

**PERBEDAAN KADAR TESTOSTERON TERHADAP LAMA PAPARAN
NIKOTIN SECARA INHALASI PADA TIKUS PUTIH JANTAN
SPRAGUE-DAWLEY
(STUDI EKSPERIMENTAL)**

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ABSTRAK

Tujuan: Menganalisis perbedaan kadar testosteron pada tikus putih strain Sprague-Dawley usia muda setelah diberikan paparan nikotin secara inhalasi, serta efek pemulihan yang terjadi saat paparan nikotin dihentikan.

Metode: Penelitian ini dirancang sebagai studi eksperimental laboratorium, dimana pengukuran variabel dilakukan setelah hewan coba diberikan perlakuan. Pengelompokan hewan coba dilakukan secara acak, dengan pengulangan sebanyak 12 ekor hewan coba pada masing – masing kelompok, dan kelompok kontrol sebagai pembanding (kontrol negatif). Penelitian ini menggunakan tikus putih Sprague-Dawley jantan sebagai sampel. Pemberian nikotin dilakukan secara inhalasi dengan menggunakan nikotin murni (C₁₀H₁₄N₂) yang telah diencerkan menggunakan aquadest. Kelompok perlakuan 1 (P1) diberikan paparan nikotin selama 30 hari, kelompok perlakuan 2 (P2) selama 15 hari, dan kelompok perlakuan 3 (P3) selama 15 hari lalu dihentikan selama 15 hari dibandingkan dengan kelompok kontrol. kadar testosteron diukur menggunakan metode ELISA (*Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay*) pada pagi hari.

Hasil: Kadar testosteron paling rendah didapatkan pada kelompok P1 dan berbeda secara signifikan terhadap kelompok P2 ($p = 0,029$) dan terhadap kelompok P3 ($p = 0,001$). Kadar testosteron pada kelompok P2 lebih rendah secara signifikan dibandingkan dengan kelompok P3 ($p = 0,017$). Hasil analisis pada penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa penurunan kadar testosteron pada tikus berkaitan dengan durasi paparan nikotin secara inhalasi.

Simpulan: Kadar testosteron kelompok kontrol lebih tinggi secara signifikan dibandingkan dengan kelompok perlakuan paparan nikotin inhalasi dengan dosis 4mg/kgBB/hari selama 15 hari, dan didapatkan efek pemulihan yang signifikan pada kadar testosteron setelah perlakuan paparan nikotin inhalasi dihentikan selama 15 hari.

Kata kunci: nikotin, testosteron, pemulihan

**DIFFERENCES OF TESTOSTERONE LEVELS TO THE DURATION OF
INHALED NICOTINE EXPOSURE IN SPRAGUE-DAWLEY MALE
WHITE RATS
(EXPERIMENTAL STUDY)**

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ABSTRACT

Objective: To analyze the differences on testosterone level in young Sprague-Dawley white rats after exposure of inhaled nicotine, and the recovery effect that occurs when nicotine exposure is stopped.

Material & Methods: This is an experimental study, which variable measurements were taken after the experimental animals were treated. The experimental grouping process was carried out randomly, with repetitions of 12 experimental animals in each group, and the control group as a comparison (negative control). This study using male Sprague-Dawley white rats as samples. Nicotine administration was carried out by inhalation using pure nicotine (C₁₀H₁₄N₂) which was diluted using distilled water. Treatment group 1 (P1) was given nicotine exposure for 30 days, treatment group 2 (P2) for 15 days, and treatment group 3 (P3) for 15 days and then stopped for 15 days compared to the control group. Testosterone levels are measured using the ELISA (Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay) method in the morning.

Results: The lowest testosterone levels were found in the P1 and significantly different from the P2 ($p = 0.029$) and P3 ($p = 0.001$). The results of the analysis show that a decrease in testosterone levels in mice is related to the duration of nicotine exposure.

Conclusion: Testosterone levels in the control group were significantly higher compared to the treatment group that exposed by nicotine inhalation with a dose of 4 mg/kgBW/day for 15 days, and also there is a significant recovery effect on testosterone levels after the treatment was halted for 15 days.

Keywords: nicotine, testosterone, recovery