

PENGARUH BERBAGAI DOSIS FILTRAT BUAH MERAH (*Pandanus conoideus* Lam) TERHADAP GAMBARAN HISTOLOGI KELENJAR PANKREAS PADA TIKUS PUTIH (*Rattus norvegicus*) YANG DIINDUKSI DENGAN ALLOXAN



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ABSTRACT

Diabetes mellitus is a disease which caused by lack of insulin, signed by the increasing glucose in blood cell pancreas in Langerhans β (hyperglycemic). Insulin produced by island. Diabetes mellitus treatment is often done by measuring the glucose rate. Beside, it could be done by hystologic examination for people who has diabetes mellitus disease. This research was done to get information about diabetes mellitus examination by seeing pancreas gland description. Also finding the influence of red fruit (*Pandanus conoideus* Lam) to this kind of diabetes disease. This research was real experiment, population in this research was male white rat (*Rattus norvegicus*). Sample used is 18 rats. This research consist of 6 treatments. They are 4 combination treatment by alloxan + red fruit filtrate 0,22 ml, 0,43 ml, 0,65 ml, and 0,87 ml; 1 control treatment and 1 treatment gave alloxan. Each treatment was given 3 times repeatment. Sampling technique was simple random sampling. Research variable was independent variable : filtrate doze of red fruit (*Pandanus conoideus* Lam), dependent variable : pancreas gland hystology, control variable : alloxan, rat gender, rat age, rat food and drink, stable, and treatment. The result showed that there was a damage to Langerhans island which signed by limfosit, hialinisation, and the others. From the blood glucose rate, there found that in doze 0.87 ml red fruit filtrate is efficient to decrease glucose rate in blood. There also pancreas hystology. Red fruit filtrated in 0.87 doze could reduce damage in pancreas cell, especially insulin.