

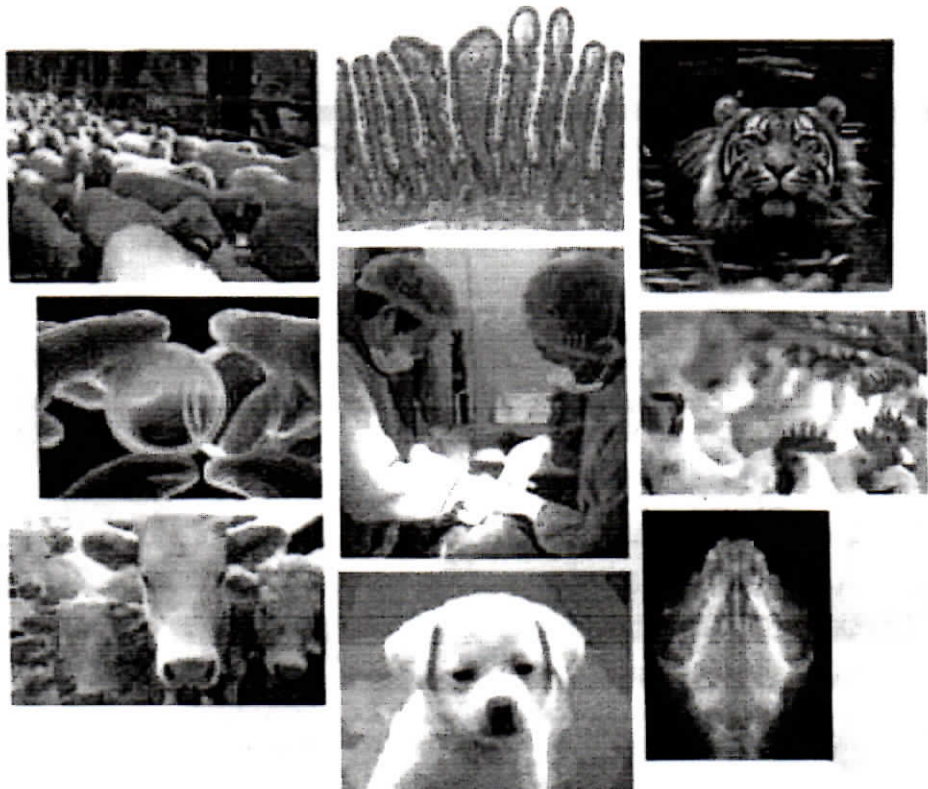
PROCEEDINGS

The First Congress of

SEAVSA

(South East Asia Veterinary School Association)

**Animal Health & Production
for Better ASEAN Quality of Life
Challenge of Veterinary Education**



**IPB International Convention Centre
Bogor, Indonesia July 20 - 22, 2010**

Proceedings

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Hosted by Faculty of Veterinary Medicine
Bogor Agricultural University 2010

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OAEA 14	Reproductive Potency and Effort to Increase Spotted Buffalo Population in Tana Toraja <i>Yulnawati, Herdis, Hera Maheswari, M. Rizal, Arief Boediono</i>	127
OAEA 15	Repair of Spiral Fracture of the Left Femur in an Ettawa Goat Using Combination Medullary, Transsegmental Pinning and Wiring <i>Dhirgo Adji</i>	129
OAEA 16	The Value Of Quality Problem Orientated Veterinary Records In Teaching Veterinary Hospitals – A Case Of Cervical Spondylopathy In A Doberman Dog <i>Rashid Ibrahim</i>	131
OAEA 17	Oligodendroglioma of the Interthalamic: Pathomorphology in a French Mastiff Dog <i>E. Handharyani, Hernomoadi Huminto, Adi Winarto, K. Ochiai</i>	134

POSTER PRESENTATION

		Page
P 1	Identification of Bacterias That was Isolated from Origin Goat's Milk in Turi, Sleman, Yogyakarta <i>Agnesia Endang Tri Hastuti Wahyuni, Tri Untari, Franky, Satria Pinanditiya</i>	139
P 2	Three in One Anti Diarrhea and Avian Influenza Egg: Production and Efficacy <i>Agustin Indrawati</i>	141
P 3	The Potency of Ketamine as an Alternative Anaestheticum in Transportation of Catfish <i>Andriyanto, A. Sutisna, R. Hidayat, K. Suanda, S. Valinata, L. Andini, W. Manalu</i>	143
P 4	The Effect of Ethanolic Extract of Zedoary Rhizome (<i>Curcuma zedoaria</i> (Berg.) Roscoe) Administration on Leucocytes Profile of Rabbits Which was Induced by Tumour and Treated by Combination with Surgery <i>Anita Esfandiari, Gunanti, Ietje Wintarsih, Ros Sumarny, Ridlayanti Maulida</i>	145
P 5	Sensitivity Analysis of Non Radioactive-labeled Jembrana disease Virus DNA Probe Through Chromogenic Reaction <i>Asmarani Kusumawati, Penny Humaidah Hamid</i>	147
P 6	Antihyperglycaemic Effect of Azadirachta indica J Extract on Alloxan – Induced Diabetic Rat <i>Bayu Febram Prasetyo, Bambang Pontjo Priosoeryanto, Ietje Wintarsih, Rini Madyastuti</i>	149
P 7	Risk Factors Related to Cutaneous Anthrax Disease Occurrence in Inhabitant of Bogor District <i>C. Basri, NM Kiptiyah</i>	151

ANTIHYPERGLYCAEMIC EFFECT OF *AZADIRACHTA INDICA J* EXTRACT ON ALLOXSAN-INDUCED DIABETIC RAT

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Keywords: *Azadirachta indica J*, antihyperglycaemic, ethanol extract.

