

INTISARI

SKM merupakan produk herbal kombinasi ekstrak herba seledri, ekstrak daun kumis kucing, dan ekstrak buah mengkudu yang membantu menurunkan tekanan darah pada penderita hipertensi. Penggunaan obat antihipertensi umumnya memerlukan waktu relatif lama. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji toksisitas subkronis sediaan uji produk SKM terhadap tikus jantan galur Wistar ditinjau dari aspek kimia darah.

Penelitian didasarkan pada *Guideline OECD 408*. Hewan uji yang digunakan sebanyak 50 ekor, dikelompokkan menjadi 4 kelompok, yaitu kelompok kontrol, SKM 121,5 mg/kgBB, SKM 364,5 mg/kgBB dan SKM 1093,5 mg/kgBB. Suspensi sediaan uji produk SKM dipejankan per oral pada hewan uji sekali setiap hari selama 90 hari. Pengamatan meliputi gejala klinis, perkembangan berat badan, asupan makanan dan minuman, serta analisis kimia darah. Data dianalisis statistik menggunakan metode *one way ANOVA* dan *paired-samples t test* pada program SPSS 19.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pemberian sediaan uji produk SKM secara berulang selama 90 hari terhadap tikus jantan Wistar tidak menimbulkan gejala toksik klinis dan kematian, tidak mempengaruhi asupan makanan, asupan minuman, dan aktivitas SGPT. Perbedaan bermakna terjadi pada penurunan kadar glukosa, kreatinin, kolesterol tetapi masih dalam nilai referensi, dan kenaikan aktivitas SGOT tetapi tidak berbeda bermakna terhadap kontrol. Sediaan uji produk SKM 364,5 mg/kgBB menyebabkan perubahan nilai PKBP dan menyebabkan kenaikan kadar albumin.

Kata kunci : toksisitas subkronis, SKM, kimia darah, *OECD 408*.

ABSTRACT

SKM is herbal product combine celery herbs, kumis kucing leaves, and noni fruit extracts that help to low the blood pressure in hypertension. Generally, the use of antihypertension drugs required long term therapy. This study was aimed to evaluate subchronic toxicity of SKM product dosage form to male rat Wistar strain considered from biochemical of blood.

This study used subchronic toxicity guideline OECD 408. This study used forty male rats. Experimental rats were divided into 4 groups, control groups, SKM 121,5 mg/kgBB, SKM 364,5 mg/kgBB, and SKM 1093,5 mg/kgBB. Suspension of SKM product dosage form was given by peroral to experimental rat once a day during 90 days. Observation of clinical symptoms, body weight, food and water intake, and biochemical of blood. Data analyzed by statistic use method of one way ANOVA and paired-samples t test at program of SPSS 16.

Result of research indicated that treatment of SKM product dosage form repeated during 90 days to male rat of Wistar strain did not influence clinical symptoms and death, food and water intake, and SGPT activity. The significancy showed by glucose, kreatinin, cholesterol decreased were still within reference range, and SGOT activity increased that was not statistically significant when compared to control. 364,5 mg/kgBB SKM product dosage form was altered PKBP value and increased the albumin level.

Key words : subchronic toxicity, SKM, biochemical of blood, OECD 408