

## Aktivitas spesifik katalase jaringan jantung tikus yang diinduksi hipoksia hipobarik akut berulang = Specific activity of catalase in rat heart tissue induced by acute intermittent hypoxia hypobaric

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### Abstrak

Manusia telah beradaptasi dengan kehidupan di tempat tinggi sejak ribuan tahun lalu. Secara alami telah terjadi proses adaptasi fisiologis sebagai mekanisme kompensasi terhadap hipoksia karena berkurangnya tekanan oksigen di udara. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui gambaran tentang aktivitas spesifik katalase pada jaringan jantung tikus percobaan hipoksia hipobarik akut berulang. Sebanyak 25 hewan percobaan dibagi menjadi lima kelompok, yaitu kelompok perlakuan yang mendapat perlakuan hipoksia hipobarik (dalam hypobaric chamber), terdiri dari 4 (empat) kelompok yaitu kelompok E (terpapar 1 (satu) kali hipoksia hipobarik dalam hypobaric chamber), kelompok F (terpapar dua kali hipoksia hipobarik dalam hypobaric chamber), kelompok G (terpapar tiga kali hipoksia hipobarik dalam hypobaric chamber), dan terakhir kelompok H (terpapar 4 kali hipoksia hipobarik dalam hypobaric chamber), dan kelompok kontrol yang tidak diberikan perlakuan. Dari hasil penelitian diperoleh rata-rata aktivitas spesifik katalase jaringan jantung kelompok kontrol sebesar  $0.06762 \pm 0.02862$  U/mg protein, kelompok E sebesar  $0.07480 \pm 0.02463$  U/mg protein, kelompok F  $0.19835 \pm 0.04879$  U/mg protein, kelompok G  $0.08580 \pm 0.02600$  U/mg protein, dan kelompok H sebesar  $0.09533 \pm 0.02691$  U/mg protein.

Hasil penelitian tersebut menunjukkan bahwa aktivitas spesifik katalase jantung paling tinggi didapatkan pada kelompok perlakuan dua kali prosedur hypobaric chamber (kelompok F) yang kemudian menurun kembali pada tiga kali prosedur (kelompok G) dan empat kali prosedur (kelompok H). Dari uji statistik diketahui, hanya kelompok yang dua kali terpapar hipoksia hipobarik (kelompok F) yang berbeda bermakna dengan kelompok kontrol.

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Human being has adapted well in high altitude since many years ago. There are some physiological process of adaptation as a response to hypoxia in the high altitude. This mechanism is due to the decrease of oxygen pressure in the air in the high altitude. The aim of this study was to investigate the spesific activity of catalase in rat heart tissue induced by acute intermittent hypoxia hypobaric. 25 tested animal were divided into 5 groups. The groups were the experimental groups induced by hipoxia hypobaric in hypobaric chamber and the control group. Those experimental groups then divided into four groups. They were group E (only one time induced by hypoxia hypobaric), group F (two times induced by hypoxia hypobaric), group G (three times induced by hypoxia hypobaric), and group H (four times induced by hypoxia hypobaric). This research found that mean+S.D of specific activity of catalase in rat heart tissue of each groups are  $0.06762 \pm 0.02862$  U/mg protein for control group,  $0.07480 \pm 0.02463$  U/mg protein for group E,  $0.19835 \pm 0.04879$  U/mg protein for group F,  $0.08580 \pm 0.02600$  U/mg protein for group G, and  $0.09533 \pm 0.02691$  U/mg protein for group H.

Those results showed that the specific activity of catalase in rat heart tissue reached its peak in group F and

decreased almost toward normal in group G and group H. Statistical test of those results showed that only group F was significantly different in comparison with control group.