THE EFFECT OF GIVING VITAMIN C OF THE LEAD CONCENTRATIONS ON MICE *(Mus musculus)* KIDNEY WITH LEAD ACETATE LIQUID EXPOSURED

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ABSTRACT

This study was to determine the effect of giving vitamin C of the lead concentration on mice (*Mus musculus*) kidney with lead acetate liquid exposured. The sample of the research were 20 male mices which three months ages and the strains were Balb/c. The number of the treatment were four groups P0, P1, P2, and P3, each of group was divided into five mices which were addopted for seven days. The treatments were given on the 8th days. Group P0 as a negative control were received aquadest for fourteen days. Group P1 were received lead acetate with doses 30 mg/kg b.w . Group P2 were received lead acetate with doses 30 mg/kg b.w and vitamin C with doses 25 mg/kg b.w. Group P3 were received lead acetate 30 mg/kg b.w and vitamin C with doses 36 mg/kg b.w. Lead acetate were respectively for fourteen days and vitamin C for twelve days per oral. Mices in a eutanasia on the 22nd days to take the kidney and determined by AAS.
The result is not significanly different between each treatment. It shows that vitamin C is not effective to decrease concentrations of lead acetate on kidney.

Key word : *Mus musculus,* kidney, lead acetate.