

INTISARI

Suplemen peninggi badan (SPB) mengandung Kalsium ikan dan YGF251 sebagai komponen utama, diharapkan memiliki khasiat menambah tinggi badan tanpa menimbulkan gejala ketoksikan. Uji toksisitas subkronis ini dilakukan untuk mengidentifikasi paparan toksikan dari suplemen peninggi badan terhadap kimia darah.

Metode yang digunakan menggunakan metode uji toksisitas subkronis *guideline* OECD 408. Pengujian toksisitas subkronis menggunakan 50 ekor tikus jantan galur *Wistar*. Hewan uji dikelompokkan menjadi 6 kelompok, yaitu kelompok kontrol Na-CMC 0,5 %; SPB dosis 28,8 mg/kgBB; SPB dosis 144 mg/kgBB; SPB dosis 720 mg/kgBB; kontrol satelit dan SPB dosis 720 mg/kgBB satelit. Suspensi sediaan suplemen peninggi badan dipejankan per oral pada hewan uji sekali setiap hari selama 90 hari. Pengamatan meliputi gejala klinis, perkembangan bobot badan, asupan makanan dan minuman serta analisis biokimia darah lengkap (glukosa darah, kolesterol total, urea, kreatinin, albumin, protein total, bilirubin total, SGPT dan SGOT). Data selanjutnya dianalisis secara statistik menggunakan SPSS 19.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pemberian suplemen peninggi badan pada hewan uji secara berulang selama 90 hari terhadap tikus jantan galur *Wistar* tidak mempengaruhi gejala-gejala klinis, tidak mempengaruhi bobot badan, serta tidak mempengaruhi asupan makanan dan minuman. Suplemen Peninggi Badan diduga dapat meningkatkan kadar bilirubin pada dosis 28,8 mg/kgBB; dosis 144 mg/kgBB dan dosis 720 mg/kgBB dengan sifat tak terbalikkan (*irreversible*).

Kata kunci : toksisitas subkronis, suplemen peninggi badan, kimia darah.

Subchronic Toxicity Oral Dosage Test Supplements Improvement Body Combination YGF251 and Fish Calcium in Male Rats Wistar with Chemical Parameters of Blood

Abstract

Supplements improvement body (SPB) containing YGF251 and fish calcium as a main component, is expected to have efficacy add height without causing toxicity symptoms. Subchronic toxicity test was conducted to identify the toxicant exposure of body improvement supplements on blood chemistry.

The method of subchronic toxicity test used OECD guideline 408. Subchronic toxicity test using 50 Wistar male rats. Animal tests are grouped into 6 groups: control group Na-CMC 0.5%; SPB dose of 28,8 mg / kg; SPB dose of 144 mg / kg; SPB dose of 720 mg / kg; Satellite control and SPB dose of 720 mg / kg for satellite group. The suspension dosage of Supplements Improvement Body administered orally to the test animals once daily for 90 days. Observations included clinical symptoms, the development of body weight, intake of food and beverages as well as a complete biochemical analysis of blood (blood glucose, total cholesterol, urea, creatinine, albumin, total protein, total bilirubin, SGPT and SGOT). Further data were statistically analyzed using SPSS 19. improvement

The results showed that supplements improvement body in animals test repeatedly for 90 days to male rats Wistar did not affect clinical symptoms, did not affect body weight, and does not affect the intake of food and beverages. Supplements improvement body (SPB) could be expected to increase bilirubin levels in a dose of 28,8 mg / kg; a dose of 144 mg / kg and a dose of 720 mg / kg with the nature of irreversible (irreversible).

Keywords: subchronic toxicity, supplements improvement body, blood chemistry