

**THE HEPATOPROTECTOR ACTIVITY OF ALKALOID SAMBILOTO  
(*Andrographis paniculata*) ON THE SGOT AND SGPT LEVEL IN WHITE  
RAT (*Rattus norvegicus*) INDUCED PARACETAMOL TOXIC DOSE**

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**ABSTRACT**

The aims of this research was to determine the hepatoprotector activity of alkaloid sambiloto of *Andrographis paniculata* on the sgot and sgpt level in male white rat *Rattus norvegicus* after paracetamol induction. The activity of alkaloid sambiloto *Andrographis paniculata* was tested in 25 rats. Twenty five male white rat of Wistar strain were randomly divided into five groups; K(-) as negative control was given carboxy methyl cellulosa, P0 as positive control was given 250 mg/kg bw of paracetamol, P1 was given alkaloid sambiloto of 3.78 mg/200g bw/day, P2 was given alkaloid sambiloto of 7.56 mg/200g bw/day, and P3 was given alkaloid sambiloto of 11.34 mg/200g bw/day. On the 10 day of experimental, P0, P1, P2, and P3 was given 250 mg/kg bw of paracetamol. Paracetamol solutions on P1, P2 and P3 groups treated in a hour after each groups treated with alkaloid sambiloto (*Andrographis paniculata*) solutions. The treatment were given by oral. The treatment were done every day for 10 day. On the 11th day of experimental, rat was in anesthesia already and the blood were taken for SGOT and SGPT enzyme test. Result for P0 treatment showed that the level for SGOT and SGPT enzyme test was increase from the normal level. After alkaloid sambiloto (*Andrographis paniculata*) was given into statistic value, SGOT level not really decrease or not significant value. Where in SGPT level, there was significant decrease. The conclusion, alkaloid sambiloto (*Andrographis paniculata*) could decrease SGPT but could not decrease SGOT level in white male rat.

**Keyword :** paracetamol, alkaloid sambiloto, SGOT, SGPT.