

# Pengaruh Luka Bakar Derajat 4 Terhadap Perubahan Rerata Rasio Konsentrasi Etanol pada Isi Lambung dengan Darah Jantung Studi Eksperimental pada Tikus Sprague Dawley = The Effect of 4th Degree Burn Injury on The Change of The Average Ratio of Ethanol Concentration on Stomach Content and Heart Blood an Experimental Study on Sprague Dawley Rat

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## Abstrak

[Penelitian ini membahas perubahan konsentrasi etanol pada darah jantung (BAC), isi lambung (SAC) dan rasionya (SAC:BAC) pada luka bakar derajat 4 untuk menilai difusi postmortem dari SAC ke BAC. Metode penelitian merupakan studi eksperimental pada tikus Sprague-Dawley yang dibagi menjadi 2 kelompok (kelompok kontrol dan kelompok perlakuan (luka bakar derajat 4)). Hasil dan diskusi menunjukkan tidak terdapat perbedaan yang bermakna antara BAC dan rasio SAC:BAC, sedangkan SAC pada kelompok perlakuan secara signifikan lebih rendah. Kesimpulannya, difusi postmortem etanol dari isi lambung ke darah jantung pada luka bakar derajat 4 dengan waktu terbakar dan postmortem interval yang singkat, kecil kemungkinan terjadinya.

.....This research studies the ethanol concentration changes in heart blood (BAC), stomach content (SAC) and its ratio (SAC: BAC) on 4th degree burn injury to determine the postmortem diffusion from BAC into SAC. The experimental study uses Sprague-Dawley rat, divided into 2 groups (control and treatment (4th degree burn injury)). The result and discussion show no significant difference between BAC and SAC: BAC ratio, while SAC on treatment group is significantly lower. The conclusion is ethanol postmortem diffusion from stomach content into heart blood on 4th degree burn injury with short burning duration and postmortem interval is unlikely to occur.;This research studies the ethanol concentration changes in heart blood (BAC), stomach content (SAC) and its ratio (SAC: BAC) on 4th degree burn injury to determine the postmortem diffusion from BAC into SAC. The experimental study uses Sprague-Dawley rat, divided into 2 groups (control and treatment (4th degree burn injury)). The result and discussion show no significant difference between BAC and SAC: BAC ratio, while SAC on treatment group is significantly lower. The conclusion is ethanol postmortem diffusion from stomach content into heart blood on 4th degree burn injury with short burning duration and postmortem interval is unlikely to occur., This research studies the ethanol concentration changes in heart blood (BAC), stomach content (SAC) and its ratio (SAC: BAC) on 4th degree burn injury to determine the postmortem diffusion from BAC into SAC. The experimental study uses Sprague-Dawley rat, divided into 2 groups (control and treatment (4th degree burn injury)). The result and discussion show no significant difference between

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