

Pengaruh pemberian infus serai wangi (*Cymbopogon nardus* (L.) Rendle) melalui pemeriksaan organ hati mencit = Effect of infusion citronella (*Cymbopogon nardus* (L.) Rendle) through examination of mice liver organ

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Abstrak

Penelitian mengenai LD50 serai wangi telah dilakukan, namun pengaruh dosis serai wangi yang biasa digunakan dalam pengobatan belum banyak diketahui. Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh pemberian infus serai wangi (*Cymbopogon nardus* (L.) Rendle) terhadap organ hati mencit. Penelitian dilakukan dengan cara memberikan infus serai wangi secara oral terhadap 28 ekor mencit jantan (*Mus musculus* L.) yang dibagi ke dalam 1 kelompok kontrol dan 3 kelompok perlakuan dengan masing-masing perlakuan terdiri dari 7 ulangan. Kelompok perlakuan masing-masing diberi infus serai wangi dengan dosis 2% (b/v), 4% (b/v), dan 8% (b/v), sedangkan untuk kelompok kontrol diberi akuades. Pemberian infus serai wangi dilakukan selama 5 hari, dan 2 jam setelah pemberian infus terakhir mencit dikorbankan. Organ hati mencit diisolasi untuk dibuat preparat dengan metode parafin dan pewarnaan Haematoksilin Eosin (HE). Pengamatan organ hati dilakukan secara makroskopik dan mikroskopik. Berdasarkan data makroskopik berupa warna organ hati dan berat basah tidak ditemukan adanya perbedaan nyata antara kelompok perlakuan. Data mikroskopik terdiri dari data kuantitatif dan semikuantitatif. Hasil analisis data kuantitatif berupa diameter vena sentralis menunjukkan bahwa tidak ada pengaruh perlakuan diameter vena sentralis antara kelompok perlakuan. Data semikuantitatif berupa derajat kerusakan organ menunjukkan bahwa pada pemberian dosis 8% ditemukan adanya kerusakan ringan berupa penimbunan limfosit dan pembendungan darah pada vena sentralis.

.....The research about LD50 of Citronella has been done, but the effect of citronella doses that commonly used as medical treatment not much known yet. The aims of this research were to know the effect of using citronella (*Cymbopogon nardus* (L.) Rendle) infuse to mice's liver organ. The research was conducted by giving citronella infuse orally to 28 male mice (*Mus musculus* L.) which divided into 1 control group and 3 experimental groups with 7 repeated for each group. Tree of experimental groups were given citronella infusion in doses 2% (w/v), 4% (w/v), and 8% (w/v), while the control group was given akuades. Citronella infusion were given for 5 days, and 2 hours after the last infusion was given mices were sacrificed. Liver organ of mices were isolated and histopathology slides were made with parrafin method and using Haematoksilin Eosin (HE) for staining.

Observation liver organ were done macroscopic and microscopic. Based on macroscopic analysis with organ color and wet weight data showed that the treatment has no significant impact to organ color and wet weight among the groups. Microscopic data which divided to quantitative and semiquantitative data showed that quantitatively the treatment has no effect to vena central diamater among the groups, but semiquantitative data which is damaged degree showed that at the doses 8% that was found mild damaged including lymphocytes stuck and blood dammed in central vein.