



The Ethanolic Extracts Therapy of Ceremai Leaves (*Phyllanthus acidus* (L.)Skeels) on Malondialdehyde (MDA) Levels and Histopathology of Hepar of Hypercholesterolemic Rats

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Abstract: Hypercholesterolemia is high condition when the concentration of cholesterol in blood was increased. Ceremai (*Phyllanthus acidus* (L.)Skeels) is a plant which used by Indonesian people as aherbal to treat hypercholesterolemia. This study aimed to determine effects of ethanolic extracts therapy of ceremai leaves (*Phyllanthus acidus* (L.)Skeels) on malondialdehyde (MDA) levels and heparhistopathology of hypercholesterolemic rats (*Rattus norvegicus*). MDA levels were determined through TBA test (thiobarbituric acid) while hepar histopathology was determined with Hematoxylen-Eosin (HE) staining. The ethanoic extracts therapy of ceremai leaves (*Phyllanthus acidus* (L.)Skeels) showed could reduce MDA levels of hepar by 37.17% and also 59.92% with doses of 150 mg/kgBW and 300 mg/kgBW, respectively. The histopathology of hepar of showed improvement after the therapy. It was concluded, that ceremai leaves could be used to hypercholesterolemia therapy.

Keywords: *Phyllanthus acidus* (L.) Skeels, Hypercholesterolemia, Antioxidants, MDA, Hepar Histopathology.

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