

**ACUTE TOXICITY TEST ALKALOID FRACTION OF BITTERMELON  
(*Momordica charantia L*) TO HISTOPATHOLOGICAL CHANGES  
INTHE LIVER AND KIDNEYS OF MICE (*mus musculus*)**

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**ABSTRACT**

This study aims to determine the acute toxicity alkaloid fraction of bittermelon (*Momordica charantia L*) in mice (*Mus musculus*) to knowing lethal dose 50% (LD<sub>50</sub>) and histopathologic changes on liver and kidneys. This research used 30 female mice, were randomly divided into six treatment groups, i.e. P0: healthy mice given CMC Na 0,5%; P1: mice given 0.3 g/kgbw alkaloid fraction of bittermelon; P2: mice given 0.8 g/kgbw alkaloid fraction of bittermelon; P3: mice given 2.1 g/kgbw alkaloid fraction of bittermelon; P4: mice given 5.6 g/kgbw alkaloid fraction of bittermelon and P5: mice given 15 g/kgbw alkaloid fraction of bittermelon. Measurement of histopathologic changes using Brunt scoring method based on the percent of degeneration and necrosis. Data analysis using *Kruskal Wallis* and *Mann Whitney* test. The results showed that the alkaloid fraction of bittermelon cause significant damage (P <0.05) in the liver and kidney cells of mice and until dose 15 g/kgbw can't cause death of the mice so that the alkaloid fraction of bittermelon including medicinal ingredients as not harmful.

**Key words:** alkaloid fraction of bittermelon, LD<sub>50</sub>, histopathology, liver and kidneys.