

Pengaruh pemberian obat X terhadap tikus putih jantan yang diberi Diit Tinggi Kolesterol

Yulia Muliasari, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20176662&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

Dislipidemia merupakan faktor risiko primer untuk penyakit jantung koroner (PJK). Penurunan lipid telah terbukti dapat menurunkan risiko terjadinya PJK. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui efek obat X terhadap penurunan kadar kolesterol, trigliserida, kolesterol LDL dan peningkatan kadar kolesterol HDL pada tikus putih jantan yang diberi diit tinggi kolesterol. Bahan uji digunakan obat X (sintesa lovastatin). Induksi hiperkolesterolemia dilakukan secara eksogen dengan kuning telur, larutan sukrosa 65%, lemak hewan dan secara endogen dengan propylthiourasil 0,01%. Penetapan kadar secara spektrofotometri dengan metode enzimatik fotometrik (CHOD-PAP) dan enzimatik kolorimetrik menggunakan gliserol-3-fosfat-oksidadase (GPO).

Hasil menunjukkan bahwa pemberian obat X dengan dosis 1,8 mg/200 g bb/hari dan 3,6 mg/200 g bb/hari selama 8 minggu belum dapat menurunkan kadar kolesterol total secara bermakna tetapi dengan dosis 3,6 mg/200 g bb/hari dapat menurunkan kadar trigliserida dan kadar kolesterol LDL dan meningkatkan kadar kolesterol HDL.

<hr>

Dislipidemia is a primary risk factor for coronary heart disease. Reduction of lipid level have been proved to reduce the risk of the coronary heart disease. The purpose of this research was to found the effect of drug "X" reduced the cholesterol level, triglycerides, LDL cholesterol and increase of HDL cholesterol level in male albino rats which gave foods high cholesterol. The experiment materials were the drug X (lovastatin synthesis). A hypercholesterolemia had been done exogen induced with egg yolk, 65% sucrose solution, animal fat, and by endogen with 0,01% propylthiouracil. The measurement had been done by spectrophotometer with enzymatic photometric method (CHOD-PAP) and enzymatic colorimetric used the gliserol-3-phospat oxydace (GPO).

The result indicated what a given dose 1,8 mg/200 body weight/day and 3,6 mg/200 body weight/day during 8 week could not reduce the total cholesterol level significantly but with at dose 3,6 mg/200 g body weight/day can decrease the triglycerides level, LDL cholesterol level and increase HDL cholesterol level.