

ABSTRACT

Musquito repellent drugs is a drugs that used to eradicate mosquitoes. In this time, there are so many anti-mosquito drugs. One of the example is one push that contain dangerous toxic which is transfultrin 21,3% and spray contains a toxic dangerous praletrin (0.1%), silfutrin (0,05%) and d-aletrin (0,57%). Hepar is an organ that have function as a body immunity and poison detoxification. This research's purpose is to know the one push and spray effect to the histological image of the hepar and to know is there any influential differentiation.

*This research's type is pure experimental with post-test only control group design. The subject in this research is 30 (*Rattus norvegicus*) with 2 months age, divided into 5 group which is control group (K), 5 minutes one push group (P1), 10 minutes one push group (P2), 5 minutes spray group (P3), and 10 minutes spray group (P4). The experiment is 60 days. In the 61th day we operated the rat to get the hepar and then we make the histological preparate. We get the data and we assess the hepar cell damaged score with the hepatosit damaged score in Manja Roenigk criteria.*

*The experimental results were analyzed using Kruskal-Wallis test. The results groups of K(277,37±7,485); P1(306,07±16,366); P2(307,68±31,125); P3(297,20±12,629); P4(314,18±27,354) with p=0.515 (not significant). Conclusion that one push and spray effect on histologic changes of hepatic cell of *Rattus norvegicus* with difference is not significant.*

Keywords: Liver, spray, one push.

INTISARI

Obat nyamuk merupakan obat yang digunakan untuk membasmi nyamuk. Saat ini jenisnya sangat beragam. Misalnya *one push* mengandung zat toksik berbahaya yaitu *transfultrin* 21,3% dan *spray* mengandung zat toksik berbahaya yaitu *praletrin* (0,1%), *sifultrin* (0,05%), dan *d-aletrin* (0,57%). Hepar adalah organ yang berfungsi sebagai pertahanan tubuh dan detoksifikasi racun. Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh *one push* dan *spray* terhadap gambaran histologi hepar serta mengetahui adanya perbedaan pengaruh.

Jenis penelitian ini adalah eksperimental murni *dengan post-test only control group design*. Subyek penelitian 30 ekor (*Rattus norvegicus*) usia 2 bulan, dibagi 5 kelompok yaitu kelompok kontrol (K), kelompok *one push* 5 menit (P1), kelompok *one push* 10 menit (P2), kelompok *spray* 5 menit (P3), dan kelompok *spray* 10 menit (P4). Perlakuan dilakukan selama 60 hari. Hari ke 61 tikus dibedah untuk diambil heparnya, kemudian dibuat preparat histologi. Data diambil dan dinilai skor kerusakan sel hepar dengan skoring kerusakan hepatosit kriteria Manja Roenigk.

Analisis *Kruskal-Walis* menunjukkan hasil rata-rata kerusakan sel hepar kelompok K($277,37 \pm 7,485$); P1($306,07 \pm 16,366$); P2($307,68 \pm 31,125$); P3($297,20 \pm 12,629$); P4($314,18 \pm 27,354$) dengan $p=0,515$ (tidak signifikan). Dapat disimpulkan bahwa obat nyamuk *one push* dan obat nyamuk *spray* berpengaruh terhadap perubahan histologi sel hepar *Rattus norvegicus* dengan perbedaan yang tidak signifikan.

Kata kunci: Hepar, *spray*, *one push*.