

# **PENGARUH KADAR KOLESTEROL TOTAL DAN GULA DARAH PUASA TERHADAP PENURUNAN *REFERENCE MEMORY* PADA TIKUS WISTAR JANTAN DAN BETINA YANG DIINDUKSI DIET TINGGI LEMAK**

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## **Abstrak**

Obesitas telah menjadi pandemi yang ditandai dengan berbagai komplikasi kesehatan dan penyakit komorbid. Salah satu penyebab pandemi ini adalah meningkatnya pola diet yang tidak sehat seperti diet tinggi lemak. Berbagai studi menunjukkan bahwa konsumsi diet tinggi lemak, menyebabkan gangguan kognitif. Peningkatan kadar kolesterol dan insensitivitas reseptor insulin diduga dapat menyebabkan gangguan konsolidasi memori. Studi yang membahas pengaruh peningkatan kadar kolesterol dan disregulasi glukosa terhadap gangguan memori masih terbilang jarang. Tujuan penelitian ini mengetahui pengaruh perubahan kadar glukosa darah puasa dan kolesterol total terhadap penurunan *reference memory* pada tikus *Wistar* jantan dan betina yang diinduksi diet tinggi lemak. Kadar kolesterol total dan gula darah puasa diukur menggunakan spektrometer dan *error reference memory* diukur menggunakan labirin delapan lengan. Desain penelitian ini adalah eksperimen dengan jumlah sampel sebesar 24 tikus *Wistar*. Hasil menunjukkan terdapat hubungan antara peningkatan kolesterol total ( $p=0,000$ ) dan gula darah puasa ( $p=0,005$ ) dengan peningkatan *error reference memory*, serta tidak terdapat hubungan antara jenis kelamin ( $p=0,385$ ) dan berat badan dengan peningkatan *error reference memory* ( $p=0,099$ ). Peningkatan kolesterol total merupakan faktor yang paling berpengaruh (59,7 kali) dalam meningkatkan *error reference memory*.

**Kata Kunci :** Kolesterol, gula darah, diet tinggi lemak, *reference memory*.

# **THE EFFECT OF TOTAL CHOLESTEROL AND FASTING BLOOD GLUCOSE LEVEL ON DECREASING OF REFERENCE MEMORY ON MALE AND FEMALE WISTAR RATS INDUCED BY HIGH FAT DIET**

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## **Abstract**

Obesity has become a pandemic characterized by various health complications and comorbid diseases. One of the causes of this pandemic is increasingly unhealthy diet patterns such as high-fat diets. Various studies show that the consumption of a high-fat diet causes cognitive impairment. Increased cholesterol levels and insensitivity of insulin receptors are thought to cause impaired memory consolidation. Studies that discuss the effect of increasing cholesterol levels and glucose dysregulation on memory disorders are still fairly rare. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of changes in fasting blood glucose levels and total cholesterol on decreasing reference memory in male and female Wistar rats induced by a high-fat diet. Total cholesterol and fasting blood glucose levels were measured using a spectrometer and a reference memory error was measured using an eight-arm maze. The design of this study was an experiment with a sample size of 24 Wistar rats. The results showed that there was a correlation between the increase in total cholesterol ( $p = 0,000$ ) and fasting blood glucose ( $p = 0,005$ ) with an increase in reference memory error, and there was no relationship between sex ( $p = 0,385$ ) and body weight with an increase in reference memory error ( $p = 0,099$ ). Increasing total cholesterol is the most influential factor (59,7 times) in increasing the reference memory error.

**Keywords:** Cholesterol, blood glucose, high fat diet, reference memory.