ABSTRACT

Liver is a real important organ to live, because liver becomes center of body metabolism. The damage of liver happened covers structural damage and also trouble function of liver. The laboratory test frequently applied to ascertain diagnosis and watch disease and therapy. Common liver function test is AST (aspartat trasnsaminase) and ALT (alanine transaminase) will show if happened damage or chafes at liver network. Mulberry (Morus alba) is one of a real useful fruit because it’s containing of anthocyanin is having the character as antioxidant and can protect liver cell. The purpose of this research is to know the influence of pigment mulberry (Morus alba) extract as antioxidant to rate SGOT and SGPT at white mouse (Rattus norvegicus) what induced acetaminophen.

The type of this research is True Experimental that to planning applied that Completely randomized design (RAL) consists of 6 group of treatment that is: group of A (control negative), Group Of positive B (control), Group Of C (AF + 0,10 mg/BB), Group Of D ( AF + 0,17 mg/BB), Group Of E (AF + 0,24 mg/BB), Group Of F (AF + 0,31 mg/ BB) with 4 times restating. This research done in Laboratorium Kimia Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang on 11 Decembers - 28 Decembers 2007.

The data obtained from treatment of pigment extract mulberry, then it’s analysed with Anava one way and continued [by] Test BNT 1 % to indicate that treatment of giving pigment extract of mulberry (Morus alba) 0,31 mg/BB it’s most effective prevents the increasing of rate SGOT and SGPT. Finally, from the experiment we can conde de that the defferences of giving. Pigment extract mulberry (Morus alba) can prevent the increasing of SGOT and SGPT enzyme for white mouse (Rattus norvegicus) that induced asetaminophen and the most optimal dose to prevent the increasing rate SGOT and SGPT that is 0,31 mg/BB.