

ABSTRACT
(LITERATURE REVIEW)

**NEPHROPROTECTIVE IN VIVO ACTIVITY OF HERBAL PLANTS
TOWARDS CADMIUM-INDUCED KIDNEY DAMAGE**

Sulfa Putri

Cadmium is a type of heavy metal that is dangerous because this element has a high risk for blood vessels, cadmium is considered one of the metals with high toxicity which has a negative effect on human biological functions. The kidney is the main target organ for toxic effects and one example of a kidney disease drug is the tapak dara plant (*Catharanthus roseus*). The purpose of this study was to determine which herbal plants have the potential to prevent cadmium-induced nephrotoxicity. This research is an experimental study, the data in this study are the results of research from several articles that meet the inclusion criteria. The results of this study indicate that the administration of plants has a significant effect on decreasing BUN and creatinine (Cr) levels in each experiment. From the histopathological observations of the experimental animal's kidneys, there were significant differences between the control group and the treatment group. In conclusion, in this experiment the purslane plant (*Portulaca oleracea L*), the tapak dara plant (*Catharanthus roseus*), Bratawali plant (*Tinospora cordifolia*), Geophila obvallata plant and Periploca angustifolia plant can improve kidney function induced by cadmium.

Keywords: Cadmium, Nephroprotector, Nephrotoxic, Kidney