

The Effect of Bee Propolis on Kidney Histopathology of Mice (*Mus musculus*) Female which Exposed by Lead Pb Acetate

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ABSTRACT

The aims of this research is to know the effect of propolis to mice renal histopathology induced by lead acetate. This study used 25 female mice (*Mus musculus*) age 8 weeks with BW 25g. These animals are divided into five groups. Group of negative control (K-) was given tween 80 0.5 ml /kgBW/day, Group of positive control (K+) was exposed with acetate lead 10 mg/kgBW and had been given tween 80 0.5 ml/kgBW/day, treatment one (P1) was exposed with acetate lead 10 mg/kgBW and had been given propolis 200 mg/kgBW, treatment two (P2) was exposed with acetate lead 10 mg/kgBW and had been given propolis 400 mg/kgBW, treatment three (P3) was exposed with acetate lead 10 mg / kgBB and had been given propolis 800 mg/kgBW. Lead acetate is given in 10 days and propolis for 10 days. rats eutined by cervical dislocations and then taking the kidney for histological preparation. Histological staining used H.E. Histopathologic observed was degeneration and necrosis of renal cell analyzed by Kruskal wallis test showed that there were significant differences ($P < 0.05$), advanced test results using Mann-Whitney test. In the results, the effect of propolis bee has been showed not significantly different with mean of degeneration \pm SD as follows: K(-) 3.00 ± 0.96 ; K(+) 23.00 ± 1.12 ; P1 16.60 ± 0.99 ; P2 14.40 ± 0.99 ; P3 8.00 ± 1.11 and mean of necrosis \pm SD as follows: K(-) 3.00 ± 0.64 ; K(+) 23.00 ± 0.64 ; P1 15.70 ± 0.50 ; P2 14.00 ± 0.81 ; P3 9.30 ± 0.52 . The result showed that propolis bee dose of 800 mg/kgBB could provided optimal effect.

Key words : propolis, lead acetate, renal histopathology