

ABSTRACT

(LITERATURE REVIEW)

***Muntingia calabura* LEAFTOXICITY TEST ON SHRIMP LARVAE (*Artemia salina* Leach) USING THE *Brine Shrimp Lethality Test* (BSLT)**

METHOD

Suhartini

World Health Organization (WHO) mentions cancer as one of the leading causes of death worldwide. One of the plants that is often used by Indonesian people as traditional medicine is cherry leaf (*Muntingia calabura*) because it is one of the herbal plants that has a cytotoxic effect on cancer growth. The research design used in this study is an analytical type based on an analytical review literature study. At this stage the search for literature uses online database on several portals. Researches use the Google Scholar database. The data used in this study comes from the results of research that has been carried out and published in national online journals. The data collections process is carried out by screening based on criteria determined by the authors of each journal taken.

Based on the results of the three articles, it is known that cherry leaf (*Muntingia calabura*) extract has toxic activity and contains compounds that have antioxidant activity so that it can be further developed as an anti-cancer drug. The result of the LC_{50} value from the calculation of the largest probit regression analysis is $621,25 \text{ mg L}^{-1}$.