

**EFEK PEMBERIAN EKSTRAK DAUN KELOR (*Moringa oleifera*)  
TERHADAP GAMBARAN HISTOPATOLOGI HEPAR TIKUS PUTIH  
(*Rattus norvegicus*) MODEL HIPERURISEMIA**

**ABSTRAK**

**Latar Belakang:** Peningkatan konsumsi makanan tinggi purin menyebabkan peningkatan kadar asam urat darah (hiperurisemia) yang menjadi faktor resiko penyakit hepar, penyakit kardiovaskuler, penyakit ginjal. Hiperurisemia dapat menyebabkan *non-alcoholic fatty liver disease* (NAFLD) melalui mekanisme lipogénesis, stres oksidatif dan inflamasi. Daun kelor (*Moringa oleifera*) mempunyai kemampuan sebagai antioksidan dan antiinflamasi karena mengandung senyawa aktif seperti tanin, steroid, triterpenoid, flavonoid, saponin, antarquinon, dan alkaloid. **Tujuan:** Untuk mengetahui efek pemberian ekstrak daun kelor terhadap gambaran histopatologi hepar tikus model hiperurisemia. **Desain Penelitian:** Metode penelitian ini adalah eksperimental dengan *post-test only with control group design*. Bahan Biologis Tersimpan (BBT) dari dua puluh lima ekor tikus putih dibagi dalam 5 kelompok. Kelompok A sebagai control sehat, kelompok B sebagai control sakit (induksi hiperurisemia dengan otak sapi 20gr/ekor/hari), kelompok C (induksi hiperurisemia dan mendapat ekstrak daun kelor 300 mg/kgBB/hari), kelompok D (induksi hiperurisemia dan mendapat ekstrak daun kelor 600 mg/kgBB/hari), kelompok E (induksi hiperurisemia dan mendapat ekstrak daun kelor 1200 mg/kgBB/hari). **Hasil:** Pengamatan gambaran histopatologis hepar dengan pewarnaan HE menggunakan skor SAF (*Steatosis Activity Fibrosis*) kelompok A adalah  $0,7 \pm 0,288$ , kelompok B  $5,0 \pm 0,385$ , kelompok C  $3,7 \pm 0,415$ , kelompok D  $3,1 \pm 0,228$  dan kelompok E  $1,6 \pm 0,583$ . Uji *One Way ANOVA* menunjukkan nilai  $p=0,000$  ( $p<0,05$ ). Uji *Post Hoc LSD* menunjukkan terdapat perbedaan bermakna antara kelompok A, B, C, D dan E. **Kesimpulan:** Pemberian ekstrak daun kelor (*Moringa oleifera*) berefek positif terhadap gambaran histopatologis hepar (NAFLD) tikus putih (*Rattus norvegicus*) model hiperurisemia.

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**Kata kunci:** Daun kelor (*Moringa oleifera*), hiperurisemia, *non-alcoholic fatty liver disease*.

# THE EFFECT OF MORINGA OLEIFERA'S EXTRACTS ON LIVER HISTOPATHOLOGY OF WHITE RATS (*Rattus norvegicus*) WITH HYPERURICEMIA

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Increased consumption of high purine foods caused increase blood uric acid levels (hyperuricemia state) which is one risk of liver, cardiovascular, renal disease. Hyperuricemia can lead to non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) through lipogenesis, oxidative stress, and inflammation. Moringa leaf (*Moringa oleifera*) peel has anti-oxidant and anti-inflammatory effect due its active substances such as tannin, steroid, triterpenoid, flavonoid, saponin, interquinones, and alkaloid. **Objective:** This research aims to determine the effect of Moringa leaves' extracts on liver histopathology of rats with hyperuricemia. **Method:** This experimental study used post test only with control group design. Biological material stored 25 white rats is divided into 5 groups respectively as Group A (control group), Group B (hyperuricemia group induced by 20 gr/rat/day of cow brain), Group C (induced hyperuricemia and given 300 mg/kg per weight/day extract of moringa leaf), Group D (induced hyperuricemia and given 600 mg/kg per weight/day extract of moringa leaf), Group E (induced hyperuricemia and given 1200 mg/kg per weight/day extract of moringa leaf). **Result:** HE stained liver lobe was assessed histopathologically using SAF score for NAFLD. The SAF score resulted in a mean of  $0,7 \pm 0,288$  for group A,  $5,0 \pm 0,385$  for a group B,  $3,7 \pm 0,415$  for a group C,  $3,1 \pm 0,228$  for a group D, and  $1,6 \pm 0,583$  for a group E. Bivariate analysis using one way ANOVA resulted in a p value of 0,000 ( $p < 0,05$ ). LSD post hoc test showed a significant difference between Group A, B, C, D, dan E. **Conclusions:** in conclusion the extract of moringa leaf (*Moringa oleifera*) has a positive effect on liver histopathological (NAFLD) depiction on hyperuricemic model of white rats (*Rattus norvegicus*).

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**Keyword:** Moringa leaf (*Moringa oleifera*), hyperuricemia, non-alcoholic fatty liver disease.