

ABSTRACT

EFFECT OF ASPARTAME ON BLOOD GLUCOSE LEVELS OF ALLOXAN INDUCED DIABETIC RATS

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Aspartame is a low-calorie sugar substitute that is often consumed by people with diabetes. However, the safety of aspartame for consumption with diabetes is still controversial. Aspartame has a sweet taste that high intensity so as to lower blood glucose levels. Other studies mention that the metabolism of aspartame in the form of aspartic acid and phenylalanine could be expected to be a precursor of glucose through gluconeogenesis, thereby increasing blood glucose levels. This study aims to determine the effect of aspartame on blood glucose levels of alloxan induced diabetic rats.

This type of research is an experimental with posttest only control group design. The sample was 32 male white rats (*Rattus norvegicus*) strain Wistar divided into 4 groups: negative control group (KN), positive control (KP), treatment 1 (P1), and treatment 2 (P2). KN was not induced by alloxan and not given aspartame, KP induced by alloxan dose of 150 mg/kg body weight and not given aspartame, P1 not induced by alloxan and given aspartame dose 315 mg/kg body weight, P2 induced by alloxan dose of 150 mg/kg body weight and given 315 mg/kg body weight aspartame. The study was conducted for 4 weeks (28 days). Measurement of fasting blood glucose levels using a spectrophotometer.

The results showed the mean fasting blood glucose levels KN (88.39 ± 2.52 mg/dL), KP (134.11 ± 2.83 mg/dL), P1 (93.95 ± 1.49 mg/dL), and P2 (66.66 ± 8.47 mg/dL). ANOVA and Post Hoc test analysis showed that there were significant differences between groups, except between the KN and P1. The conclusion of this study is the provision of aspartame in alloxan induced diabetic rats can cause a decrease in blood glucose levels significantly.

Key words: Aspartame, Blood Glucose Levels, Diabetes Mellitus, Alloxan

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH PEMBERIAN ASPARTAM TERHADAP KADAR GLUKOSA DARAH TIKUS DIABETES MELITUS DIINDUKSI ALOKSAN

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Aspartam merupakan gula pengganti rendah kalori yang sering dikonsumsi pengidap diabetes. Akan tetapi keamanan aspartam untuk dikonsumsi pengidap diabetes masih kontroversi. Aspartam memiliki intensitas rasa manis yang tinggi sehingga dapat menurunkan kadar glukosa darah. Penelitian lain menyebutkan bahwa hasil metabolisme aspartam berupa asam aspartat dan fenilalanin diduga dapat menjadi prekursor glukosa melalui glukoneogenesis sehingga dapat meningkatkan kadar glukosa darah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh pemberian aspartam terhadap kadar glukosa darah tikus diabetes melitus diinduksi aloksan.

Jenis penelitian adalah eksperimental dengan rancangan *posttest only control group design*. Sampel penelitian ini adalah 32 ekor tikus putih jantan (*Rattus norvegicus*) strain Wistar dibagi menjadi 4 kelompok yaitu kelompok kontrol negatif (KN), kontrol positif (KP), perlakuan 1 (P1), dan perlakuan 2 (P2). KN tidak diinduksi aloksan dan tidak diberi aspartam, KP diinduksi aloksan dosis 150 mg/kgBB dan tidak diberi aspartam, P1 tidak diinduksi aloksan dan diberi aspartam dosis 315 mg/kgBB, P2 diinduksi aloksan dosis 150 mg/kgBB dan diberi aspartam 315 mg/kgBB. Penelitian dilakukan selama 4 minggu (28 hari). Pengukuran kadar glukosa darah puasa menggunakan spektfotometer.

Hasil penelitian didapatkan rerata kadar glukosa darah puasa KN (88.39 ± 2.52 mg/dL), KP (134.11 ± 2.83 mg/dL), P1 (93.95 ± 1.49 mg/dL), dan P2 (66.66 ± 8.47 mg/dL). Uji analisis ANOVA dan *Post Hoc* menunjukkan terdapat perbedaan yang bermakna antar kelompok, kecuali antara kelompok KN dan P1. Kesimpulan penelitian ini adalah pemberian aspartam pada tikus diabetes melitus diinduksi aloksan dapat menyebabkan penurunan kadar glukosa darah yang bermakna.

Kata kunci: Aspartam, Kadar Glukosa Darah, Diabetes Melitus, Aloksan