

## ABSTRAK

### STUDI HISTOLOGI OSTEOGENESIS OSSA VERTEBRAE IKAN BETOK (*Anabas testudineus*) JUVENIL DAN DEWASA YANG BERPOTENSI SEBAGAI HEWAN MODEL OSTEOPOROSIS

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Osteogenesis adalah proses pembentukan tulang yang berlangsung secara intramembranosa dan intrakartilaginea. Osteogenesis terjadi sejak individu dalam tahap fetus hingga memasuki usia dewasa. Setelah dewasa, proses pembentukan tulang terjadi secara aposisional dalam proses metabolisme tulang. Ikan betok (*Anabas testudineus*) merupakan ikan bertulang sejati (Teleostei) yang tinggal di perairan tawar seperti sungai, danau, dan rawa-rawa yang tersebar di Kalimantan, Jawa, Sumatra, dan Sulawesi. Pengetahuan akan osteogenesis tulang ikan betok menarik untuk diteliti demi menggali potensinya sebagai hewan model. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memahami osteogenesis ossa vertebrae ikan betok secara histologi. Tiga ekor ikan betok juvenil dan tiga ekor ikan dewasa digunakan sebagai hewan model. Ikan dianestesi dalam dosis letal menggunakan  $\beta$ -hydroxyethyl phenyl ether. Ossa vertebrae caudal ke 3-5 dikoleksi sebagai sampel penelitian untuk mewakili keseluruhan ossa vertebrae, kemudian didekalsifikasi menggunakan asam formiat 10% dalam suhu ruang selama 1-4 hari. Sampel dibuat preparat histologi metode parafin, potongan sagittal dengan ketebalan 5  $\mu$ m kemudian diwarnai menggunakan hematoksin-eosin (HE). Hasil pewarnaan diamati dengan mikroskop cahaya dan filter polarisasi yang dilengkapi kamera *Optilab Viewer* untuk mengamati osteoid. Dilakukan pengamatan histologi ossa vertebrae yang dianalisis secara deskriptif. Ketebalan matriks lempeng akhir sebagai area zona pertumbuhan diukur menggunakan perangkat lunak *Image Raster 3* kemudian dianalisis secara statistik menggunakan *independent sample t-test*. Hasil pengamatan menunjukkan bahwa osteogenesis intramembranosa pertumbuhan os vertebrae terjadi pada lempeng akhir. Osteogenesis lebih aktif terjadi pada ikan juvenil sementara pada ikan dewasa pembentukan tulang secara aposisional sangat aktif di dalam sentrum. Ketebalan matriks lempeng akhir ikan dewasa meningkat secara signifikan ( $P < 0,05$ ) dibandingkan ikan juvenil. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah osteogenesis os vertebrae ikan betok juvenil dan dewasa terjadi secara intramembranosa dan lempeng akhir pada ikan dewasa lebih tebal.

Kata kunci: dewasa, ikan betok, juvenil, osteogenesis, vertebrae

## ABSTRACT

### HISTOLOGICAL STUDY OF VERTEBRAL BONE OSTEOGENESIS IN JUVENILE AND ADULT CLIMBING PERCH (*Anabas testudineus*) WITH POTENTIAL AS ANIMAL MODEL OF OSTEOPOROSIS

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Osteogenesis is the process of bone formation that occurs through intramembranous and endochondral ossification. Osteogenesis starts from the fetal stage and continues into adulthood. In adults, bone formation occurs appositionally as part of bone metabolism. The climbing perch (*Anabas testudineus*) is a Teleost fish that inhabits freshwater environments such as rivers, lakes, and swamps spread across Kalimantan, Java, Sumatra, and Sulawesi. Understanding the osteogenesis of the climbing perch's bones is intriguing for research purposes to explore its potential as a model organism. This study aims to understand the histological osteogenesis of the vertebral bones of the climbing perch. Three juvenile and three adult climbing perch were used in this research. The fish were anesthetized with a lethal dose of  $\beta$ -hydroxyethyl phenyl ether. Caudal vertebrae 3-5 were collected as research samples to represent the entire vertebrae and then decalcified using 10% formic acid at room temperature for 1-4 days. Samples were prepared for histological examination using the paraffin method, sagittal sections with a thickness of 5  $\mu$ m, and stained with hematoxylin-eosin (HE). The stained samples were observed with a light microscope and polarizing filter equipped with an Optilab Viewer camera to observe osteoid. Histological observations of the vertebrae were analyzed descriptively. The thickness of the end plate matrix, as the growth zone area, was measured using Image Raster 3 software and statistically analyzed using an independent sample t-test. The observations showed that intramembranous osteogenesis of vertebral growth occurs at the end plates. Osteogenesis is more active in juvenile fish, while in adult fish, appositional bone formation is very active within the centrum. The thickness of the end plate matrix in adult fish increased significantly ( $P < 0.05$ ) compared to juvenile fish. The conclusion of this study is that osteogenesis of the vertebrae in juvenile and adult climbing perch occurs intramembranously, and the end plate in adult fish is thicker.

Key words: adult, climbing perch, juvenile, osteogenesis, vertebrae