

## **GAMBARAN HISTOPATOLOGIS HATI MENCIT YANG DIBERI ASPIRIN**

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### **INTISARI**

Aspirin merupakan obat analgesik golongan *non steroid anti inflammatory drugs* (NSAID). Aspirin sering digunakan untuk meredakan rasa sakit. Pemakaian yang berlebih dapat menimbulkan dampak negatif, salah satunya pada hati karena metabolisme obat ini terjadi di hati. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perubahan histopatologi hati yang induksi aspirin.

Mencit sebanyak 18 ekor dibagi dalam 3 kelompok. Kelompok kontrol diberi perlakuan *carboxyl methyl cellulose* dengan dosis 0.25 mg/kg BB, kelompok 1 dengan aspirin dosis 63 mg/kg BB, kelompok 2 aspirin dosis 126 mg/kg BB. Pemberian aspirin per oral 3 kali sehari selama 7 hari dan pada hari ke-8 seluruh mencit dinekropsi, kemudian hati dibuat preparat histopatologi dengan pengecatan hemaktosilin-eosin untuk mengamati secara mikroskopis. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis secara deskriptif.

Hasil yang diperoleh dari gambaran histopatologis hati berupa degenerasi melemak 17% ditemukan pada dosis 1 dan 33% pada dosis 2. Degenerasi hidrofik 17% ditemukan pada dosis 1 dan nihil pada dosis 2. Foki nekrosis 17% ditemukan pada dosis 2 dan nihil pada dosis 1. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah aspirin menimbulkan perubahan histopatologis pada hati berupa degenerasi melemak, degenerasi hidrofik dan foki nekrotik pada sel hati.

Kata kunci: Aspirin, hati, degenerasi melemak, degenerasi hidrofik, foki nekrosis



## **THE HISTOPATOLOGY DESCRIPTION OF MICE'S LIVER INDUCED BY ASPIRIN**

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### **ABSTRAK**

Aspirin was one of non-steroid inflammatory drugs (NSAID) analgesic. Aspirin was often used to reduce pain. Excessive consumption of aspirin could create a negative effect to liver because of the metabolism of this drug occurred inside liver. This research was aimed to know the histopathology changes in the liver of mouse inducted by aspirin.

Eighteen mice were divided into three groups. Control group were treated with carboxyl methyl cellulose with a dose of 0.25 mg/kg, group 1 were treated with aspirin with dose 63 mg/kg, group 2 were treated with a dose 126 mg/kg. the administration of aspirin was done per orally 3 times a day for 7 days and on 8<sup>th</sup> day. The livers were taken for histopathology which were stained with hematoxylin eosin for microscopic observation. The observed data then were analyzed descriptively.

The result was obtained from liver's histopathology image in the form of lipid degeneration 17% were found in group 1, and 33% in group 2. Hydrophilic degeneration 17% were found in group 1 and none in group 2. Foci necrosis 17% were found in group 2 and none in group 1. The conclusion of this research was aspirin tended to make histopathological changes on liver in the shape of lipid degeneration, hydrophilic degeneration and foci necrotic in liver cell.

Keyword: Aspirin, liver, lipid degeneration, hydrophilic degeneration, foci necrotic