

ABSTRACT

Hasfita, Yeni. 2013. **Effect of Leaf Extract Pegagan (*Centella asiatica* (L) Urban) High Dose for Ovarian Histology and Weight Mice (*Mus musculus*) Females**. Advisor: Dr. Drh. Bayyinatul Muchtaromah., M.Si, Umaiatus Syarifah, M. A

Keywords: Leaf Extract Pegagan (*Centella asiatica* (L) Urban), Histology Ovary, Ovary weight, mice (*Mus musculus*)

Leaves pegagan (*Centella asiatica* (L) Urban) is one of the natural ingredients used in traditional medicine that contains a number of active ingredients that can affect ovarian follicles. The active ingredient can affect the hormones that are needed in the maturation of the follicle, affecting thick theca cells, corpus luteum and ovarian weight of mice. This study aimed to determine the effect of *Centella asiatica* leaf extract against ovarian follicles in various stages, thick theca cells, the amount of the corpus luteum, ovarian histology state and ovarian weight of mice (*Mus musculus*).

This is an experimental study using a completely randomized design (RAL). The treatment used is pegagan leaf extract dosage 0 mg / kg (control), the dose of 125 mg / kg, 200 mg / kg, 275 mg / kg, and 350 mg / kg. Animals used were as many as 25 fertile female mice tails. The parameters in this study include the number of primary follicles, secondary follicles, tertiary follicles, follicle grafts, number of corpus luteum, theca cells thick, covering the state of histology ovarian follicular development and ovarian weight. Data were analyzed by analysis of variance and showed no effect if it is followed by LSD test 5%.

Based on the results of analysis of variance showed an effect of *Centella asiatica* leaf extract (*Centella asiatica* (L) Urban) on ovarian histology and ovarian weight of mice (*Mus musculus*). The LSD 5% showed the best treatment that can reduce the number of primary follicles, secondary follicles, tertiary follicles, follicle grafts, thick theca cells, the amount of corpus luteum and ovarian weight of mice (*Mus musculus*) were treated with a dose of 350 mg / kg.