

INTISARI

Isoniazid dan rifampisin merupakan obat TBC yang dominan digunakan dan memberi hasil optimal dalam pengobatan. Efek samping dari penggunaan isoniazid dan rifampisin adalah hepatotoksik. Terong belanda mengandung flavonoid, tannin, vitamin C, vitamin E dan β karoten yang dapat melindungi hati. Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengetahui efek dan dosis optimal dalam terong belanda untuk mencegah hepatotoksik dengan mencegah kenaikan bilirubin dan aktivitas ALP.

Tiga puluh ekor tikus dibagi dalam enam kelompok, Kelompok kontrol normal diberi CMC 0,5%. Kelompok kontrol negatif diberi INH dan rifampisin 50mg/kgBB. Kelompok kontrol positif diberi INH dan rifampisin serta methicol[®] 22,5mg/kgBB. Kelompok perlakuan pertama diberi sari buah terong belanda 17,5 g/kgBB. kelompok perlakuan kedua diberi sari buah terong belanda 35 g/kgBB dan kelompok perlakuan ketiga diberi sari buah terong belanda 70g/kgBB. Perlakuan masing-masing kelompok selama 21 hari dan dilakukan pengukuran bilirubin dan aktivitas ALP pada hari ke-0,7,14,21. Analisis data dilakukan dengan uji *One-way ANOVA* dan *post hoc LSD*.

Analisis data statistic menunjukkan penurunan bilirubin dan aktivitas ALP pada kelompok perlakuan. Dosis terbaik dalam menurunkan kadar ALP dan bilirubin tikus yang diinduksi INH dan rifampisin adalah 70 g/kgBB.

Kata Kunci :Chypomandra betacea Sendtn, isoniazid, rifampisin, Bilirubin, ALP.

ABSTRACT

Isoniazid and rifampicin are the dominant TB drug use and provide optimal results in the treatment. The side effects of the use of isoniazid and rifampicin are hepatotoxic. Terong belanda contains flavonoids, tannins, vitamin C, vitamin E and β -carotene can protect the liver. The purpose of this study to determine the effect and optimal dose in terong belanda to prevent hepatotoxicity by preventing the increase in bilirubin and ALP activity.

Thirty rats were divided into six groups, normal control group was given 0.5% CMC. Negative control group were given INH and rifampin 50 mg / kg. The positive control group were given INH and rifampin as well as methicol[®] 22,5mg / kg. The first treatment group were given terong belanda juice 17.5 g / kg. The second treatment group were given juice 35 g / kg and a third treatment group were given juice 70g / kg. Each treatment group for 21 days and ALP and bilirubin measurements were taken on 0th, 7th, 14th, 21th day. Data were analyzed by *two-way ANOVA* test and *post hoc LSD*.

Statistical data analysis showed a significant reduction in ALP and bilirubin in the treatment group. The best dose in lowering levels of ALP and bilirubin-induced rat INH and rifampicin was 70 g / kg.

Keywords: *Chypomandra betacea* Sendtn, isoniazid, rifampisin, ALP, Bilirubin.