

PENGARUH LAMA PEMBERIAN SUSPENSI KELADI TIKUS (*Typhonium flagelliforme*) TERHADAP GAMBARAN HISTOPATOLOGI DUODENUM TIKUS PUTIH (*Rattus norvegicus*) JANTAN

DEFI AQSHA SAPUTRI

Roesno Darsono., drh.

KKC KK KH 93 11 Sap p

ABSTRACT

The aim of research was to influence of duration on male *Rattus norvegicus* duodenum histopathology which gave *Typhonium flagelliforme* suspension. This research used 20 wistar-strain male of *Rattus norvegicus* with body weight of 200 g and age 2 to 3 months randomly assigned to four treatment groups with fivefold replication. The control group (P0) was treated with 3 ml of suspension solvents (CMC Na, Sir. Simplex, and aquadest) three time a day 4 weeks. *Typhonium flagelliforme* suspension at the same dose of 0,06 g/day was administered orally as much as 3 ml three time a day but with different duration of administration: P1 was treated for 1 weeks, P2 was treated for 2 weeks, and P3 was treated for 4 weeks. Treatment in experimental animals after administration of a suspension for one, two, four weeks then euthanasia is performed using diethyl ether and performed surgery for intestinal duodenum organs retrieved fine. Histopathological preparations *Rattus norvegicus* male duodenum was observed by using light microscope at 100x magnification and continued at a magnification 400x. Observation conducted five different field of view of each histopathological preparations *Rattus norvegicus* male duodenum and then carried out an assessment of scoring based on the degree of damage. Experimental design used in this study was Completely Randomized Design (CRD). Analysis using Kruskal Wallis test and by using SPSS (*Statistical Program for Social Scientific*), if there is a real different between treatment groups ($P < 0,05$) then followed by Mann-Whitney test. Based on the results of microscopic observation through a different field of view at each histopathological preparations which include erosion, ulceration, and hemorrhage.

Key words : *Typhonium flagelliforme* suspension, duodenum histopathology, rattus