

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH ALPRAZOLAM TERHADAP KADAR MDA TESTIS DAN KUALITAS SPERMATOZOA MENCIT (*Mus musculus*) MODEL STRES KRONIS

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Latar belakang Penyebab infertilitas pada pria paling besar diakibatkan oleh gangguan HPA-aksis, yaitu sebesar 20%. Salah satu penyebab terjadi gangguan pada HPA aksis dan endokrin adalah stres. Pada pasien dengan gangguan kecemasan, salah satunya diakibatkan oleh stres sering mendapat terapi anti kecemasan berupa alprazolam, karena memiliki fungsi rileks dan mengurangi gangguan tidur. Mekanisme kerja dari *alprazolam* mengikuti mekanisme kerja dari *Benzodiazepine*, yaitu melalui sistem saraf pusat sebagai depresan selektif. Pemakaian alprazolam dalam waktu lama memiliki dalam umpan balik glukokortikoid negatif sehingga mempengaruhi HPA aksis dan spermatogenesis.

Tujuan: menganalisis perubahan kadar MDA testis dan kualitas spermatozoa (motilitas, morfologi dan konsentrasi spermatozoa) setelah diberikan paparan stres dengan metode CUMS, kemudian diberi alprazolam

Metode: *Mus musculus* sebanyak 48 ekor dilakukan proses aklimatisasi lalu randomisasi sampel pada tiga kelompok, yaitu kelompok kontrol (K0), kelompok kontrol positif (K1), mencit diberi stressor metode CUMS selama 21 hari, setelah 21 hari diberi obat *alprazolam* dengan cara sonde lambung pada K2. Analisis Kualitas spermatozoa segera dilakukan setelah terminasi dan pengukuran kadar MDA testis menggunakan metode TBA.

Hasil: Terdapat perbedaan kadar MDA testis antar kelompok dengan nilai $p=0,004$ (rerata $4,33\pm 4,20$, pada K1 rerata $13,26\pm 7,66$ dan pada K2 $7,94\pm 6,22$). Terdapat perbedaan motilitas spermatozoa dengan nilai $p=0,000$ (rerata $67,71\pm 8,28$ pada K0, $54,64\pm 6,38$ pada K1 dan $53,93\pm 9,75$ pada K2). Pada data morfologi spermatozoa didapatkan perbedaan dengan nilai $p=0,000$ (rerata $52,50\pm 6,09$ pada K0, $39,93\pm 5,78$ pada K1 dan $40,00\pm 8,79$ pada K2). Pada data konsentrasi spermatozoa tidak terdapat perbedaan bermakna dengan nilai $p=0,67$ (rerata $7225000,00\pm 4170904,255$ pada K0, $7665000,00\pm 2695397,074$ pada K1 dan $7315714,29\pm 2881171,541$ pada K2).

Kesimpulan: Alprazolam tidak meningkatkan kadar MDA testis dan tidak memperburuk kualitas spermatozoa mencit model stres kronis.

Kata Kunci : Alprazolam, MDA testis, motilitas spermatozoa, morfologi spermatozoa, konsentrasi spermatozoa, stres kronis, CUMS.

ABSTRACT

THE EFFECT OF ALPRAZOLAM TO MDA TESTES LEVELS AND SPERMATOZOA QUALITY IN MICE (*Mus musculus*) CHRONIC STRESS MODEL

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Background: The biggest cause of infertility in men is caused by HPA-axis disorders, which is equal to 20%. One cause of disruption in the HPA axis and endocrine is stress. In patients with anxiety disorders, one of which is caused by stress often gets anti-anxiety therapy in the form of alprazolam, because it has a relaxed function and reduces sleep disorders. The mechanism of action of alprazolam follows the mechanism of action of benzodiazepines, it works through the central nervous system as a selective depressant. The use of alprazolam in a long time has an effect of glucocorticoid negative feedback, thus affecting HPA axis and spermatogenesis.

Objective: to analyze changes in testicular MDA levels and spermatozoa quality (motility, morphology and spermatozoa concentration) after being given stress exposure by the CUMS method, then to be given alprazolam.

Methods: 48 mice (*Mus musculus*) Balb-c strain mice were acclimatized and randomized samples were taken in three groups. First, the control group (K0), the positive control group (K1), mice were given a CUMS stressor method for 21 days, after 21 days of CUMS stressor, K2 were given alprazolam drug by gastric sonde. The analysis spermatozoa quality was done immediately after termination and MDA levels were measured using the TBA method.

Results: There were differences in testicular MDA levels between groups with a value of $p = 0.004$ (mean 4.33 ± 4.20 , at K1 averaging 13.26 ± 7.66 and at K2 7.94 ± 6.22). There was a difference in spermatozoa motility with value $p = 0,000$ (mean 67.71 ± 8.28 at K0, 54.64 ± 6.38 at K1 and 53.93 ± 9.75 at K2). In spermatozoa morphological data, there was a difference with $p = 0,000$ (mean 52.50 ± 6.09 at K0, 39.93 ± 5.78 at K1 and 40.00 ± 8.79 at K2). In the spermatozoa concentration data there were no significant differences with the value of $p = 0.67$ (mean $7225000.00 \pm 4170904.255$ at K0, $7765000.00 \pm 2695397.074$ at K1 and $7315714.29 \pm 2881171.541$ at K2).

Conclusion: Alprazolam did not increase testicular MDA levels and did not worsen the quality of spermatozoa in chronic stress model mice.

Keywords: Alprazolam, MDA testis, sperm motility, sperm morphology, sperm concentration, chronic stress, CUMS.