ANTHELMINTIC CAPACITY OF EXTORTION FROM CHINESE ORNAMENTAL SHRUB LEAVES (*Cassia alata* LINN) ON *IN VITRO* MORTALITY OF *Ascaridia galli* WORM

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this study was to find out of anthelmintic capacity from different concentration of Chinese Ornamental Shrub Leaves (*Cassia alata* L) and to compare its mortality against *A. galli* with Piperzine citrate *in vitro*. Fife treatments and one control groups were used in this study, i. e. 10 %, 20 %, 40 %, 80 %, extortion from Chinese Ornamental Shrub Leaves 0,5 % Piperazine citrate solutions as treatments and physiological NaCl as control. Each treatment was put into plastic container with 100 ml extortion from Chinese Ornamental Shrub Leaves. Each treatment was repeated four times. The incidence of paralysis and mortality of worms were monitored and counted after 3 hours, 6 hours, 9 hours & 12 hours submersion. Observed variables were *A. galli* worm paralysis and *A. galli* worm mortality. Data was presented in percentage form and transformed into Arcsin $\sqrt{\text{persentase}}$ (%). Obtained data were analyzed with Analysis of variance, and then with *Duncan Multiple Range test* to detect the best treatment. The result Showed that extortion from Chinese Ornamental Shrub Leaves had Significant effect ($P<0,05$) on *in vitro* mortality of *A. galli* worm. The larger the concentration and the longer the submersion, the higher the quantity of *A. galli* worm paralysis and mortality. Submersion with 20 % extortion from Chinese Ornamental Shrub Leaves gave the best result from all of treatment groups until the end of this study, because it had the lowest concentration and the shortest duration.

Key words *: Cassia alata* Linn, *Ascaridia galli*