

INTISARI

Latar Belakang. Cedera iskemik reperfusi menginduksi gagal ginjal. Tatalaksana AKI belum memuaskan. Media terkondisi sel punca mesenkim (MT-SPM) mengandung *growth factors* potensial sebagai terapi alternatif AKI.

Tujuan Penelitian. Untuk mengetahui apakah MT-SPM menurunkan kadar serum kreatinin, memperbaiki cedera sel tubulus, meningkatkan jumlah proliferasi sel epitel tubulus pada mencit dengan cedera I/R ginjal.

Metode. Penelitian ini merupakan jenis penelitian eksperimental murni dengan rancangan acak lengkap, memakai 20 mencit jantan. Model IRI (Ischemic-Reperfusion Injury) ginjal dilakukan dengan klem pedikel renal selama 30 menit lalu reperfusi selama 7 hari pada mencit jantan galur Swiss (3-4 bulan, 25-35 gram). Pemeriksaan histopatologi dilakukan dengan pewarnaan PAS (*Periodic Acid Schiff*) untuk menilai cedera tubulus renal dengan parameter skor cedera tubulus, pewarnaan Imunohistokimia dilakukan dengan antibodi PCNA. Analisis hasil menggunakan *software* STATA 12.

Hasil Penelitian. Secara statistik, pemberian 0,1 cc dan 0,2 cc MT-SPM tidak dapat menurunkan nilai serum kreatinin secara signifikan apabila dibandingkan dengan kelompok IR. Pemberian 0,1 cc dan 0,2 cc MT-SPM menurunkan nilai skor cedera sel epitel tubulus dengan signifikan apabila dibandingkan dengan kelompok IR dan SO. Pemberian 0,1 cc dan 0,2 cc MT-SPM tidak dapat menurunkan proliferasi sel epitel tubulus ginjal secara signifikan apabila dibandingkan dengan kelompok IR.

Kesimpulan. Pemberian MT-SPM dapat menurunkan kadar serum kreatinin, memperbaiki cedera sel epitel tubulus ginjal, menurunkan proliferasi sel epitel tubulus ginjal pada mencit dengan cedera I/R ginjal. Melalui pengembangan penelitian lanjutan yang lebih komprehensif dan multiperspektif, MT-SPM berpotensi sebagai alternatif terapi bagi AKI.

Kata kunci: MT-SPM, IRI, PCNA, AKI, kedokteran regeneratif.

ABSTRACT

Background. Ischemia reperfusion injury (IRI) induces renal failure. Various approaches against AKI have not satisfied people and scientists. Conditioned medium mesenchymal stem cells (CM-MSCs) contains growth factors are potential as an alternative therapy for AKI.

Objective. To ascertain whether CM-MSCs can decrease level of creatinine serum, repair tubular cells injury, increase proliferation of tubular epithelial cells in mice model of renal ischemic/reperfusion (I/R).

Methods. This research was a pure experimental with completely randomized design, used 20 male mice. Kidney Ischemic-Reperfusion Injury (IRI) model was performed using bilateral renal pedicles clamping for 30 minutes, then reperfuse for 7 days in Swiss-Background mice (3-4 months, 25-35 grams). Mice were divided into 4 groups, mice with kidney I/R injury (IR, n=5), IR + intraperitoneal injection of CM-MSC 0.1 cc (IR-MT1, n=5) and 0.2 cc (IR-MT2, n=5). Sham operation procedure with opening abdomen was used for control (n=5). PAS (Periodic Acid Schiff) staining was used to assess renal tubular injury with tubular injury scores, meanwhile immunohistochemical staining with PCNA antibody was used to observe proliferation. Analysis of statistical results used STATA 12.

Results. Statistically, treatment with 0.1 and 0.2 cc CM-MSC didn't decrease creatinine serum significantly compared with IR group. Treatment with 0.1 cc and 0.2 cc CM-MSC decreased tubular epithelial cells injury score significantly compared with IR and SO group. Treatment with 0.1 and 0.2 cc CM-MSC didn't decrease proliferation of renal tubular epithelial cells significantly compared with IR group.

Conclusion. Treatment of CM-MSC in kidney IRI model decreased level of creatinine serum, repaired tubular epithelial cells injury, decreased proliferation of renal tubular epithelial cells in mice renal IRI model. CM-MSC has a potential role as an alternative therapy for AKI through development of progress researches comprehensively and multiperspectively.

Keywords: CM-MSCs, IRI, PCNA, AKI, regenerative medicine.