

ABSTRAK

Teknik pengeringbekuan (*Freeze-Drying*), atau liofilisasi, dapat menjadi teknik alternatif untuk menyimpan spermatozoa. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengamati pengaruh suhu dan periode penyimpanan spermatozoa manusia yang telah dilakukan pengeringbekuan (*freeze-drying*) terhadap konsentrasi, morfologi normal, dan integritas DNA. Penelitian ini menggunakan 15 sampel semen yang dilakukan pencucian dengan teknik *simple washing*. Sampel pasca pencucian (T0) dibagi ke dalam 4 kelompok berdasarkan suhu dan waktu: suhu 4°C selama 1 minggu (T1), suhu ruangan (24-25°C) selama 1 minggu (T2), suhu 4°C selama 3 bulan (T3), dan suhu ruangan (24-25°C) selama 3 bulan (T4). Keempat kelompok sampel dilakukan proses pengeringbekuan dan disimpan ke dalam suhu dan periode masing-masing. Konsentrasi, morfologi normal, dan integritas DNA diperiksa sebelum pengeringbekuan dan sesudah periode penyimpanan masing-masing sampel.

Hasil dari penelitian ini terdapat penurunan konsentrasi, morfologi normal, dan integritas DNA secara bermakna pada semua kelompok sampel ($p < 0,05$). Suhu 4°C selama 1 minggu (T1) merupakan suhu yang paling baik diantara keempat kelompok. Integritas DNA spermatozoa mengalami kerusakan pada suhu ruangan (24-25°C) selama 3 bulan (T4). Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini penyimpanan spermatozoa manusia pasca pengeringbekuan (*freeze-drying*) pada suhu 4°C memiliki konsentrasi, morfologi normal, dan integritas DNA yang lebih baik daripada suhu ruang (24-25°C)

Kata kunci: Pengeringbekuan, spermatozoa manusia, integritas DNA.

ABSTRACT

Freeze-Drying or lyophilization can be an alternative technique to preserve spermatozoa. The aims of this study are to observe the effect of storage temperature and period of human spermatozoa which have been carried out freeze-drying on the concentration, normal morphology, and DNA integrity. This study used 15 semen samples which were washed using simple washing technique. Post-washing samples (T0) were divided into 4 groups based on storage temperature and period: 4°C for 1 week (T1), room temperature (24-25°C) for 1 week (T2), 4°C for 3 months (T3), and room temperature for 3 months (T4). The four sample groups were subjected to freeze drying and stored in their respective temperatures and periods. The concentration, normal morphology and DNA integrity were examined before freeze-drying and after the storage period of each sample.

The results of this study showed a significant decrease in concentration, normal morphology, and DNA integrity in all sample groups ($p < 0.05$). The temperature of 4°C for 1 week (T1) was the best among the four groups. The DNA integrity of spermatozoa is damaged at room temperature (24-25°C) for 3 months (T4). The conclusion of this study is the storage of human spermatozoa after freeze-drying at 4°C has better concentration, normal morphology and DNA integrity than room temperature (24-25°C).

Key words: *freeze-drying, human spermatozoa, DNA integrity.*