

## Efektivitas Senyawa Sintetik Oktil Galat terhadap Profil TNF-a, COX-2, PGE<sub>2</sub>, dan IL-10 pada Tikus Model Endometriosis = Effect of Octyl Gallate Syntetic Compound on TNF-a, COX-2, PGE<sub>2</sub>, and IL-10 Profiles of Rat Endometriosis Model

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### Abstrak

Endometriosis merupakan penyakit ginekologi yang ditandai dengan pertumbuhan jaringan mirip endometrium di luar rongga uterus. Inflamasi kronik pada endometriosis memiliki peranan penting dalam memfasilitasi perkembangan kista endometriosis. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis efektivitas oktil galat dalam menurunkan inflamasi pada tikus Wistar model endometriosis. Sejumlah 30 ekor tikus wistar betina dibagi secara acak ke dalam tiga kelompok. Kelompok pertama dan kedua direkayasa membentuk jaringan endometriosis, sedangkan kelompok ketiga dilaparotomi sebagai kelompok kontrol negatif. Setelah dua bulan, dilakukan laparatomi kedua pada kelompok satu dan dua untuk mengevaluasi pembentukan jaringan endometriosis. Induksi oktil galat diberikan pada kelompok pertama selama satu bulan. Seluruh tikus kemudian dieuthanasia dan jaringan endometriosis kelompok pertama dan kedua, serta jaringan endometrium kelompok ketiga, diambil untuk dianalisis. Pengukuran kadar sitokin TNF- $\hat{\pm}$  dan IL-10 dilakukan menggunakan Luminex Multiplex Assay, sedangkan kadar COX-2 dan PGE<sub>2</sub> diukur menggunakan metode ELISA. Analisis beda proporsi menunjukkan bahwa pemberian oktil galat pada kelompok pertama tidak memberikan perubahan kadar TNF- $\hat{\pm}$  kategori tinggi yang signifikan, sedangkan kadar COX-2, PGE<sub>2</sub>, dan IL-10 kategori tinggi teramati mengalami penurunan signifikan sebesar 22,3%, 55,6%, dan 44,5%, dibandingkan dengan kelompok kedua ( $p < 0,05$ ). Oktil galat diketahui efektif dalam menurunkan mediator inflamasi COX-2 dan PGE<sub>2</sub>, serta anti-inflamasi IL-10, yang memicu perbaikan gejala klinis berupa regresi ukuran kista endometriosis.

.....Endometriosis is a gynecological disease, characterized by the growth of endometrial-like tissue outside the uterine cavity. Chronic inflammation in endometriosis has an important role in facilitating the development of endometriosis cysts. The present study aimed to analyze the anti inflammatory effect of octyl gallate in endometriosis Wistar rat model. 30 female Wistar rats were divided randomly into three groups. Endometriosis induction was performed in the first and second group, while a sham operation was performed in the third group. Two months later, a second laparotomy was performed in the first and second groups to evaluate endometriosis tissue formation. Octyl gallate was administered via oral gavage to the first group for one month. All rats were sacrificed and endometriosis tissue samples were collected for further analysis. TNF- $\hat{\pm}$  and IL-10 levels were measured using Luminex Multiplex Assay, while COX-2 and PGE<sub>2</sub> levels were measured using the ELISA method. The administration of octyl gallate in the first group did not significantly effect TNF- $\hat{\pm}$  levels, whereas the high category of COX-2, PGE<sub>2</sub>, and IL-10 levels were observed to experience a significant decrease up to 22.3%, 55.6%, and 44.5% compared to the second group ( $p < 0.05$ ). In conclusion, octyl gallate was able to supress the inflammatory mediators, COX-2 and PGE<sub>2</sub>, along the anti-inflammatory mediators IL-10, which induced the regression of endometriosis cysts size as an improvement of clinical symptoms.