

**POTENCY OF ALUMINUM SILICATE TOWARDS THE NUMBER OF  
TROPHOBLAST CELLS PLACENTA AND FETAL IN FEMALE MICE**

**(*Mus musculus*) EXPOSED TO *Fusarium graminearum***

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**ABSTRACT**

*Fusarium graminearum* is one species of pathogenic fungi which will produce toxins that are harmful to livestock and humans which consumes the animal products. Mycotoxin are often found is ZEN (zearalenone) and DON (deoxynivalenol) and reproductive system was the mainly targets of that mycotoxins. We analyzed 20 pregnant mice specimens randomly divided into 5 groups that treated for 22 days. All groups were given treatment per oral with sonde for 22 days. K- as negative control weren't treated *F.graminearum* and aluminium silicate, K+ as positive control were treated with *F.graminearum*, P1 were treated with *F.graminearum* 0,25ml/mice/day and aluminium silicate 0,5 mg/mice/day, P2 were treated with *F.graminearum* 0,25ml/mice/day and aluminium silicate 1mg/mice/day and P3 were treated with *F.graminearum* 0,25ml/mice/day and aluminium silicate 2mg/mice/day. The data were analyzed by ANOVA followed by Fisher's LSD and Duncan. The result of trophoblast cell had a significant difference ( $p < 0,05$ ) between K- with K+, P1, P2, P3, while K + significantly different ( $p < 0.05$ ) with K, P1, P2, P3. The result of total fetal hadn't a significant difference ( $p < 0,05$ ) between K-, K+, P1,P2, P3. This study showed that treated with aluminium silicate 1mg/mice/day on trophoblast cell was effective to eliminate *Fusarium graminearum* exposure.

**Keywords :** Aluminium silicate, *Fusarium graminearum*, Trophoblast cell, Total fetal, Female mice