HISTOPATHOLOGY VIEW OF OLIGODENDROGLIA CELL AFTER GIVING CYTIDINE DIPHOSPHOCHOLINE IN WHITE RATS (Rattus norvegicus) WERE EXPOSED BY METHYLMERCURY

Desy Rahmawati

ABSTRACT

Cytidine diphosphocholine as neuroprotectant inhibit cell damage. Methylmercury is highly neurotoxic agent, and enviromental pollutants that can cause central nervous disorders, such as brain. Methylmercury also cause developmental disorders in humans anad animals. This study aims to determine histopathology of oligodendroglia cell after giving cytidine diphosphocholine in white rats (Rattus norvegicus) were exposed by methylmercury. Twenty five rats divided into five groups with 30 day treatment. The control group (P0) 0.5 ml of distilled water, P1 (methylmercury 0.02 mg / kg), P2 (methylmercury 0.04 mg / kg), P3 (methylmercury 0.02 mg / kg + cytidine diphosphocholine 100mg / kg) , P4 (methylmercury 0.04 mg / kg + cytidine diphosphocholine 100mg / kg). Data analysis use ANOVA (Analysis of Variant) and Tukey test. The result of this experiment is cytidine diphosphocholine oligodendroglia cells can repair the damage that has been exposed to methylmercury showed in P2 and P4 group. The conclusion is that the provision of cytidine diphosphocholine 100mg / kg / mm / day oligodendroglia cells can repair damaged white rat (Rattus norvegicus) were exposed by methylmercury.

Keyword : Methylmercury, Oligodendrocyte cells , Cytidine diphosphocholine.