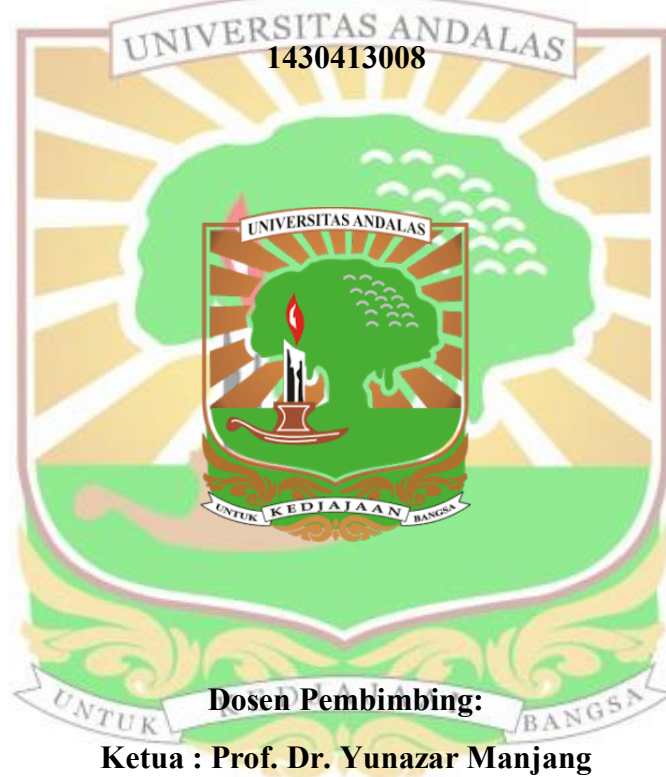


PENGGUNAAN DAUN SIRIH MERAH (*Piper crocatum*) DAN SIRIH HIJAU (*Piper betle*) SEBAGAI PENYERAP ION Pb(II) DALAM LARUTAN DAN ANTIDOT PADA ORGAN HATI TIKUS

DISERTASI

I NYOMAN EHRICH LISTER



Dosen Pembimbing:

Ketua : Prof. Dr. Yunazar Manjang

Anggota : Prof. Dr. Rahmianan Zein

Anggota : Dr. Ety Yerizel

PROGRAM PASCASARJANA

UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS

2017

**PENGARUH ION LOGAM Pb (II) PADA ORGAN HATI TIKUS
PERCOBAAN SERTA PERBANDINGAN DAUN SIRIH MERAH (*Piper
crocatum*) DAN DAUN SIRIH HIJAU (*Piper betle*) SEBAGAI ANTIDOT
DAN BIOMATERIAL PENYERAP**

I Nyoman Ehrich Lister, Yunazar Manjang, Rahmiana Zein, Ety Yerizel

ABSTRAK

Daun sirih merah dan daun sirih hijau telah digunakan untuk proses biosorpsi ion logam Pb (II) dengan metode perendaman. Data penelitian menunjukkan kapasitas serapan optimum tercapai pada pH 4, konsentrasi inisial 1.800 mg/L, dosis adsorben 0,1 g, waktu kontak 120 menit (sirih merah) dan 15 menit (sirih hijau). Gambar SEM menunjukkan perubahan signifikan antara sebelum dan sesudah adsorpsi Pb (II) yang terlihat pada permukaan biosorben. Analisis FTIR mengindikasikan adanya beberapa gugus fungsi aktif yang terlibat dalam serapan ion Pb (II) seperti; hidroksil (-OH), amina primer (-NH) and karbonil (-C=O). Analisa serapan dari kedua jenis biosorben yang digunakan sesuai dengan model isoterm langmuir berdasarkan nilai $R = 0.9576$ (sirih merah) dan $R = 0.9959$ (sirih hijau). Tikus percobaan diinjeksi dengan larutan Pb (II) 1000 mg/L, 1 mL/200g *bb*, setelah 5 jam ditemukan akumulasi logam Pb (II) di paru-paru (0,0734 mg/g), hati (0,04081 mg/g), jantung (0,02951 mg/g), ginjal (0,0199 mg/g), limfa (0,01487 mg/g), sistem reproduksi (0,00689 mg/g) dan otak (0,00128 mg/g). Setelah 7 hari pemberian antidot berupa ekstrak daun sirih merah 5 mL/200g *bb*, ditemukan penurunan nilai MDA, Ureum, Kreatinin, SGOT dan SGPT dari serum tikus percobaan. Data histologi juga mengindikasikan kemampuan antidot dari daun sirih merah berupa efek profilaksis dalam melindungi sel hati dari kerusakan akibat paparan Pb (II).

Keywords: Biosorpsi, Pb (II), daun sirih merah, antidot.



Studies Of *Piper crocatum* And *Piper betle* As Potential Biosorbent and Antidote Of Pb (II) By Evaluating It's Effects On Rats Liver

I Nyoman Ehrich Lister, Ety Yerizel, Rahmiana Zein, Yunazar Manjang.

ABSTRACT

Biosorption of lead by using red betle (*Piper crocatum*) and green betle (*Piper betle*) leaves had been studied through batch method. The optimum biosorption capacity was achieved at pH 4, initial concentration 1,800 mg/L and adsorbent dosage 0.1 g for both biosorbents. Whereas contact time achieved optimum value at 120 minutes and 15 minutes for *Piper crocatum* and *Piper betle* leaves, respectively. SEM images showed that significant difference before and after Pb(II) ion uptake binding into the surface of biosorbent. FTIR analysis indicated functional group of hydroxyl (-OH), primary amines (-NH) and carbonyl (-C=O) which the play role in adsorption due to wavelength shifted. Both of the biosorbents fit to isotherm Langmuir model based on the value of R 0.9576 and 0.9959 for *Piper crocatum* leaf and *Piper betle* leaf, respectively. After injection of Pb (II) 1000 mg/L, 1 mL/200g bw, 5h, we found that majority of Pb (II) distributed and accumulated in lung (0,0734 mg/g), liver (0,04081 mg/g), heart (0,02951 mg/g), kidney (0,0199 mg/g), limph (0,01487 mg/g), reproduction system (0,00689 mg/g) and brain (0,00128 mg/g). After 7 days of oral administration of *Piper crocatum* extract, 5 mL/200g bw, we found that MDA, Ureum, Kreatinin, SGOT and SGPT values of mice serum were reduced. The antidote ability of *Piper crocatum* was also indicated by a prophylactic effect that prevent the toxicity of Pb (II) based on histology image of liver.

Keywords: Biosorption, lead, *Piper crocatum*, antidote.

