

PENGARUH PEMBERIAN METANIL YELLOW PER ORAL TERHADAP
KADAR SERUM GLUTAMIC OXALOACETIC TRANSAMINASE DAN
SERUM GLUTAMIC PYRUVIC TRANSAMINASE SERUM MENCIT (*Mus*
Musculus)



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PADANG

2017

ABSTRACT

THE EFFECT OF METANIL YELLOW ORAL ADMISSION TO SERUM GLUTAMIC OXALOACETIC TRANSAMINASE AND SERUM GLUTAMIC PYRUVIC TRANSAMINASE MICE'S SERUM (*Mus Musculus*)

By

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Metanil Yellow is a synthetic textile dye that is prohibited to use in foods because of its hazardous contents. The objective of this study is to prove that the administration of Metanil Yellow can damage the liver looking from SGOT and SGPT levels of the mice's serum.

The design of this study was pure experimental randomized control group post test only design and conducted at Pharmacy Laboratory and Biochemistry Laboratory, Faculty of Medicine, Andalas University on December 2016 until March 2017. The study was performed to 24 mice as samples that were divided into 4 groups, each group consisted of 6 mice. Every mice on negative control (K) group were given aquades, while the treatment group I (PI), treatment group II (P II), and III group (P III) treatment group were given Metanil Yellow respectively with dose of 4200 mg/kg, 2100 mg/kg and 1050 mg/kg for 21 days. On the twenty second day, the Blood serum was drawn and the SGOT and SGPT levels were tested.

It found that Metanil Yellow exposed for 21 days could increase the level of SGOT and SGPT serum of mice. Based on one way ANOVA test, there was a significant differences among the control group and the treatment group ($p < 0,05$).

The conclusion of this study is administration of Metanil Yellow increased the levels of SGOT and SGPT levels of blood serum of the mice.

Keywords: Metanil Yellow, SGOT, SGPT

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH PEMBERIAN METANIL YELLOW PER ORAL TERHADAP KADAR SERUM GLUTAMIC OXALOACETIC TRANSAMINASE DAN SERUM GLUTAMIC PYRUVIC TRANSAMINASE SERUM MENCIT (*Mus Musculus*)

Oleh

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Metanil Yellow adalah zat warna sintetik untuk tekstil yang dilarang penggunaannya pada makanan karena mengandung zat berbahaya. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk membuktikan bahwa pemberian Metanil Yellow dapat menimbulkan kerusakan pada hati yang dinilai dari kadar SGOT dan SGPT serum mencit.

Rancangan penelitian yang digunakan adalah eksperimental *randomized control group post test only* dan dilakukan di laboratorium Fakultas Farmasi dan laboratorium Biokimia Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Andalas pada bulan Desember 2016 hingga Maret 2017. Penelitian ini menggunakan sampel sebanyak 24 ekor mencit yang dibagi kedalam 4 kelompok, masing-masing kelompok terdiri dari 6 mencit. Setiap mencit pada kelompok kontrol negatif (K-) diberi aquades, sedangkan kelompok perlakuan I (PI), kelompok perlakuan II (PII), dan kelompok perlakuan III (PIII) diberi Metanil Yellow masing-masing dengan dosis 4200 mg/kgbb, 2100 mg/kgbb dan 1050 mg/kgbb selama 21 hari. Pada hari ke dua puluh dua, serum darah diambil dan dilakukan pengujian kadar SGOT dan kadar SGPT.

Didapatkan bahwa pemberian Metanil Yellow selama 21 hari dapat meningkatkan kadar SGOT dan SGPT serum mencit. Hasil uji *one way Anova* menunjukkan adanya perbedaan yang signifikan antara kelompok kontrol dan kelompok percobaan ($p < 0,05$).

Kesimpulan hasil penelitian adalah pemberian Metanil Yellow berpengaruh terhadap peningkatan kadar SGOT dan kadar SGPT serum darah mencit.

Kata kunci : Metanil Yellow, SGOT, SGPT