ABSTRACT (LITERATURE REVIEW)

TOXICITY TEST OF PEPAYA (Carica papaya) SEEDS AND LEAVES

AGAINST SHRIMP LARVAS Artemia salina Leach

Wahani

Papaya tree is one of the medicinal plant types which advantages for traditional medicine. The flavonoid, alkaloid and saponin were the compounds of papaya leaves. There potentially as cytotoxic for certain levels. The purpose of this re- search is to determine the potency cytotoxic ethanol extract papaya leaves against Artemia salina Leach larvae using Brine Shrimp Lethality Test (BSLT) method. Research method by quasi experimental, and purposive sampling used 360 Artemia salina Leach larvae divided to 5 groups treatment. Each group contains 15 larvaes. Each group is done by the replication of research for 4 times. The extract concentration are 1000, 750, 500, 250, 100 and 0 μ g/ml as a negative control. Data have been obtained by calculating amount of died larvae 24 hours after treatment. Mean percentage larvae death in the concentration of 1000, 750, 500, 250, 100 and 0 μ g/ml consecutively were 95%, 78,33%, 53,33%, 36,67%, 21,67% and 0%. Through the data, LC_{50} value was analyzed by probit analysis using Microsoft office excel. The higher of extract concentration cause higher percentage death of the larvae. This result shows that LC_{50} value of ethanol extract of papaya leaves is 285,693 μ g/ml (less than 1000 μ g/ml). The conclusion is the ethanol extract of papaya leaves had acute toxicity potency against Artemia salina Leach larva according to Brine Shrimp Lethality Test (BSLT).

Keywords : Papaya leaves, BSLT, Artemia salina Leach, LC₅₀