

ABSTRACT

Curcumin is a yellow color substance found in curcuma family (*Zingiberaceae*). It is also known as turmeric yellow, which is light-red yellow powder crystal, soluble in alcohol and glacial acetic acid but insoluble in water and ether. In alkali environment curcumin appears in red brown colour, in the other hand with acid it appears to be light yellow. Ravindranath and Candrasekara found that most of curcumin be absorbed by small intestine, and the rest was in the feaces. After absorption, curcumin will be metabolized by liver, and excreted in to gall-bladder.

Curcumin has some biological activities. Among of them are antihepatotoxic, antiinflammation, antioxidant, anticoagulant, antirheumatic, anticancer, hipokolesterolemic, and stimulating uterus activities.

As hepatoprotector, it is thought that the effect of curcumin might be inhibition of cytochrom P-450 activity, increase GSH synthesis or via its antiinflammatory effect.

Keyword : *Curcumin – Antihepatotoxic*