

ABSTRAK

Dalam bidang kedokteran formalin digunakan sebagai bahan pengawet mayat. Formalin merupakan zat elektron tunggal yang dapat mengikat elektron dari sel organ tubuh yang terpapar, sehingga menjadi racun eksogen bagi tubuh. Organ reproduksi yang terpapar oleh formalin dalam waktu yang cukup lama akan menyebabkan ketidakseimbangan antara antioksidan endogen dan prooksidan sehingga dapat mengganggu kualitas hidup sperma dan berakibat pada penurunan viabilitas spermatozoa. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh lama paparan inhalasi formalin terhadap viabilitas spermatozoa.

Penelitian eksperimental dengan desain “*post test only randomized controlled group design*” dengan subyek uji sebanyak 25 ekor mencit Balb/C jantan, dibagi menjadi 5 kelompok secara acak. Kelompok 1 (kontrol), kelompok 2, 3, 4, dan 5 (paparan inhalasi formalin 3, 6, 9, dan 12 minggu). Setelah itu dilakukan pemeriksaan viabilitas spermatozoa. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis dengan menggunakan uji normalitas, homogenitas, *One Way Anova* dilanjutkan dengan uji *Post Hoc Bonferroni*.

Rata-rata viabilitas spermatozoa pada kelompok 1, 2, 3, 4, dan 5 masing-masing $12,6 \pm 2,074$, $11,2 \pm 0,837$, $8,0 \pm 1,581$, $7,6 \pm 1,140$, dan $4,4 \pm 1,140$. Hasil analisis data normal homogen , *One Way Anova* menunjukkan hasil signifikan 0,00. Uji statistic *Post Hoc Bonferroni* menunjukkan perbedaan bermakna antara kelompok 1 terhadap kelompok 3, 4, 5 ($p < 0,05$), namun tidak ada perbedaan antara kelompok 1 terhadap kelompok 2, dan kelompok 3 terhadap kelompok 4 ($p > 0,05$).

Kesimpulan pada penelitian ini adalah ada pengaruh lama paparan inhalasi formalin terhadap viabilitas spermatozoa.

Kata kunci :Inhalasi Formalin, Viabilitas Spermatozoa

ABSTRACTS

Background: Formalin in medicine is often used to preserve corpses. It contains reactive molecules which have been known for its cytotoxic effects. Continuous exposure to formalin inhalation can lead to health problems such as decreased sperm viability. The decrease occurs due to the accumulation of formalin metabolism results that can interfere in the process of spermatogenesis affecting the sperm quality. This study aimed to investigate the effects of various duration of formalin inhalation on sperm viability in mice.

Method: This study aimed to determine with a post test only control group design. In this experimental study, we randomly assigned twenty five BALB/c mice divided into five groups. Group I was control. Group II, III, IV and V were exposed to formalin 3, 6, 9, and 12 weeks respectively. The sperm viability was observed using a microscope at 400x magnification. The data were analyzed by one way anova followed by *post hoc* Bonfferoni.

Result: Mean number of viable spermatozoa in group I, II, III, IV, and V was $12.6 \pm 2.074\%$; $11.2 \pm 0.837\%$; $8.0 \pm 1.581\%$; $7.6 \pm 1.140\%$; and $4.4 \pm 1.140\%$ respectively. There was a significant difference in sperm viability among the five groups ($p < 0.05$). The differences were shown between groups of 1 and 3, 4, 5, but not between group 1 and 2, and between group 3 and 4 ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusion: The duration of exposure formalin vapour has an effect on sperm viability in mice.

Keywords: Formalin Inhalation, Sperm Viability.