

## ABSTRAK

**SUCININGTYAS, G.N.K., 2015, SKRINING EFEK HEPATOPROTEKTOR FRAKSI-FRAKSI DAUN PEPAYA (*Carica papaya* L.) PADA TIKUS JANTAN WISTAR, SKRIPSI, FAKULTAS FARMASI, UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI, SURAKARTA.**

Daun pepaya merupakan salah satu tanaman yang dimanfaatkan sebagai hepatoprotektor karena mengandung flavonoid, alkaloid dan saponin. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui efek fraksi *n*-heksan, fraksi etil asetat dan fraksi air dari ekstrak etanol 96% daun pepaya terhadap persentase nekrosis sel hati.

Tiga puluh lima ekor tikus dibagi dalam 7 kelompok. Kelompok I kontrol normal yang diberi suspensi CMC 1%. Kelompok II kontrol negatif. Kelompok III kontrol positif diberi suspensi curcuma tablet dosis 3,6 mg/200 g BB. Kelompok IV, V, VI dan VII kelompok perlakuan berturut-turut ekstrak etanol 96% daun pepaya, fraksi *n*-heksan, fraksi etil asetat dan fraksi air dosis 60 mg/200 g BB. Perlakuan diberikan selama 8 hari, mulai hari ke-4 sampai ke-8 semua kelompok kecuali kontrol normal, diberi INH dan rifampisin dosis 10 mg/ 200 g BB setelah 2 jam pemberian ekstrak dan fraksi. Pada hari ke-8, 4 jam setelah induksi INH dan rifampisin, hewan uji diambil hatinya dibuat preparat histologi. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis dengan uji *Anova satu jalan*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan nekrosis hati fraksi *n*-heksan 22,5%, fraksi etil asetat 10,75% dan fraksi air 20%. Melalui uji *Anova satu jalan* diperoleh hasil bahwa terdapat perbedaan yang bermakna antar perlakuan. Kesimpulan penelitian ini adalah bahwa fraksi etil asetat efektif sebagai hepatoprotektor.

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Kata kunci : daun pepaya, INH-rifampisin, nekrosis.

## ABSTRACT

**SUCININGTYAS, G.N.K, 2015, SCREENING THE HEPATOPROTECTOR EFFECT OF CARICA LEAF (*Carica papaya* L.) FRACTIONS IN WISTAR MALE RATS, THESIS. FACULTY OF PHARMACY, SETIA BUDI UNIVERSITY, SURAKARTA.**

Papaya leaf is one of the plant use as a hepatoprotective because it contains flavonoids, alkaloids and saponin. This study aimed to determine the effect of *n*-hexane fractions, ethyl acetate fractions and water fractions of 96% ethanol extract of papaya leaf against the percentage necrosis of liver cells.

Thirty five rats were divided into 7 group. Group I was normal control were given 1% CMC suspension. Group II was negative control group. Group III was positive control group were given curcuma tablets suspension with doses 3,6 mg/200 g BW. Group IV, V, VI and VII as the treatment group (96% ethanol extracts of carica papaya leaf, *n*-hexane fraction, ethyl acetate fraction and water fraction respectively) with doses 60 mg/ 200 g BW. Treatment for 8 days, started at day-4 to day-8 all group except normal controls, given a INH and Rifampicin dose 10 mg/200 g BW after 2 hours of the extract and fractions. On day 8<sup>th</sup>, 4 hours after INH and Rifampicin induction, the test animals were sacrificed, take the liver, made histological preparations. The data obtained were analyzed by *Oneway Anova*.

The experiment showed the liver necrosis *n*-hexane fractions 22,5%, etyl acetate fractions 10,75% and water fractions 20%. According to *Oneway Anova*, it was obtained that there was significant difference between the treatments. The conclude of this experiment is etyl acetate fractions was effective as hepatoprotector.

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Key word : papaya leaf, INH-rifampisin, necrosis.