

## Pengaruh omega-3 terhadap daya tahan kontraksi otot rangka selama kerja fisik intensitas sedang durasi panjang pada orang dewasa non atlet = Effects of omega-3 on skeletal muscle endurance during moderate physical work intensity for non-athlete adults

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### Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Omega-3 sebagai salah satu jenis asam lemak takjenuh dapat membentuk: ikatan fosfolipida membran sekaligus menentukan fluiditasnya. Peningkatan fluiditas membran diduga dapat meningkatkan laju difusi oksigen melewati membran sehingga kecepatan akumulasi laktat akan menurun dan respon kelelahan dapat ditunda. Hal ini ditandai dengan meningkatnya daya tahan kontraksi otot rangka selama melakukan kerja fisik.

Tujuan: Mengetahui pengaruh omega-3 suplementasi omega-3 1400mg/hari selama 8 minggu terhadap daya tahan kontraksi otot rangka selama kerja fisik intensitas sedang durasi panjang.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain pre-post intervention kontrol diri sendiri pada 10 orang pria dewasa sehat berusia 20-24 tahun. Subyek penelitian diberikan suplemen omega-3 dosis 1400 mg/hari selama 8 minggu. Parameter yang diukur adalah kadar laktat darah dan durasi kerja selama melakukan kerja fisik intensitas sedang durasi panjang pada treadmill sebelum dan setelah perlakuan.

Hasil: Kadar laktat darah menurun secara bermakna dari minggu 0 ke minggu 8. Penurunan ini terjadi pada saat pre-exercise ( $p=0.003$ ), pada 10 menit exercise ( $p=0.001$ ), dan saat lelah ( $p=0.003$ ). Didapati pula adanya peningkatan nilai rerata durasi kerja fisik secara bermakna ( $p=0.005$ ) dari  $24.44 \pm 11.74$  menit di minggu 0 menjadi  $27.99 \pm 12.41$  menit di minggu 8. Selain itu, terdapat respon penurunan denyut jantung yang bermakna pada saat exercise ( $p=0.003$ ), pada 10 menit exercise ( $p=0.014$ ), dan saat lelah ( $p=0.025$ ) disertai perubahan tekanan darah yang tidak bermakna.

Kesimpulan: Penurunan kadar laktat darah secara bermakna setelah suplementasi omega-3 dengan dosis 1400 mg/hari selama 8 minggu mencerminkan perbaikan suplai oksigen di sel otot rangka. Peningkatan durasi kerja fisik yang bermakna pada penelitian ini mencerminkan peningkatan daya tahan kontraksi otot rangka yang disebabkan oleh meningkatnya kemampuan sel otot rangka untuk menyediakan energi melalui metabolisme aerobik.

.....Background: Omega-3 as one of polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFAs), bind to membrane glycerophospholipid and determine its fluidity. The increase of membrane fluidity is thought to improve oxygen diffusion rate through membrane and causing reduction of lactate accumulation. This condition is characterized by the improvement of skeletal muscle endurance during moderate activity.

Objective: Knowing the effects of 1400 mg/day omega-3 supplementation in 8 weeks on skeletal muscle endurance, during moderate physical work intensity for non-athlete adults.

Method: Pre-post intervention design with self control is applied on this research to 10 healthy males in 20-24 years of age. Omega-3 supplementation is given to subjects in 1400 mg/day for 8 weeks. Parameters being measured are blood lactate level and physical work duration before, and after treatment, during moderate physical work intensity on treadmill.

Result: Blood lactate level significantly from week to week-3. The decrease is found at pre-exercise

( $p=0.003$ ), HI minutes of exercise ( $p=0.001$ ), and when subjects report tiredness ( $p=0.003$ ). There is also a significant increase ( $p=0.005$ ) on mean value of physical work duration from 24.11.74 week into 27.99±12.41 minutes in week-8. Moreover, there is a significant decrease in heart rate at pre-exercise ( $p=0.003$ ), 10 minutes of exercise ( $p=0.014$ ), and when subjects report tiredness ( $p=0.025$ ). This condition is accompanied by insignificant changes of blood pressure.

Conclusion: Significant decrease of blood lactate level after 8 weeks of 1400 mg/day omega-3 supplementation reflecting improvement of oxygen supply into skeletal muscle. Whereas significant increase of physical work duration in this research reflecting improvement of skeletal muscle endurance. This condition results from the improvement of skeletal muscle ability to supply energy through aerobic metabolism. Significant decrease of heart rate which accompanied by insignificant changes of blood pressure in this research, reflecting improvement of heart pump capacity and providing a better oxygen supply into skeletal muscle.