ABSTRACT

The test was about acute toxicity and subacute toxicity effects from tablet diterpenoid lacton fraction of *Andrographis paniculata* Ness as antimalarial in white mice (*Mus musculus*).

The acute toxicity was conducted using the dose of 21 g/Kg body weight and observed for 7 days. The result showed that there was no mortality occurred and concluded that tablet diterpenoid lacton fraction of *A. paniculata* Ness was relatively non toxic.

Subacute toxicity was conducted using the dose of 10, 50, 100 mg/Kg body weight for 14 days. The effect of its use was observed by SGOT and SGPT enzyme activities and the histopathology of the liver organ.

Data of SGOT and SGPT enzyme activity was analyze using ANAVA 95%. The change on the histopathology of the liver organ is recorded, scored and processed using the Kruskal-Wallis test.

The result showed that the Sig. value of SGOT (0,072) was higher than 0,05. Sig. value of SGPT (0,069) was higher than 0,05. It means that there were no significant difference between control and treatment group.

The result of Kruskal-Wallis analysis for degeneratif value showed that Asymp.Sig. (0,248) was higher than 0,05. It means that there were no differences between control and treatment groups. While necrosys value showed that Asymp.Sig. (0,606) was higher than 0,05. It means that there were no differences between control and treatment groups.

Based on those results, it means that tablet diterpenoid lacton fraction of *Andrographis paniculata* Ness as antimalarial was relatively safe and have no hepatotoxic effects on mice liver.

Keyword: Sambiloto (*Andrographis paniculata* Ness), acute and subacute toxicity, SGOT and SGPT, liver histopathology.