

ABSTRAK

Gambaran Histologik Neuron Serotonergik pada Klaster Kaudal Batang Otak Lasiwen (*Myotis sp.*)

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Serotonin (5-HT/5-Hydroxytryptamine) dalam sistem serotonergik klaster kaudal batang otak mamalia terdapat di medulla oblongata. Neuron serotonergik (NS) klaster kaudal batang otak pada *Miniopterus schreibersii* dan *Rousettus aegyptiacus* terdistribusi pada nukleus raphe obscurus (ROb), nukleus raphe pallidus (RPa), nukleus raphe magnus (RMg), rostral ventrolateralis (RVL), dan kaudal ventrolateralis (CVL), sedangkan pada monotrema, monyet rhesus dan squirrel NS terdistribusi pada nukleus ROb, RMg, dan RPa. Gambaran histologik NS pada klaster kaudal batang otak lasiwen belum pernah dilaporkan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui gambaran histologik neuron serotonergik pada klaster kaudal batang otak lasiwen (*Myotis sp.*) yang meliputi distribusi, morfologi, diameter, dan kepadatan.

Seekor lasiwen berasal dari Kabupaten Magelang, Jawa Tengah dipakai sebagai bahan penelitian. Lasiwen dianestesi kemudian difiksasi dengan teknik perfusi dan dilakukan preparasi otak. Dilakukan pemrosesan jaringan dengan metode parafin dengan posisi sagital, dilanjutkan penyayatan jaringan pada ketebalan 12 μm secara serial interval 10 sayatan. Sayatan otak diwarnai secara imunohistokimia menggunakan antibodi terhadap serotonin. Area medulla oblongata diamati distribusi, morfologinya, diukur diameternya dan dihitung kepadatan neuron serotonergik yaitu neuron yang imunorektif terhadap antibodi serotonin. Hasil pengamatan dianalisis secara deskriptif dan kuantitatif.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa neuron serotonergik pada klaster kaudal batang otak lasiwen terdistribusi pada nukleus ROb, nukleus RMg, dan nukleus RPa dengan morfologi neuron bipolar dan multipolar. Neuron serotonergik nukleus ROb memiliki diameter sebesar 4 hingga 20 μm (rata-rata $7,8 \pm 2,2 \mu\text{m}$) dan kepadatan $37,1 \pm 15,1 \text{ sel}/50.000 \mu\text{m}^2$. Neuron serotonergik nukleus RMg memiliki diameter sebesar 4 hingga 26,5 μm (rata-rata $10,1 \pm 4,0 \mu\text{m}$) dan kepadatan $13,2 \pm 6,4 \text{ sel}/50.000 \mu\text{m}^2$. Neuron serotonergik nukleus RPa memiliki diameter sebesar 3 hingga 14 μm (rata-rata $7,3 \pm 1,8 \mu\text{m}$) dengan kepadatan $58,0 \pm 22,1 \text{ sel}/50.000 \mu\text{m}^2$. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah neuron serotonergik pada klaster kaudal batang otak lasiwen terdistribusi pada tiga nukleus yaitu nukleus RPa, RMg dan ROb dengan morfologi neuron bipolar dan multipolar. Diameter neuron serotonergik paling besar terdapat pada nukleus RMg dan paling kecil pada nukleus RPa. Kepadatan neuron serotonergik paling padat pada nukleus RPa dan paling renggang pada nukleus RMg.

Kata kunci : lasiwen, batang otak, neuron serotonergik, imunohistokimia

ABSTRACT

Histologic Description of Serotonergic Neurons in Caudal Cluster of Brainstem Lasiwen (*Myotis sp.*)

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Serotonin (5-HT/5-Hydroxytryptamine) in the brainstem caudal cluster serotonergic system mamalia are present in the medulla oblongata. Serotonergic neurons (SN) in the brainstem caudal clusters in *Miniopterus schreibersii* and *Rousettus aegyptiacus* are distributed to the raphe obscurus nucleus (ROb), the raphe pallidus nucleus (RPa), the raphe magnus nucleus (RMg), rostral ventrolateralis (RVL), and caudal ventrolateralis (CVL) nuclei. Monotreme, rhesus and squirrel monkeys SN are distributed on the ROb, RMg, and RPa nuclei. Histologic description of SN in caudal clusters of the brainstem lasiwen have not been reported. The purpose of this study was to determine the histologic description of serotonergic neurons in caudal cluster of the brainstem lasiwen (*Myotis sp.*) which includes distribution, morphology, diameter and density.

A lasiwen from the district of Magelang, Central Java, used as research material. Lasiwen is anesthetized, then fixed with a perfusion technique and the brain preparation is performed. Performed tissue-processing with paraffin method with sagittal position, followed by tissue cutting at 12 μm thickness in serial 10 interval incision. The brain incision are stained by immunohistochemistry techniques using antibodies to serotonin. Medulla oblongata are observed distribution, morphology, measured diameter and calculated serotonergic neuron density is the immunoreactive neurons against antibodies. The results of the observations were analyzes descriptively and quantitatively.

The results showed the distribution of serotonergic neurons in caudal clusters of brainstem spread over the ROb nuclei, RMg nuclei, and RPa nuclei are bipolar and multipolar shaped. Serotonergic neurons of ROb nuclei have a diameter from 4 to 20 μm ($7,8 \pm 2,2 \mu\text{m}$, mean) with a density of $37,1 \pm 15,1$ cells/50.000 μm^2 . Serotonergic neurons of RMg nuclei have a diameter from 4 to 26,5 μm ($10,1 \pm 4,0 \mu\text{m}$, mean) with a density of $13,2 \pm 6,4$ cells/50.000 μm^2 . Serotonergic neurons of RPa nuclei have a diameter from 3 to 14 μm ($7,3 \pm 1,8 \mu\text{m}$, mean) with a density of $58,0 \pm 22,1$ cells/50.000 μm^2 . The conclusion of this study is that SN in caudal clusters of brainstem are distributed in three nuclei that are RPa, RMg and ROb nuclei with morphology of bipolar and multipolar neurons. The largest diameter of serotonergic neurons is found in the RMg nucleus and is smallest in the RPa nucleus. The highest serotonergic neuron density is found in the RPa nucleus and the lowest is in the RMg nuclei.

Keywords : lasiwen, brainstem, serotonergic neurons, imunohistochemistry.