Introduction

Diabetes mellitus is a metabolic disease as old as mankind and its incidence is considered to be high (4-5%) all over the world. It is also a major cause of disability and hospitalization and it results in significant financial burden. The management of diabetes mellitus is considered a global problem and successful treatment is yet to be discovered. (1) Besides drugs classically used for the treatment of diabetes (insulin, sulphonylureas, biguanides and thiazolidinediones), several species of plants have been described in scientific and popular literature as having hypoglycemic activity. Because of their perceived effectiveness, minimal side effects in clinical experience and relatively low costs, herbal drugs are prescribed widely even when their biologically active compounds are unknown. In traditional practice medicinal plants are used in many countries to control diabetes mellitus. Plant drugs are frequently considered to be less toxic and more free from side effects than synthetic ones (Pari and Umamaheswari 2000). Plants that are used empirically to reduce blood sugar levels are *Azadirachta indica J* leaves. *Azadirachta indica J* plants have long known that a tree which has many benefits for the drug itching seeds, its leaves are used to drive the flies on the cow, even the trunk can be used for household needs.

Materials and Methods

Animals and diet: Male *Sprague Dawley* rats obtained from the animal house of Pathology Laboratory, weighing 150-220 g was used in the entire study. The animals were acclimatized to standard laboratory conditions (temperature $24 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$, relative humidity $55 \pm 5\%$ and a 12 hours photoperiod) in suspended wire-meshed galvanized cages (4-6 rats/ cage) for one week before the commencement of the experiment. During the entire period of study, the rats were supplied with a semipurified basal diet and water *ad libitum*. All animals were maintained according to the published criteria of Saha et al., 2001.

Experimental induction of diabetes in rats: The rats were injected with alloxan monohydrate dissolved in sterile normal saline at a dose of 150 mg/kg body wt. intraperitoneally (Al-Shamaony et al., 1994). After 2 weeks, rats with moderate diabetes having glycosuria (indicated by Benedict's qualitative test) and hyperglycaemia (i.e. with a blood glucose of 200 - 260 mg/dl) were used for the experiment.

Estimation of blood sugar: Blood glucose was measured using a Blood Glucose Meter. This method based on the reaction between glucose and NAD⁺ to glukonolakton by glukodehidrogenase enzyme (β -D-glucose: NAD-oksidoreduktase, EC 1.1.1.47). Glukosa darah diukur menggunakan *Blood Glucose Meter*. Metode ini Berdasarkan reaksi antara glukosa dan NAD⁺ menjadi glukonolakton oleh enzim glukodehidrogenase (β -D-glukosa: NAD-oksidoreduktase, EC 1.1.1.47).

Animal experiments are divided into six groups:

1. Group I :
Normal rats given with 2 ml of normal saline;
2. Group II:
Diabetic control rats given with 2 ml of normal saline
3. Group III :
Diabetic rats given glibenclamide orally (600 μg / kg body wt) in aqueous solution daily using intragastric tube for 10 days.
4. Treatment Group (Group IV, V, VI) :
Diabetic rats given extract *Azadirachta Indica J* with a concentration 30mg/kg body wt, 60mg/kgBB, and 90mg/kg body wt using an intragastric tube for 10 days. Then blood glucose levels measured on day 10 .

Statistical Analysis: Data measuring test results antihyperglycaemic effect statistically processed using ANOVA test prints range test followed by Duncan's multiple areas to see whether or not the difference.

Results and Discussion

All groups of rat injected alloxan in intraperitoneal showed an increase of glucose levels (hyperglycemia) by 10-82% compared to initial levels, whereas on day 10 post-induction alloxan seen a decrease in blood glucose levels positive control rat, the control treatment 30,60,90 mg dose / kg body wt

by 7%, 8%, and 14.8%. Based on these results given the control treatment *Azadirachta indica* J leaf extract at a dose of 90 mg / kg BB give the same results with positive control.

Table 1 illustrates the levels of blood glucose change in body weight experimental animals. There was a significant ($P < 0.05$) elevation in blood glucose decreased in the diabetic animals. The effect of administration of ethanol extract of *Azadirachta Indica* J at 30mg/kg body wt, 60mg/kg body wt, and 90mg/kg body wt. and glibenclamide tended to bring the parameters significantly towards normal values. The effect of ethanol extract *Azadirachta Indica* J was found to be significant at a dose of 0.45 g/kg body wt. and therefore the dose was used for further biochemical studies.

Group	Body weight		Fasting blood glucose	
	Initial	Final	Initial	Final
Goup 1	152,3 ± 10,06	220,3 ± 23,00	93,3± 18,50	91,6 ±18,40
Group 2	137,0 ± 12,70	163,7 ± 18,14	101 ± 10,81	164,6 ± 2,88
Group 3	134,0 ± 7,10	177,3 ± 13,70	86,6 ± 5,03	112,6 ± 4,04
Group 4	142,3 ± 13,05	170,7 ± 5,13	88,5 ± 8,50	136,3 ± 6,11
Group 5	130,7 ± 4,16	175,7 ± 7,50	96,3 ± 18,4	128,3 ± 8,08
Group 6	141,3 ± 10,01	171,0± 12,52	84,6 ± 7,57	131,6 ± 2,51

Conclusion

The ethanol extract of leaves of *Azadirachta Indica* Jus has antihyperglycemic activity as it lowers serum glucose level in diabetic rat and significantly increases glucose tolerance. The extract also prevents loss of body weight in diabetic rat.

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