## ABSTRACT

## The Effect of Xanthone on The Features of Tubular Epithelium Cells in Male White Rats Kidney Induced by Carbon Tetrachlorida (CCl<sub>4</sub>)

## Al-Muqsith

Background: Carbon tetrachloride is a chemical substance that colourless, volatile liquid, sweet odor and toxic to the kidney. The metabolism of  $CCl_4$  produce free radical  $CCl_3$ , that can damage renal tubular epithelium cells. Mangosteen pericarp (Garcinia mangostana L.) contains xanthone acts as antioxidant which was able to inhibit free radicals.

Objective : The purpose of this research was to know the effect of xanthone on the level of necrotic tubular epithelium cells on adult male white rats kidney induced by carbon tetrachloride.

Methods : This research was experimental study and the design was post test only with control group design, 25 male white rats was devided into five groups. Group 1 was control group, group 2 induced by  $CCl_4$  in olive oil 1 ml/kgBW subcutan, group 3 induced by  $CCl_4$  1 ml/kgBW subcutan and xanthone 35 mg/kgBW/day oral dose for 21 days, group 4 induced by  $CCl_4$  1 ml/kgBW subcutan and xanthone 70 mg/kgBW/day oral dose for 21 days, and group 5 induced by  $CCl_4$  1 ml/kgBW subcutan and xanthone 140 mg/kgBW/day oral dose for 21 days. The rats were terminated at 22<sup>th</sup> day and then the microscopic pattern of white rats's kidneys were examined. Data were analyzed by Anova and LSD (Least Significant Different).

Results : Decriptive analysis of data: the average score of percentage of kidney tubular epithelium cells in each groups, group 1 (1,25±0,68), group 2 (73,28±12,97), group 3 (49,35±16,90), group 4 (35,76±12,75), and group 5 (41,28±8,02). The results obtained by Anova test p < 0,05, it means there is a difference in at least two groups. The results obtained by LSD test at K1-K2 (p < 0.001), K1-K3 (p < 0.001), K1-K4 (p < 0.001), K1-K5 (p < 0.001), K2-K3 (p = 0.007), K2-K4 (p < 0.001), K2-K5 (p = 0.001), K3-K4 (p = 0.062), K3-K5 (p = 0.307), dan K4-K5 (p = 0.364), it means there is a significant difference in control group and treatment group, there is a significant difference in the group which only induced by CCl<sub>4</sub> and the group which induced by CCl<sub>4</sub> + xanthone, and there isn't a significant difference in the group which induced by CCl<sub>4</sub> + xanthone with a variations doses.

Conclusions : This study can be concluded that there was the xanthone had significant effect on decreasing necrotic tubular epithelium cells of male white rats kidney induced by CCl<sub>4</sub>.

*Keywords: Xanthone, renal tubular epithelium cells, carbon tetrachloride* 

Tesis

PENGARUH PEMBERIAN XANTHONE TERHADAP GAMBARAN SEL EPITEL TUBULUS GINJAL TIKUS PUTIH JANTAN (Rattus norvegicus) YANG DIINDUKSI KARBON TETRAKLORIDA (CCI4) Penelitian Eksperimental Laboratorik