

**THE EFFECT OF VITAMIN C TOWARD HISTOPATHOLOGY OF
STOMACH OF MICE EXPOSED TO ENDOSULFAN**

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ABSTRACT.

Endosulfan is an organochlorine insecticide cyklodien group that can cause damage to the gastric mucosa (acute gastritis) as a contact poison. This insecticide is one type of antioxidant that can inhibit the respiratory system seluler. Vitamin c or ascorbic acid which have the effect of binding amelioratif free oxidants in the body (antioxidant). This study aimed to determine the effect of vitamin C toward histopathology of stomach of mice exposed endosulfan. The ssample of the research were 20 male mice. The number of treatment were four groups P(+), P(-), P1, and P2, each of group was divide into five mice were addopted for seven days. The treatment were given on the 8 days, group P(+) as a negative control. P(-) were given endosulfan doses of 3,2 mg/kg for 7 days per oral. P1 were given Endosulfan doses of 3,2 mg/kg for 10 days and vitamin C doses 25mg/kg for 7 days per oral. P2 were given Endosulfan dose 3,2 mg/kg for 10 days and vitamin C doses of 50 mg/kg for 7 days per oral. On the 19 day of experimental animals dissected and taken to the stomach organ preparation made preparations histopatholis stomach organ. The parameters used are mucosal damage, congestion and edema and inflammatory cell infiltration. With 95% significance. Data analysis using the Kruskal-Wallis test followed by Mann-Witney test. Results showed edema and congestion on the gastric mucosa differ significantly $p < 0.05$.

Keywords : *Vitamin c, endosulfan, acute gastritis.*