

**EFEK PEMBERIAN BAWANG HITAM TERHADAP KADAR UREUM  
KREATININ PADA TIKUS PUTIH (*Rattus norvegicus*) HIPERURISEMIK**

**ABSTRAK**

**Latar Belakang:** Keadaan hiperurisemia dapat menurunkan fungsi ginjal secara langsung maupun tidak langsung. Penurunan fungsi ginjal dapat dideteksi dengan pengukuran kadar ureum kreatinin serum. Bawang hitam memiliki senyawa aktif untuk menurunkan kadar asam urat, antiinflamasi dan antioksidan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui efek pemberian bawang hitam terhadap pencegahan peningkatan kadar ureum kreatinin pada tikus putih hiperurisemia. **Metode:** Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian ekperimental dengan *post test only with control group design*. Dua puluh lima hewan coba dibagi dalam lima kelompok yaitu I : kontrol sakit, kelompok II : obat standar, kelompok III, IV, dan V : kelompok perlakuan yang diberikan larutan bawang hitam dengan dosis berturut-turut 240, 480, 960 mg/hari selama 14 hari. Pada hari ke 14 dilakukan pengukuran kadar ureum kreatinin serum menggunakan metode urease-GLDH dan metode enzimatik. Analisis data digunakan uji *One Way ANOVA*. **Hasil:** Rerata kadar ureum kreatinin kelompok I lebih tinggi dibanding kelompok II, III, IV dan V ( $p < 0,05$ ). Rerata kadar ureum kreatinin kelompok V lebih rendah dibanding kelompok III dan IV ( $p < 0,05$ ). **Kesimpulan:** Pemberian larutan bawang hitam berbagai dosis dapat mencegah peningkatan kadar ureum kreatinin pada tikus putih (*Rattus norvegicus*) hiperurisemia.

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**Kata kunci:** Bawang hitam, hiperurisemia, kreatinin, ureum.

**THE EFFECT OF GIVING GARLIC ON UREUM CREATININ LEVELS IN  
HYPERURISEMIC RATS (*Rattus norvegicus* )**

**ABSTRAK**

**Background:** Hyperuricemia can reduce kidney function directly or indirectly. Decreased kidney function can be detected by measuring serum urea creatinine levels. Black garlic has active compounds to reduce uric acid levels, anti-inflammatory and antioxidants. This study aims to determine the effect of giving black garlic to prevent an increase in urea creatinine levels in hyperuricemia white rats. **Methods:** This research is an experimental study using a post test only with control group design. Twenty five experimental animals were divided into five groups, namely I: disease control, group II: standard drug, groups III, IV, and V: the treatment group which was given black onion solution with successive doses of 240, 480, 960 mg/day for 14 days. On the 14th day, serum urea creatinine levels were measured using the urease-GLDH method and enzymatic methods. Data analysis used the One Way ANOVA test. **Results:** The mean serum creatinine level in group I was higher than in groups II, III, IV and V ( $p < 0.05$ ). The mean serum creatinine level in group V was lower than that in groups III and IV ( $p < 0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** Giving various doses of black garlic solution can prevent an increase in urea creatinine levels in white rats (*Rattus norvegicus*) hyperuricemia.

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**Keywords:** Black garlic, hyperuricemia, creatinine, urea