ABSTRAK

Penelitian terhadap pengaruh pemberian suplemen X terhadap teratogenitas pada fetus mencit yang telah dilakukan. Hewan percobaan dibagi menjadi empat kelompok dimana masing-masing kelompok terdiri atas empat ekor hewan percobaan. Kelompok pertama merupakan kontrol yang diberikan *aquadest*. Kelompok kedua diberikan suplemen X 3,93 mg/20gBB peroral. Kelompok tiga, dan empat diberikan suplemen X 7,86 mg/20gBB, dan suplemen X 15,72 mg/20gBB. Setelah hari ke-18 kehamilan, hewan percobaan dibunuh dengan cara dislokasi leher kemudian dilakukan laparatomi. Embriotoksisitas dilihat dengan menghitung jumlah fetus, jumlah fetus yang hidup, jumlah tapak resorpsi dan jumlah fetus yang cacat. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pemberian suplemen X 3,93 mg/20gBB menyebabkan cacat pada mata, lambat pertumbuhan, tapak resopsi dan kematian pada fetus. Pada pemberian suplemen X 7,86 mg/20gBB menyebabkan *cleft palate* dan tapak resopsi. Pada pemberian suplemen X 15,72 mg/20gBB hanya menyebabkan kematian pada fetus. Berdasarkan uji Analisis ANOVA didapatkan hasil bahwa pemberian suplemen X 3,93 mg/20gBB, suplemen X 7,86 mg/20gBB, dan suplemen X 15,72 mg/20gBB tidak mempengaruhi berat badan induk, dan berat badan fetus secara bermakna, tetapi pada jumlah fetus mempengaruhi jumlah fetus dan dilanjutkan dengan uji Duncan. Pemberian suplemen X 3,93 mg/20gBB, suplemen X 7,86 mg/20gBB, dan suplemen X 15,72 mg/20gBB belum dapat mengurangi efek teratogenik.

ABSTRACT

A study to investigated supplement X effect on teratogenicity toward mice fetus had been performed. The mice divided into four groups where each group consists of four animals. Group one was judged as the control *aquadest*. Animals in group two has given oral supplements X 3.93 mg/20gBB. Group three and four supplements with X 7.86 mg/20gBB, and supplements X 15.72 mg/20gBB. On day 18 of gestation, the mice were killed by neck dislocation method and followed by laparatomy. The embriotoxicity was evaluated by the number of fetus, live and dead fetuses, resorptions and the number of malformations. The results showed that given supplements X 3.93 mg/20gBB has experienced defects in eye, slow growth, led to resoption and death to fetus. On giving supplements with X 7.86 mg/20gBB which given has cleft palate and led to resorption. On giving supplements X 15.72 mg/20gBB only cause death to fetus. Analysis of Varian (ANOVA) showed that suplements X 3,93 mg/20gBB, suplements X 7,86 mg/20gBB, and suplements X 15,72 mg/20gBB given didn't affect body weights of parent mice and body weight of the fetuses significantly, but on the number of fetus efeect the number of fetuses and continued by duncan. suplements X 3,93 mg/20gBB, suplements X 7,86 mg/20gBB, and suplements X 15,72 mg/20gBB can't reduce the effect on teratogenicity,