THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ETHANOLIC EXTRACT OF *Biophytum Sensitivum* ON LEAD ACETATE-INDUCED HEPATOTOXICITY IN MICE

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to determine the effectiveness of Ethanolic Extract of *Biophytum sensitivum* on lead acetate-induced hepatotoxicity in mice. The treatment group in this study consisted of five groups, including negative control (C-), positive control (C+), treatment 1 (T1), treatment 2 (T2) and treatment 3 (T3). Positive control (C+) injected 2.8mg/kgBW Pb acetate IP for 7 days start from day 4th. Treatment 1 (T1) with dose 35 mg/kgBW EEBS, treatment 2 (T2) with dose 70 mg/kgBW EEBS, treatment 3 (T3) with dose 140 mg/kgBW EEBS. In positive control group (C+) exhibit hepatocytes necrosis, hepatocytes hydropic degeneration, liver inflammation and significant difference with negative control group (C-). Based on the result, the median data of hepatocytes necrosis for negative control (C-) is 0.4, positive control (C+) is 3.0, treatment (T1) is 2.8, treatment (T2) is 2.4 and treatment 3 (T3) is 2.0. Median data of hepatocytes hydropic degenerations for negative control (C-) is 0.4, control positive (C+) is 3.0, treatment (T1) is 2.8, treatment 2 (T2) is 1.8 and treatment 3 (T3) is 1.2. Median data of liver inflammation for negative control (C-) is 0.2, positive control (C+) is 2.8, treatment 1 (T1) is 2.6, treatment 2 (T2) is 1.4 and treatment 3 (T3) is 0.4. The significant difference is ($P < 0.05$). The conclusion of this research was giving EEBS effective towards hepatocytes necrosis, hepatocytes hydropic degeneration and liver inflammations on lead acetate-induced hepatotoxicity in mice.

Key words: Ethanolic Extract of *Biophytum Sensitivum* (EEBS), Lead Acetate, Necrosis, Hydropic degenerations, Inflammations