

Uji potensi hepatoprotektif madu ps pollen substitute terhadap kadar sgpt dan sgot mencit mus musculus l jantan galur ddy yang diinduksi karbon tetraklorida ccl4 = The potential hepatoprotective assay of ps pollen substitute honey to sgpt and sgot level of carbon tetrachloride ccl4 induced ddy strain male mice mus musculus l / Wahyu Setyo Widodo

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Abstrak

Telah dilakukan penelitian yang bertujuan untuk mengetahui potensi hepatoprotektif madu PS (Pollen Substitute) terhadap kadar SGPT dan SGOT pada mencit (*Mus musculus L.*) jantan galur DDY yang diinduksi karbon tetraklorida (CCl₄). Dua puluh empat ekor mencit jantan dibagi ke dalam 4 kelompok hewan uji, yaitu kelompok kontrol normal (KK1) yang diberi pakan standar dan akuades, kelompok kontrol perlakuan (KK2) yang diberi akuades dan larutan karbon tetraklorida, dan dua kelompok perlakuan (KP1 dan KP2) yang diberi madu PS 10% dan 20% b/v dan larutan karbon tetraklorida. Hasil uji ANOVA ($P < 0,05$) menunjukkan adanya pengaruh nyata pemberian madu PS terhadap kadar SGPT dan SGOT mencit pada semua kelompok perlakuan. Hasil uji LSD ($P < 0,05$) menunjukkan adanya perbedaan nyata kadar SGPT dan SGOT mencit antar kelompok perlakuan (KK1, KK2, KP1 dan KP2). Persentase penurunan kadar SGPT dan SGOT terbaik dicapai oleh KP1 yaitu sebesar 82.93% dan 85.25% mendekati kadar normal (mengacu pada KK1), jika dibandingkan dengan dosis 20% pada KP2. Dengan demikian, dosis optimum dicapai oleh KP1 yaitu sebesar 10%.

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The objective of this study was to screen for the potential hepatoprotective role of PS (Pollen Substitute) honey administration on male DDY mice (*Mus musculus L.*)'s SGPT and SGOT level in blood serum. Twenty four mice were divided into four groups consisting of normal control group (KK1) which administrated with aquades and coconut oil; treatment control group (KK2) which administrated with aquades and carbon tetrachloride; and two treatment groups (KP1 and KP2) which administrated with PS honey 10% and 20% also carbon tetrachloride, respectively, for 14 consecutive days. SGPT and SGOT level was measured in day 15 using SGPT and SGOT kit assay in laboratory. ANOVA one way test ($P < 0.05$) shows that SGPT and SGOT level were significantly different between groups of animals. LSD test ($P < 0.05$) shows that there is significantly different of SGPT and SGOT levels between KK1, KK2, KP1 and KP2. According to normal control group (KK1), the decrease percentage of SGPT and SGOT level of KP1 is better than KP2, that is 82.93% dan 85.25%. Its concluded that administration of PS honey reached its optimum dosage at 10%.