

**UJI TOKSISITAS SUBKRONIS FRAKSI DIKLOROMETANA  
KULIT BUAH ASAM KANDIS (*Garcinia cowa* Roxb. ex Choisy)  
TERHADAP FUNGSI HATI DAN GINJAL MENCIT PUTIH  
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## ABSTRAK

Pengujian toksisitas subkronis fraksi diklorometana kulit buah asam kandis (*Garcinia cowa* Roxb. ex Choisy) terhadap fungsi hati dan ginjal mencit putih betina telah dilakukan. Sebanyak 24 ekor mencit putih betina berusia 2-3 bulan dengan berat badan 20-30 gram digunakan sebagai hewan uji. Hewan uji dibagi menjadi 4 kelompok, yaitu 1 kelompok kontrol dan 3 kelompok perlakuan yang diberi fraksi diklorometana kulit buah asam kandis dengan dosis 500, 1000, 2000 mg/kgBB sekali sehari secara oral selama 30 dan 60 hari. Parameter yang diamati yaitu aktivitas SGPT dan rasio berat relatif organ hati untuk menentukan fungsi hati, kadar kreatinin serum dan rasio berat relatif organ ginjal untuk menentukan fungsi ginjal. Data aktivitas SGPT, kadar kreatinin serum dan rasio berat relatif organ hati dan ginjal dianalisa dengan ANOVA dua arah. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa aktivitas SGPT dipengaruhi secara langsung oleh dosis ( $p < 0,05$ ), yaitu pada dosis 500 mg/kgBB. Tetapi tidak dipengaruhi secara langsung oleh lama pemberian ( $p > 0,05$ ). Sedangkan, kadar kreatinin serum, rasio berat relatif organ hati dan ginjal tidak dipengaruhi secara langsung oleh dosis dan lama pemberian ( $p > 0,05$ ).



## ABSTRACT

The sub-chronic toxicity study of dichloromethane fraction of asam kandis rind (*Garcinia cowa* Roxb. ex Choisy) to the liver and kidney function has been carried out on the female white mice. A total of 24 female white mice aged 2-3 months weighing 20-30 grams were used as test animals. Animals were divided into four groups : one control group and three treatment groups which were given a dichloromethane fraction of the asam kandis rind at a dose of 500; 1000; 2000 mg/kgBB respectively orally once daily for 30 and 60 days. Parameters observed were the activity of SGPT and relative weight ratio of liver organ to examine liver function, and serum creatinine levels and relative weight ratio of kidney organ to measure kidney function. The data of SGPT activity, serum creatinine levels, and the relative weight ratio of liver and kidney organ were analyzed by two-way ANOVA. Results showed that activity of SGPT are directly affected by the dose, which in the dose of 500 mg/kgBB ( $p < 0.05$ ), but it is not directly affected by the duration of administration ( $p > 0.05$ ). Meanwhile, the serum creatinine levels, the relative weight ratio of liver and kidney are not directly affected by the dose and duration of administration ( $p > 0.05$ ).

