



## INTISARI

Diabetes melitus merupakan kondisi epidemik yang dapat mempengaruhi proses penyembuhan fraktur tulang. Osteokalsin merupakan protein non-kolagen terbanyak yang disekresikan osteoblas dan menjadi salah satu penanda penyembuhan tulang. Gelombang ultrasonik intensitas rendah (*LIPUS*) telah terbukti membantu penyembuhan tulang karena pengaruhnya pada diferensiasi dan proliferasi osteoblas. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk melihat pengaruh terapi *LIPUS* terhadap ekspresi osteokalsin pada hewan coba tikus *Sprague dawley* model DM tipe-1.

Dua puluh empat tikus *Sprague dawley* dengan kriteria inklusi yang ditentukan dibagi menjadi empat kelompok secara acak, dua kelompok non-DM, tanpa terapi *LIPUS* (NDM+TP) dan dengan *LIPUS* (NDM+P), dan dua kelompok DM (diinduksi *Streptozotozin/STZ*), tanpa terapi *LIPUS* (DM+TP) dan dengan *LIPUS* (DM+P). Fraktur tulang simfisis mandibula dibuat pada semua subyek. Terapi *LIPUS* (frekwensi 1 MHz, intensitas 2,5 W/cm<sup>2</sup>, *duty cycle* 20%, 20 menit/hari) pada area fraktur dimulai 24 jam setelah pembedahan selama 14 hari. Berat badan, gula darah sewaktu dan kondisi luka klinis diamati selama penelitian. Dekapitasi hari ke-14 setelah terapi, dilanjutkan pemeriksaan imunohistokimia (*rabbit anti-osteocalcin polyclonal antibody*) dari jaringan fraktur simfisis yang telah dibuat untuk melihat ekspresi osteokalsin.

Analisis statistik ANOVA satu jalur dan *post hoc LSD* menunjukkan perbedaan signifikan antar masing-masing kelompok ( $p=0,000$ ). Persentase ekspresi osteokalsin tertinggi pada kelompok NDM+P ( $\bar{x} = 65,69$ ) lebih tinggi daripada DM+P ( $\bar{x} = 46,78$ ) ( $p=0,000$ ), NDM+TP ( $\bar{x} = 12,46$ ) ( $p=0,000$ ), dan DM+TP ( $\bar{x} = 11,07$ ) ( $p=0,000$ ); bahkan DM+P (46,78%) lebih tinggi daripada NDM+TP (12,46) ( $p=0,000$ ). Uji korelasi *Spearman* menunjukkan terdapat hubungan antara terapi *LIPUS* dengan ekspresi osteokalsin ( $p=0,000$  dan  $r=0,942$ ). Kesimpulan, terapi *LIPUS* meningkatkan ekspresi osteokalsin pada penyembuhan fraktur tulang tikus model DM tipe-1.

Kata kunci : diabetes melitus, penyembuhan fraktur, *LIPUS*, osteokalsin.



## ABSTRACT

*Diabetes remains a worldwide epidemic with multiple health implications, specifically its affect upon fracture healing has shown to have negative effect on bone metabolism marker, osteocalcin. Low-intensity pulsed ultrasound (LIPUS) has been used to facilitate fracture repair and initiate healing because of its impacts on osteogenic differentiation and cell proliferation of osteoblast. The purpose of this study is to investigate the effect of daily application of LIPUS on osteocalcin expression in type-I Diabetes melitus Sprague dawley rats.*

*Twenty four Sprague dawley rats were randomly distributed into four groups, two groups of non-DM, without LIPUS (NDM+TP) and with LIPUS (NDM+P), and two Streptozotozin-induced type-1 DM groups, without LIPUS (DM+TP) and with LIPUS (DM+P). A bone fracture were surgically created at the mandibular symphysis. The LIPUS treatment (1 MHz, intensity 2,5 W/cm<sup>2</sup>, duty cycle 20%, 20 minutes/day) was performed at the fracture site started 24 hours post-surgery for 14 days. Rats were monitored for body weight, glucose levels, and wound conditions with Southampton's criteria until before decapitation. On day 14 post-treatment, rats were killed individually, the mandible were removed for immunohistochemistry analysis using rabbit anti-osteocalcin polyclonal antibody.*

*The statistical analysis pointed out significant differences between groups for all treatments ( $p=0,000$ ). The highest percentage of osteocalcin expression found in the NDM+P group ( $\bar{x} = 65,69$ ), followed by DM+P ( $\bar{x} = 46,78$ ), NDM+TP ( $\bar{x} = 12,46$ ), and lowest on DM+TP ( $\bar{x} = 11,07$ ). Supported by the Spearman correlation test which had a significant ( $p = 0,000$ ) and positive ( $r = 0,942$ ) value, the administration of LIPUS had an effect on upregulation of osteocalcin expression on day-14 after treatment. Taken together, our results indicate that LIPUS modulates osteocalcin expression during bone repair in type-1 DM Sprague dawley rats.*

*Keywords : diabetes melitus, fracture healing, LIPUS, osteocalcin*