ABSTRAK

Penggunaan obat tradisional semakin banyak digunakan oleh masyarakat diantaranya daun bidara arab dan saga pohon. Namun data ini belum ditunjang dengan tersedianya data keamanan penggunaan kombinasi ekstrak tersebut terhadap organ hati. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui toksisitas sub akut pada campuran ekstrak bidara arab dan saga pohon terhadap kadar SGPT tikus putih (*Rattus norvegicus*). Penelitian yang digunakan dengan metode eksperimental dalam jenis rancang penelitian *postest only control group design* terdiri atas 30 ekor tikus, dibagi dalam 5 kelompok, masing-masing kelompok terdiri dari 6 ekor tikus (3 jantan & 3 betina), kelompok 1 (kontrol negatif) tanpa diberi perlakuan, kelompok 2 (kontrol pembawa) diberi larutan Na CMC 1%, kelompok 3 diberi campuran ekstrak bidara arab dan saga pohon 4000mg/KgBB, kelompok 4 diberi campuran ekstrak 8000 mg/kgBB, kelompok 5 diberi campuran ekstrak 10.000mg/kgBB secara oral selama 21, keadaan tikus diamati setiap 24 jam sekali, pada hari ke-22 dilakukan pengambilan darah dan pembedahan untuk diambil darahnya. Sampel darah kemudian dicentrifus diambil serumnya dan diukur kadar SGPT menggunakan semi auto chemistry analyzer (fotometer). Analisis data menggunakan uji statistik Kruskal-Wallis didapatkan Hasil0, 149 berarti menunjukkan bahwa keadaan tikus tidak mengalami perubahan yang signifikan dan pada pemberian ekstarak campuran bidara arab dan saga pohon terhadap pemeriksaan kadar SGPT pada tikus tidak memberikan pengaruh yang berbeda nyata (P>0,05). Disimpulkan bahwa pemberian campuran ekstrak bidara arab dan saga pohon pada dosis 4000mg/kgBB, 8000mg/kgBB, 10.000mg/kgBB aman digunakan pada tikus putih (*Rattus norvegicus*) dan tidak menimbulkan efek samping terhadap hati.

Kata Kunci : Bidara Arab, Saga Pohon, SGPT, Uji Toksisitas Sub Akut

ABSTRACT

The use of traditional medicine is becoming increasingly popular among the community, including the use of Bidara Arab leaves and Saga tree extracts. However, the safety data on the use of these combined extracts for liver health is lacking. The aim of this study was to determine the sub-acute toxicity of a mixture of Bidara Arab and Saga tree extracts on the SGPT levels in white rats (Rattus norvegicus). This experimental study used a post-test only control group design involving 30 rats, divided into 5 groups, with each group consisting of 6 rats (3 males and 3 females). Group 1 (negative control) received no treatment, group 2 (vehicle control) received a 1% Na CMC solution, group 3 received a mixture of Bidara Arab and Saga tree extracts at 4000 mg/kgBW, group 4 received the mixture at 8000 mg/kgBW, and group 5 received the mixture at 10,000 mg/kgBW. The extracts were administered orally for 21 days, with the rats' conditions monitored every 24 hours. On day 22, blood samples were collected, and the rats were dissected to obtain blood samples. The blood samples were then centrifuged, and the serum was analyzed for SGPT levels using a semi-auto chemistry analyzer (photometer), Data analysis using the Kruskal-Wallis statistical test showed a result of0. 149, indicating that the rats' conditions did not significantly change, and the administration of the mixed Bidara Arab and Saga tree extracts did not result in a significant difference in SGPT levels (P>0.05). It was concluded that the administration of the mixed Bidara Arab and Saga tree extracts at doses of 4000 mg/kgBW, 8000 mg/kgBW, and 10,000 mg/kgBW is safe for use in white rats (Rattus norvegicus) and does not cause adverse effects on the liver.

Keywords : *Arabian Bidara, Saga Tree, SGPT, Sub Acute Toxicity Test*