# Uji potensi hepatoprotektif madu ps pollen substitute terhadap gambaran histologis hati mencit mus musculus l jantan galur ddy = Hepatoprotective potency study of ps pollen substitute honey on liver histology of ddy strain male mice mus musculus l

Azizatunnisa, author



---

Abstrak

Penelitian telah dilakukan untuk mengetahui potensi hepatoprotektif madu PS (Pollen Substitute) terhadap gambaran histologis hati mencit (Mus musculus) jantan galur DDY. Dua puluh empat ekor mencit jantan dibagi ke dalam 4 kelompok, yaitu kelompok kontrol normal (KK1) yang diberikan akuades dan minyak kelapa; kelompok kontrol perlakuan (KK2) yang diberikan akuades dan CCl4; serta 2 kelompok perlakuan (KP1 dan KP2) yang diberikan madu PS dosis 0,04 ml/20 g bb dan 0,08 ml/20 g bb selama 14 hari berturut-turut, kemudian diinjeksikan CCl4 2 jam setelah pemberian madu PS terakhir. Organ hati diisolasi 24 jam setelah injeksi CCl4. Hasil uji statistik menunjukkan tidak ada pengaruh pemberian madu PS terhadap berat basah organ hati (KK1 [1,57±0,34] gram, KK2 [1,92±0,21] gram, KP1[1,73±0,34] gram, KP2 [1,75±0,30] gram) dan diameter vena sentralis (KK1 [37,91±2,44] μm, KK2 [73,39±3,06] μm, KP1 [70,03±9,65] μm, KP2 [67,61±6,33] μm), serta terdapat pengaruh pemberian madu PS terhadap warna organ hati, persentase derajat kerusakan lobulus hati (derajat 0, 1, 2, dan 3 KK1 [55,70%; 40,00%; 4,33%; dan 0,00%], KK2 [4,56%; 29,00%; 18,67%; dan 47,78%], KP1 [14,22%; 43,11%; 15,22%; dan 27,44%], KP2 [6,34%; 41,33%; 24,67%; dan 27,67%]), dan gambaran histologis hati. Hasil pengamatan menunjukkan pemberian madu PS dosis 0,04 ml/20 g bb memberikan efek hepatoprotektif yang lebih baik dibandingkan madu PS dosis 0,08 ml/20 g bb terhadap gambaran histologis hati.
<hr>
The aim of this study was to know hepatoprotective potency of PS (Pollen Substitute) honey to liver histology of DDY strain male mice (Mus musculus). Twenty four male mice were divided into 4 groups, which were normal control group (KK1) which was given aquadest and palm oil, treatment control group (KK2) which was given aquadest and CCl4, as well as 2 treatment groups (KP1 and KP2) which were given PS honey dose 0,04 ml/20 g bb and 0,08 ml/20 g bb in 14 days. Then KP1 and KP2 were induced by CCl4 2 hours after the last administration of honey PS. The liver then was isolated 24 hours after CCl4 injection. The result of statistic test showed that there were no effects of PS honey administration to liver wet weight (KK1 [1,57±0,34] gram, KK2 [1,92±0,21]
gram, KP1[1,73±0,34] gram; KP2 [1,75±0,30] gram) and central vein diameter (KK1 [37,91±2,44] μm, KK2 [73,39±3,06] μm, KP1 [70,03±9,65] μm, KP2 [67,61±6,33] μm), and there were effects of PS honey admisnistration to liver color, percentage of liver lobulus damage level (level 0, 1, 2, and 3 of KK1 [55,70%; 40,00%; 4,33%; and 0,00%], KK2 [4,56%; 29,00%; 18,67%; and 47,78%], KP1 [14,22%; 43,11%; 15,22%; and 27,44%], KP2 [6,34%; 41,33%; 24,67%; and 27,67%]), and liver histology. The result of the observation showed that the hepatoprotective effect of administration of PS honey dose 0,04 ml/20 g bw was better than dose 0,08 ml/20 g to liver histology.;