ABSTRACT

Subchronic Toxicity of EA-96 Tablet Fractions of Bitter Herbs (Andrographis Paniculata Nees) on Liver and Kidney Wistar Rats

This study aims to determine whether there subchronic toxicity effects, liver and renal histopathology changes, and the effect on levels of SGOT and SGPT mice generated from antimalarial tablet EA-96 fractions bitter herbs (Andrographis paniculata Nees) in mice. The research method checks clinical chemistry, hematology examination, and macropathology using one-way ANOVA followed by Post Hoc Test. Histopathology using non-parametric statistical analysis Kruskal-Wallis. Analysis of clinical chemistry and hematology, the creatinine and hematocrit resulted in decreased levels of some of the test group. However, this decline still meets the normal range of levels. Macropathology careful observation, the test material influence on relative organ weight percentage of male and female rat liver in some test groups. Macropathology kidney, the test material to give effect to the kidney relative organ weight percentage of female rats to some of the test group. Histopathological analysis of unknown materials testing EA-96 tablet fraction of Bitter herbs induce histopathological changes in liver and kidney the mice during the treatment period.

The study concluded that the tablet fraction of Bitter herbs EA-96 at a dose of 50 mg / kg body weight of mice, 327.6 mg / kg body weight of mice, and 1000 mg / kg rat and satellite dose 1000 mg / kg rat toxicity effects subchronic against rats (wistar strain) on histopathological liver and kidneys for 28 days of treatment. It is advisable not need to continue subchronic toxicity study for 90 days.

Keywords: Sambiloto, ethyl acetate-96 tablet fraction, clinical chemistry, histopathology, subchronic toxicity.