

ABSTRAK

Benzena merupakan senyawa kimia yang telah terkenal efek toksiknya. Efek beracun dan karsinogenik dari benzena disebabkan oleh beberapa faktor seperti durasi dan tingkat paparan, mode paparan, dan faktor kerentanan individu (usia, gender, gaya hidup, dan penyakit yang sudah ada). Syzygium Polyanthum (Wight) Walp. Atau dikenal sebagai Syzygium Polyanthum adalah spesies dari keluarga Myrtaceae yang digunakan sebagai obat tradisional oleh berbagai kelompok etnis, terutama di Asia Tenggara seperti Malaysia dan Indonesia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menentukan efek neuroprotektif ekstrak etanol syzygium polyanthum. 44 Tikus dibagi menjadi sebelas kelompok, masing-masing terdiri dari 4 tikus. Kelompok normal hanya diberi CMC (carboxy methyl cellulose), sementara itu, kelompok negatif 1 dan 2 diberikan benzena 100 mg / kgbw setiap 6 dan 3 hari intraperitoneal. Selanjutnya, kelompok positif 1 dan 2 diperlakukan dengan vitamin C + benzena 100 mg / kgbw setiap 6 dan 3 hari. Tikus grup I-6 diberi ekstrak, yaitu 400, 600, dan 4800 mg / kgbw + benzen 100 mg / kgbw setiap 3 dan 6 hari) selama 21 hari percobaan. Pada hari ke 22, tikus disuntikkan dengan ketamin 1% sementara sampel darah diambil langsung dari jantung. Ini diikuti oleh Gamma Interferon dan Cox-2. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ekstrak etanol syzygium polyanthum dapat mengurangi biomarker interferon gamma dan cox-2 setelah disebabkan benzena pada tikus.

Kata kunci: *Syzygium polyanthum, Neuroprotective, Interferon gamma, COX-2.*

ABSTRACT

Benzene is a chemical compound that is well known for its toxic effects. The toxic and carcinogenic effects of benzene are caused by several factors such as the duration and level of exposure, mode of exposure, and individual susceptibility factors (age, gender, lifestyle, and pre-existing diseases). Syzygium polyanthum (Wight) Walp. or known as Syzygium polyanthum is a species of the Myrtaceae family which is used as a traditional medicine by various ethnic groups, especially in Southeast Asia such as Malaysia and Indonesia. This study aimed to determine neuroprotective effect of extract ethanol syzygium polyanthum. 44 rats were divided into eleven groups, each consisting of 4 rats. The normal group was given only CMC (carboxy methyl cellulose), meanwhile, negative group 1 and 2 were given benzene 100 mg/kgbw every 6 and 3 days intraperitoneally. Furthermore, positive groups 1 and 2 were treated with vitamin C + benzene 100 mg/kgbw every 6 and 3 days, respectively. Group I-6 rats were given the extract, namely 400, 600, and 4800 mg/kgbw + benzene 100 mg/kgbw every 3 and 6 days during 21 days of the experiment. On day 22, the rats were injected with 1% ketamine while blood samples were taken directly from the heart. This was followed by Interferon Gamma and COX-2. The result shows that extract ethanol syzygium polyanthum can reduce the biomarker of Interferon gamma and COX-2 after induced benzene on rats.

Keywords: *Syzygium polyanthum, Neuroprotective, Interferon gamma, COX-2.*