

ABSTRACT

'Ulumi, Afrilia Mamlu'atul. 2013. Anti-tumor Activity Test of The Methanol Extracts on Tea Parasite (*Scurulla atropurpurea*) in Skin Mice (*Mus musculus*) induced 7.12-Dimethylbenz (a) Antrasen (DMBA) In vivo. final project / thesis. Department of Biology, Faculty of Science and Technology Islamic State University Maulana Malik Ibrahim of Malang. Biology Lecturer : Kholifah Holil, M.Si; Religious Lecturer : Umaiatus Syarifah, MA

Keyword: Tea parasite (*Scurrula atropurpurea*), incidence of skin, DMBA, Mice

Tea parasite (*Scurulla atropurpurea* BI. Dans) is plant from the family Loranthaceae that grow on the tea tree as their host plants. *Scurulla atropurpurea* has traditionally been known to function as an alternative remedy various diseases one of them as anti tumor because this plants contain active compounds of flavonoid quercetin as a tumor suppressor. This study aims to determine the antitumor activity of the methanol extract on tea parasite (*Scurulla atropurpurea*) in the skin of mice (*Mus musculus*) induced 7.12-dimethylbenz (a) antrasen (DMBA) in vivo.

This is an experimental study using a completely randomized design (CRD) with 4 treatments 6 replications. Some of these treatments include DMBA-induced mice 25ug/100ul acetone followed by methanol extract of tea parasite dose Omg / KgBW (K +), 750mg/KgBB (P1), 1500mg/KgBB (P2), and 2250mg/KgBB (P3) . Experimental animals used were male mice strain Balb / c, 4-6 weeks old and weighing 15-20 grams. Parameters measured were preparations tissue histology of tumors characterized by the presence of dysplasia and skin layer thickness, the incidence of tumors including tumor incidence, nodule volume, fur loss and wound broad, as well as changes in body weight of mice. Skin layer thickness data were analyzed by one-way ANOVA. If there is a very real difference then followed by Duncan test ($\alpha 1\%$).

Antitumor activity of methanol extract of tea parasite (*Scurulla atropurpurea*) in the skin of mice (*Mus musculus*) the induced DMBA can affect skin layer thickness, the incidence of tumors include tumor incidence, reducing the volume of the nodules, fur loss and wound surface area, and body weight changes in mice. Dose of parasite extracts were effective at decreasing the thickness of the epidermal layer of the skin of mice was 750mg/KgBB.