SGPT dilakukan sebelum diberi perlakuan dan pada hari ke 31. Pada hari ke 31 separuh dari total tikus dikorbankan untuk dibuat preparat histologinya. Lalu dilakukan uji reversibilitas selama 14 hari. Data berupa kadar SGPT dan bobot hati yang didapat kemudian dianalisis dengan *one way Annova* dan deskripsi histologi hati.

Hasilnya, terjadi perbedaan yang tidak bermakna antara kadar SGPT sebelum dan sesudah perlakuan dan kadar SGPT kontrol dengan kelompok perlakuan. Hasil pemeriksaan histologinya, 2 hewan mengalami degenerasi hidropik dari 50 hewan uji.

Kesimpulannya, tidak terjadi efek toksik pada pemberian infusa daun sirsak selama 30 hari pada hati tikus jantan dan betina galur *Sprague dawley* sehingga perlu dilakukan uji toksisitas kronik untuk mengungkap efek toksik yang tidak nampak pada penelitian ini.

Kata kunci: Sirsak, toksisitas, subkronis, SGPT, hati

Abstract

Graviola leaves being used to address in variety of diseases by people from various countries. Unfortunately, studies to reveal the safety of graviola leaves infusion used is still lacking. The study aims to determine the form of subchronic toxicity effects on the liver and SGPT's levels due to consumption of graviola leaves infusion.

Fifty male and female rats were divided randomly into 5 groups, 1 control group and 4 treated groups dosed of 108; 180; 301, and 503 mg/kg BB for 30 days. Blood sampling to determine levels of SGPT were performed before treatment and at 31st day. On 31st day half of the mice were sacrificed to make preparations of histology. Then recovery test was done for 14 days. Data in the form of SGPT levels and liver weights were obtained and analyzed with one-way Annova and liver histologies were described.

As a result, there was no significant difference between the levels of SGPT before and after treatment and levels of SGPT between the control and the treatment group. The histology examination results, two animals had hydropic degeneration of the 50 animals.

The conclusion is there were no toxic effects on the provision infusion of graviola leaves for 30 days in the liver of male and female rats of Sprague Dawley strain that chronic toxicity tests need to be done to uncover the toxic effects that are not performed in this study.

Keywords: Graviola, toxicity, subchronic, SGPT, liver