

# Pengaruh Pemberian Piroksikam terhadap Histologi Paru pada Mencit Model Penyakit Paru Obstruktif Kronis = The Effects of Piroxicam on Lung Histology on Mouse Model of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

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## Abstrak

Penyakit paru obstruktif kronis (PPOK) adalah penyakit yang ditandai dengan hambatan aliran udara akibat dari kombinasi dua penyakit pernapasan, yaitu bronkitis kronis dan emfisema. Pada penelitian sebelumnya ditemukan bahwa piroksikam mengikat reseptor formil peptida-1 (FPR-1) untuk menghambat aktivasi neutrofil dan mengurangi pelepasan anion superoksida dari neutrofil yang diinduksi N-Formil-L-metionin-L-leusil-L-fenilalanin (fMLF) secara in vitro. Pada penelitian ini, dilakukan eksperimen secara in vivo pada antagonis FPR-1 yaitu piroksikam terhadap histologi paru. Penelitian ini menggunakan mencit betina DDY yang dibagi menjadi 6 kelompok: kontrol dan kontrol negatif yang diberikan CMC Na 0,5% secara oral, kontrol positif diberikan inhalasi budesonid 1mg/kg BB/hari, serta 3 kelompok variasi dosis piroksikam 0,026mg/20gBB mencit/hari; 0,052mg/20gBB mencit/hari; 0,104mg/20gBB mencit/hari secara oral. Mencit dipaparkan asap rokok (6 batang rokok/hari selama 8 minggu), kemudian diobati baik dengan piroksikam atau budesonid selama 3 minggu. Dalam studi histologi, dilakukan pewarnaan Periodic acid-Schiff (PAS) dan masson's trichrome. Berdasarkan penelitian, Dosis 0,026mg/20gBB piroksikam memberikan perbedaan bermakna pada penebalan dinding bronkus ( $p<0,05$ ). Dosis 0,026mg/20gBB piroksikam memberikan perbedaan bermakna pada jumlah sel goblet ( $p<0,05$ ). Dosis 0,104mg/20gBB piroksikam memberikan perbedaan bermakna pada proporsi fibrosis ( $p<0,05$ ). Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, aktivitas anti-inflamasi piroksikam dapat dikaitkan dengan penurunan penebalan dinding bronkus, jumlah sel goblet, dan proporsi fibrosis.

.....Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) is given by the symptoms of airway limitation of two respiratory disease, chronic bronchitis and emphysema. On the previous experiment found that piroxicam binds to formyl peptide receptor-1 (FPR-1) to inhibit neutrophil activation and reduce superoxide anion that released from neutrophil induced by N-Formyl-L-methionyl-L-leucyl-L-phenylalanine (fMLF) with in vitro method. In this study, in vivo experiments were conducted on the FPR-1 antagonist piroxicam on lung histology. This experiment is done by using female DDY mice, divided into 6 different groups: control and negative control were given CMC Na 0,5% orally, positive control was given 1mg/kg BW/day of budesonide inhalation, and three variation dose groups of piroxicam 0,026mg/20gBW mice/day; 0,052mg/20gBW mice/day; 0,104mg/20gBW mice/day orally. Mouse were exposed to CS (6 cigarettes/day for 8 weeks), then treated with piroxicam either budesonide for 3 weeks. In lung histological studies, Masson's trichrome and Periodic acid-Schiff (PAS) staining were performed. Doses 0,026mg/20gBW piroxicam significantly reduced bronchial wall thickening ( $p<0,05$ ). Doses 0,026mg/20gBW piroxicam significantly reduced number of goblet cells ( $p<0,05$ ). Doses 0,104mg/20gBW piroxicam significantly reduced fibrosis proportion ( $p<0,05$ ). Based on this result, the anti-inflammation activity of piroxicam may be attributed to the reduction of bronchial wall thickening, number of goblet cells, and fibrosis proportion.