ABSTRACT

Lead is a metal compound which is harmful to health, has been known in various studies may lead to toxicity or poisoning of the blood. One can reduce the erythrocytes and hemoglobin. This study aims to determine the effect of various doses of the PSK mushroom extract of Coriolus versicolor on the number of erythrocytes and hemoglobin levels using a dose of 1000 ppm/Kg/weight of lead, this study used 25 female mice aged 8-10 weeks of strain Balb / C-weight 25 - 30 grams. And divided into 5 treatment groups, the positive control, negative (given the lead), PSK dose 1.5, 3, and dose of 6 mg /Kg/weight. Solution of PSK Coriolus versicolor mushroom extract administered orally. The number of erythrocytes analyzed using Kolmogorov Smirnov test, ANOVA test and Duncan test, while hemoglobin levels were analyzed make use, Brown forsyted continued use of test trials to determine Gomes Howell at α= 5%.

The results of this study indicate that the negative control which was given the lead had a significant decrease in the average number of erythrocytes and hemoglobin levels compared with the positive control. In the treatment group was given one dose of 1.5 mg /Kg/weight have increased the average number of erythrocytes and hemoglobin levels of about 1027 million with a hemoglobin level of 11.90 mg / dl. Two treatment groups were given a dose of 3 mg /Kg/weight around 1205 million with a hemoglobin level of 13.43 mg / dL. The group was given three doses of 6 mg /Kg/weight around 1261 million with a hemoglobin level of 14.50 mg / dL. Giving krestin polysaccharide (PSK) is extracted from the mushroom Coriolus versicolor in various doses on time delivery for a month can increase the number of erythrocytes and lower levels of hemoglobin in the blood of mice.

Key words: Polysaccharides krestin (PSK), Coriolus versicolor, number of erythrocytes, hemoglobin level