

INTISARI

Bukti empiris penggunaan daun sirsak sudah banyak dilaporkan, namun bukti ilmiah tentang ketoksikan penggunaannya belum banyak dilaporkan khususnya risiko penggunaan jangka panjang. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui wujud efek toksik infusa daun sirsak terhadap kadar kreatinin dan histologis ginjal secara subkronis.

Penelitian menggunakan metode eksperimental murni dengan rancangan penelitian acak lengkap pola searah. Subjek uji berupa tikus putih galur *Sprague Dawley*, umur 2-3 bulan, berat badan 150-250 gram. Lima puluh ekor tikus dibagi 5 kelompok (1 kontrol, 4 perlakuan), setiap kelompok terdiri 5 jantan dan 5 betina. Dosis infusa daun sirsak yaitu 108; 180; 301; 503 mg/kgBB dan kontrol aquadest 8333 mg/kgBB, selama 30 hari. Dilakukan pemeriksaan kreatinin (hari ke-0 dan 31), histologis ginjal (hari ke-31), uji reversibilitas selama 14 hari, serta pengamatan berat badan, asupan makan dan minum setiap harinya. Analisis menggunakan Anova pola satu arah dan dilanjutkan uji *Scheffe*.

Hasil menunjukkan bahwa keempat dosis infusa daun sirsak menghasilkan nilai berbeda tidak bermakna antara kadar kreatinin sebelum dan sesudah perlakuan, gambaran ginjal yang relatif normal, dan tidak terjadi kerusakan ginjal selama uji reversibilitas. Disimpulkan bahwa pemberian infusa daun sirsak tidak meningkatkan kadar kreatinin darah dan efek toksik pada ginjal, tidak ada hubungan kekerabatan antara dosis dengan spektrum efek toksik.

Kata kunci: infusa, daun sirsak, kreatinin, ginjal, toksisitas, subkronis.

ABSTRACT

Empirical evidence using soursop leaves are widely reported, but the scientific facts as the result for its toxicity has not been widely reported particularly the risk of long-term use. This study is aimed to determine the toxic effects infusa form of soursop leaf to creatinine levels and renal histology with subchronically.

This study purely using randomized experimental design, complete with its unidirectional pattern. The test subjects for these studies are strained Sprague Dawley rats, aged 2-3 months, and 150-250 grams for its weight. Fifty rats were divided into 5 groups (1 control group and 4 treatment groups), each group consisted of 5 male and 5 female. For the dose infusa of soursop leaves are 108; 180; 301; 503 mg/kg and distilled water control 8333 mg/kg, for 30 days. The rats examination for its creatinine (day 0 and 31), renal histology (day 31), reversibility testing around 14 days, and the observations its of body weight, food intake and water for each day. Analysis using of the one-way Anova and Scheffe test.

The results showed that all four doses infusa soursop leaf yield values do not differ significantly among creatinine levels before and after treatment, the kidney picture is relatively normal, and not occur kidney damage during reversibility testing. It was concluded that the administration infusa soursop leaves no increase of blood creatinine levels and toxic effects on the kidneys, there is no relationship among these dose spectrum of toxic effects.

Key words: infusa, soursop leaves, creatinine, kidney, toxicity, subchronic