ABSTRACT

ARISA MAZIDAH ERAWATI. Histopathological View Of The Liver and Kidney’s Lactating Rat After Consuming Sauropus androgynus (L.) Merr Leaf Extract and Fraction From Pregnancy Upto 10 Days Postpartum. Under the supervision of AGIK SUPRAYOGI and HERNOMOADI HUMINTO.

This study was aimed to obtain the information about the possibility of side effects (toxic) from consuming katuk (Sauropus androgynus) leaf extract and fractions using rats as experimental animals. Fifteen pregnant female rats were divided into 5 treatment groups; control (K), ethanol crude extract (E-EtOH), hexan fraction (F-H), ethylacetate fraction (F-EtAc), and water fraction (-F-H2O). The katuk leaf extract and fraction were fed from the beginning of pregnancy until 10 days postpartus. Histopathological assay was conducted to investigate the effect of treatment to the liver and kidneys at 10 days postpartus. Histopathology of liver showed that the katuk leaves extract group F-H2O, F-EtAc, and E-EtOH are able to protect the hepatocytes of the liver from apoptosis, but the katuk leaves extract or their metabolites tended to increase the number of apoptosis on renal tubular epithelium of the kidneys. For both organs, the result indicated that the group of katuk leaves water fraction (F-H2O) treatment cause the minimal damage among the others.

Keywords: Leaf extract fractions, Sauropus androgynus, apoptosis, liver, and kidney.