PENGARUH HEPATOPROTEKTIF EKSTRAK DAN INFUSA DAUN KELOR (*Moringa oleifera*) TERHADAP KADAR SGOT DAN SGPT HATI MENCIT *(Mus musculus)* GALUR DDY OBESITAS YANG DIINDUKSI 2-NITROPROPANE

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Abstrak

Obesitas berkorelasi dengan kematian akibat kanker hepar. Daun kelor mengandung flavonoid yaitu kuersetin yang berpotensi sebagai hepatoprotektif. Tujuan Penelitian ini untuk mengetahui pengaruh pemberian ekstrak dan infusa daun kelor terhadap kadar SGOT dan SGPT hati mencit obesitas yang diinduksi 2-Nitropropane (2-NP). Metode yang digunakan adalah *post control group design only* dengan menggunakan mencit obesitas jantan yang dibagi 4 kelompok. K1 dan K2 diberikan pakan tinggi lemak tinggi protein (TLTP) dan minum secara *ad libitum*; K3 diberikan ekstrak daun kelor 4 mg/hari (0.2 ml); K4 diberikan infusa daun kelor 40 mg/hari (0.2 ml). Semua diberi perlakuan selama 20 hari. Kemudian K2, K3, dan K4 diinjeksikan secara intraperitoneal 2-NP 0.02 mg/KgBB . Hasil yang diperoleh terdapat pengaruh secara signifikan pemberian ekstrak dan infusa daun kelor terhadap kadar SGPT hepar. K1 signifikan terhadap K2 (p=0,00). K2 signifikan terhadap K3 (p=0,042). K2 signifikan terhadap K4 (p=0,00). Namun, K3 tidak signifikan terhadap K4 (p=0,234) . Hasil yang diperoleh terhadap kadar SGOT (p=0,969) yaitu tidak terdapat pengaruh secara signifikan pemberian ekstrak dan infusa daun kelor terhadap kadar SGOT hepar mencit, meskipun secara rata-rata terdapat perbedaan. Kesimpulan penelitian ini ekstrak dan infusa daun kelor berpengaruh terhadap kadar SGPT hati mencit obesitas yang diinduksi 2-NP.

Kata Kunci: Ekstrak Daun kelor, Hepatoprotektif, Infusa Daun Kelor, Obesitas, SGOT, SGPT, 2-Nitropropane

HEPATOPROTECTIVE EFFECT OF EXTRACT AND INFUSION OF *Moringa oleifera* LEAVES ON SGOT AND SGPT LIVER LEVELS INDUCED BY 2-NITROPROPANE IN MICE (*Mus musculus*) DDY STRAIN WITH OBESITY

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Abstract

Obesity is correlated with death rates from liver cancer. Moringa plants contain flavonoids namely quercetin which has the potential as a hepatoprotective agent. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of Moringa leaf extract and infusion on the levels of SGOT and SGPT in liver of obese Mice induced by 2-Nitropropane (2-NP). The method used was a post control group design only using male obesity mice divided into 4 groups. K1 and K2 given high-fat high-protein feed and drink *ad libitum*; K3 is given moringa leaf extract 4 mg/day (0.2 ml); K4 is given 40 mg moringa leaf infusion/day (0.2 ml). All were treated for 20 days. Then, groups K2, K3 and K4 are injected intraperitoneally 2-NP 0.02 mg/KgBB. The results obtained have a significant effect on Moringa leaf extract and infusion administration on liver SGPT levels. K1 is significant towards K2 of (p=0,00). K2 was significant towards K3 (p=0,02). K2 is significant towards K4 of (p=0,005). However, K3 was insignificant to K4 of (p=0,234). However, the results obtained on SGOT levels were of significance (p=0,969), which meant that there was no significant effect although on average it has an effect. The conclusion is that Moringa leaf extract and infusion affect SGPT levels in mice induced by 2-NP obesity.

Keywords: Hepatoprotective, Moringa Leaf Extract, Moringa Leaf Infusion, Obesity, SGOT, SGPT, 2-Nitropropane.