

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH KONSUMSI KAFEIN SELAMA KEHAMILAN TERHADAP VARIASI BERAT BADAN DAN PANJANG BADAN PADA FETUS TIKUS PUTIH (*Rattus norvegicus*) GALUR SPRAGUE DAWLEY

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Latar Belakang : Kafein banyak dikonsumsi oleh wanita hamil, karena kafein banyak terkandung dalam minuman seperti kopi, *soft drink*, teh dan coklat. Konsumsi kafein selama kehamilan dapat menimbulkan hambatan pada pertumbuhan fetus karena pada wanita hamil metabolisme kafeinnya berbeda, sehingga menghambat pertumbuhan fetus. Hal ini dapat dinilai dari nilai rata-rata berat badan dan panjang badan fetus.

Metode Penelitian : Penelitian ini dilakukan selama 27 hari menggunakan 24 ekor tikus putih (*Rattus norvegicus*) betina galur sprague dawley yang dibagi menjadi 4 kelompok, yaitu kelompok KN yang tidak diberi kafein selama kehamilan, serta kelompok (P1,P2,P3) yang diberi kafein dengan dosis 2.57 mg, 5.15 mg dan 7.7 mg. Kafein diberikan secara peroral melalui sonde dan fetus diambil dengan cara pembedahan pada usia kehamilan 20 hari. Analisis data menggunakan uji one way anova lalu dilanjutkan dengan uji post hoc.

Hasil Penelitian : Pada penelitian ini didapatkan hasil rerata berat badan KN 6.79 g, P1 5.20 g, P2 0.93 g dan P3 0.51 g sedangkan untuk rerata panjang KN 5.25 cm, P1 3.75 cm, P2 1.52 cm, dan P3 1.10 cm. Berdasarkan Uji one way Anova terdapat hubungan konsumsi kafein selama kehamilan terhadap berat badan dan panjang badan fetus dengan *p-value* 0.000.

Kesimpulan : Terdapat pengaruh antara konsumsi kafein selama masa kehamilan terhadap penurunan berat badan dan panjang badan fetus.

Kata Kunci : kafein, berat badan, panjang badan.

ABSTRACT

THE EFFECT OF CAFFEINE COMSUMPTION DURING PREGNANCY TO VARIATION OF BODY WEIGHTAND BODY LENGTH OF FETAL WHITE RAT (*Rattus norvegicus*) SPRAGUE DAWLEY STRAIN

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Background : Caffeine is widely consumed by pregnant women, because caffeine is contained in many beverages such as coffee, soft drinks, tea and chocolate. Consumption of caffeine during pregnancy can cause obstacles to fetal growth because because of different caffeine metabolism in pregnant women which inhibit fetal growth. This can be assessed by measuring average body weight and fetal length.

Method : This study was conducted in 27 days using 24 white female mice of sprague dawley strain which were divided into 4 groups, ie group of KN that was not given caffeine during pregnancy, and group (P1, P2, P3) were given caffeine with dose of 2.57 mg, 5.15 mg and 7.7 mg. caffeine was administered orally by feeding tube and the fetus was taken surgically on 20 days' gestation. The data was analysed by using one way annova test and followed by post hoc test

Result : This study showed that the average weight of KN 6.79 g, P1 5.20 g, P2 0.93 g and P3 0.51 g while for the average length of KN 5.25 cm, P1 3.75 cm, P2 1.52 cm, and P3 1.10 cm. Based on One Way Anova test there was relationship of caffeine consumption during pregnancy to body weight and body length of fetus with p-value of 0.000.

Conclusion : There was a effect caffeine consumption during pregnancy on weight loss and fetal length fetal white rat.

Keywords : caffeine, body weight, body length