ABSTRACT


Galohgor is a traditional Sundanese herbal medicine containing of 56 plants. It is consumed by postpartum women in Bogor to increase milk production for breastfeeding and fastened the uterine involution after giving birth. The aim of the study was to determine the toxic effect of Galohgor on liver and renal functions in rats. Twenty female rats were divided into four groups, one control group, and the other groups were given three different dosages (0.74 g/kgBW; 1.48 g/kgBW; and 2.22 g/kgBW) for 14 days continuously. The rats were fed and given water ad libitum. Liver and renal function tests were conducted by measuring SGPT, SGOT, total of protein serum, urea and creatinin from blood sample, and protein from urine sample as well. The renal function tests showed that Galohgor increased blood urea and creatinine (p<0.05), but still within normal range. There was no protein detected in the urine, indicating that there was normal renal function without renal leakage. The liver function tests showed that Galohgor increased SGPT and SGOT (p<0.05) and decreased total protein serum (p<0.05), but the values were still within normal limits. It is concluded that in the dosages tested, Galohgor herbs did not have toxic effect to renal and liver functions.

Keywords: Galohgor, toxicity test, liver, renal function