

The Acute Toxicity Test of Keladi Tikus Plant (*Typhonium flagelliforme*) Suspension In Renals Histopathology On Mice (*Mus musculus*)

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ABSTRACT

In this study the acute toxicity testing of suspension keladi tikus plant (*Typhonium flagelliforme*) to image the renals histopathology of mice (*Mus musculus*).

This research use mice as many as 30 tail-sex 1-1.5-month-old male with 20 g of body weight. Experimental animals were divided into 30 pieces into six treatments with five replicates. control group (P0) were given suspension without drug counted 1 ml / mice, and treatment group (P1, P2, P3, P4 and P5) were given suspensions by varying the dose of medicinal plants (300 mg, 600 mg, 1200 mg, 2400 mg and 4800 mg). Experimental animals were treated for 24 hours. Furthermore, calculated the number of deaths that occurred within 24 hours of drug administration. Then will be observation to 14 days to observe, the effects of poison delayed and every animal experiments were sacrificed and autopsy conducted in 15th.

The microscopic changes caused by this plant toxicity test in the form of bleeding, degeneration tubuler, necrosis of kidney cells in treatment for 24 hours and 14 days. This indicates that the material keladi tikus plant suspension (*Typhonium flagelliforme*) on acute toxicity tests cause toxic effects on the renals of mice. From Kruskal-Wallis statistical analysis between control and treatment groups there were significant differences followed by the Mann-Whitney test there is a highly significant difference between the control group with each treatment group and were not significantly different between each treatment group with each other.

Key words: acute toksicity test, keladi tikus, histopatology mice.