Uji teratogenitas difenilhidantoin pada mencit strain biomedis

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Abstrak

Telah dilakukan uji teratogenitas Nat'iuñi. difeni1hi dantoin (Na-DPH) pada mencit strain Biomedis, bertujuan untuk memprediksi sensitivitas strain mi terhadap pemberian obat.Berat badan mencit antara 20-25 grain,berumur 2,5 bjlan.Dosis yang digunakan 50 mg/kg BB atau 100 mg/kg BB dan kontrol,dilarutkan dalam larutan 0.05% NaOH,diberikan secara intraperitoneal.Mencit yang hamil dibagi seca-ra random menjadi 12 subke1ompok.0bat diberikan selarna 3 hari dalam periode organogenesis pada hari ke 6 - 8; 9 - 11; 12.- 14 kehamilan serta dosistunggal pada hari ice 12kehamilan.Pemeniksaan fetus dilakukan setelah histerektomi pada hari ice 18 kehamilan.Dihitung jumlah fetus hidup tanpa cacat,yang. mengalami resorpsi dan mati intrauterus serta fetus cacat I yang dilihat secara rnakroskopik.Dianalisa juga berat badan mencit selama kehamilan.

Dengan analisa statistic (Fisher test) menunjukkan pa
ngaruh bermakna terhadap prevalensi cacat bawaan dibandingkan keiompok.kontroi Tidak terdapat pengaruh bermakna obat terhadap berat badan mencit selama kehamilan.
.....The teratogenicity of Diphenyihydantoin Sodium (DPH -
Na) has been investigated on Biomed.is strain mjce,in order
to predict the sensitivity of 'this strain against DPH-Na.
The average body weight of the 2.5 months female mice were
20 to 25 gramThe dosages of 50 rag/kg B.W. or 100 mg/kg B.W
in 0.05% NaOH solution
were used, they were given intraperitoneally.
The pregnant mice were randomly devided into 12
sub groups based on the treatment schedule. Thedrug-were
given three days in their organogenesis period i.e on the
6th to 8th; 9th to llth;.i2tho 14th of gestation day and
a single dose on the 12th day.Fetus examination was carried
out after mice laparotomy on the 18th day of. pregnancy. The
numbers of all living and intact dead fo&tuses with resorption
a.nh foetuses with congenital anomalies were observed
and recorded.Thë weight gain along the pregnancy were also
analised.With statistical analyses (Fisher test) it was
shown that there were significant effect of PR-Na on the
congenital anomalies prevalence compared to the-control
group ($p<0.05$)-.There were significant effect (Fisher test),
of the administering days on the cleft palate prevalency
that were on the 9th - 11th;. 12th; 12th -.14th of gestation

day ($p<0.05$).There were also significant effect (Chi square test)orte medicine on the resorption and intrauterine deaths of all the groups ($p<0..05$).The effect of DPH-Na on.' the weight gain along the pregnancy was not significant (Anova two way test).