

Viabilitas dari bentuk tulang rawan finely dan coarsely : penelitian eksperimental = The Viability of finely and coarsely experimental study

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Diced cartilage banyak digunakan dalam praktek bedah plastik. Keuntungannya sangat beragam, dari rekonstruksi hingga estetik. Tetapi data mengenai viabilitas antara bentuk kasar dan halus belum ada, sehingga penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendapatkan data dasar tersebut. Metode: Penelitian menggunakan kelinci New Zealand dewasa. Menggunakan tujuh ekor kelinci yang dibagi menjadi tiga grup yaitu grup block cartilage, coarsely diced cartilage dan finely diced cartilage. Pengambilan cartilage dilakukan dari satu sisi bagian telinga kelinci, dibagi dengan ukuran yang sama dan ditanam di bawah kulit scapula. Setelah 12 minggu dilakukan pemeriksaan makroskopik untuk menilai warna, dan kontur dari kartilago yang sudah diimplantasikan lalu juga dilakukan pemeriksaan histologis dengan pewarnaan : Haematoxylin Eosin dan Mason Tricrhome untuk menilai viabilitas masing ndash; masing grup. Hasil: Secara makroskopik didapatkan perbedaan berat cartilage dari masing ndash; masing grup. Masing ndash; masing menunjukkan peningkatan berat cartilage antara sebelum dan sesudah 12 minggu. Tidak didapatkan perbedaan viabilitas antara masing ndash; masing grup, dengan nilai $p > 0.312$. Kesimpulan: Penggunaan coarsely diced cartilage memiliki keuntungan untuk pengisian volume organ yang besar. Hal ini dikarenakan tidak adanya perbedaan secara makroskopik maupun mikroskopik antra finely dan coarsely diced cartilage.

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ABSTRACT

The use of diced cartilage grafts is common in plastic surgery, it is very useful for reconstruction after secondary accident and malignancies in the facial region. In recent years it is very useful for aesthetic surgery. The study to compare between coarsely and finely diced cartilage is not provide. Methods We use New Zealand white rabbits for this study. We used seven samples with three group, one group of block cartilage, one group of coarsely diced cartilage and the last group of finely diced cartilage. Three equal sized auricular cartilage grafts were harvested from each rabbit and implanted on the scapulae of the same rabbits. Twelve weeks after implantation, all cartilage grafts were examined macroscopically and microscopy. Post implanted cartilage grafts were stained by Haematoxylin Eosin and Thricrhome to know the viability of each group. Result Macroscopically there is different weight before and after implantation, every group was gain the weight. The viability between the each group is not different significant, $p 0.312$. The advantages for the coarsely diced cartilage than fined diced cartilage was same in contour, color, viability and absorption weight was gained .Conslusion We can used the coarsely diced cartilage for the bigger defect that need more volume. The result is same between finely and coarsely in clinical and histologic