

PENGARUH PEMBERIAN ASPIRIN TERHADAP GAMBARAN MIKROSKOPIK LAMBUNG MENCIT (*Mus musculus*)

Latiefa Cahyanie

INTISARI

Aspirin termasuk jenis *non steroid anti-inflammatory drug* yang digunakan sebagai anti inflamasi, analgesik dan antipiretik. Penggunaan aspirin dalam jangka panjang dapat menyebabkan efek samping yaitu iritasi lambung. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran histopatologi lambung mencit yang diinduksi aspirin.

Mencit (*Mus musculus*) sebanyak 18 ekor mencit dibagi dalam 3 kelompok, kelompok kontrol (K) diberi perlakuan *Carboxy Methyl Cellulosa* dengan dosis 0,25 mg; kelompok 1 dengan aspirin dosis 63 mg/kg BB ; kelompok 2 aspirin dosis 126 mg/kg BB. Pemberian aspirin per oral selama 7 hari dan pada hari ke-8 seluruh mencit dinekropsi, kemudian lambung diamati lesi yang ditimbulkan secara makroskopis serta dibuat preparat histopatologis dengan pengecatan hematoxilinen-eosin untuk mengamati secara mikroskopis. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis secara deskriptif.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pada mencit kelompok 1 terjadi perubahan 33% edema, 67% gastritis, 17 % erosi epitel mukosa lambung, 17% degenerasi melemak dan 17% tidak mengalami perubahan. Mencit kelompok 2 mengalami perubahan berupa 50% gastritis, 17% nekrosis sel parietal dan 50% tidak mengalami perubahan. Kesimpulan pemberian aspirin dapat menyebabkan perubahan mikroskopik lambung mencit 7 hari pasca pemberian.

Kata Kunci: Aspirin, Histopatologi, Lambung, Gastritis

THE EFFECT OF ASPIRIN ADMINISTRATION ON MICROSCOPIC OF MOUSE GASTRIUM (*Mus musculus*)

Latiefa Cahyanie

ABSTRACT

Aspirin is one of the non steroid anti-inflammatory drug that were used for anti-inflammation, analgesic and antipyretic. The usage of aspirin in long period can cause irritation of gastrium. This research was aimed to know the microscopic of mouse gastrium that has been induced with aspirin.

Eighteen mice (*Mus musculus*) were divided into three groups. control group (K) were treated with *Carboxyl Methyl Cellulosa* with a dose of 0,25 mg/kg, group 1 were treated with aspirin with a dose 63 mg/kg BB, group 2 were treated with a dose 126 mg/kg BB. The administration of aspirin was done per orally for 7 days and on 8th day all the mice were necropted, all the damages that have been seen macroscopically were taken for histopatology which was stained with hematoxylin eosin for microscopic observation. The observed data then were analysed descriptively.

The result showed that on the first group are seen 33% of oedema, 67% of gastritis, 17% of epithelium gastric erosion, 17% of fatty degeneration and 17% are not undergone any alteration. Mice with second group are seen 50% gastritis, 17% parietal cells necrosis and 50% are not undergone any alteration. Conclusion, aspirin can causing microscopic alteration on mouse gastrium.

Keywords: Aspirin, Histopatology, Gastrium, Gastritis.