

ABSTRAK

Pengaruh pemberian *bluetooth* dari *smartphone* terhadap teratogenitas radiasi pada fetus mencit telah dilakukan. Hewan percobaan dibagi menjadi empat kelompok dimana masing-masing kelompok terdiri atas empat ekor hewan percobaan. Kelompok pertama merupakan kontrol yang tidak menerima radiasi. Kelompok kedua menerima radiasi *bluetooth* selama 15 menit. Kelompok ketiga menerima radiasi *bluetooth* selama 30 menit dan kelompok keempat menerima radiasi *bluetooth* selama 60 menit. Setelah hari ke-18 kehamilan, hewan percobaan dibunuh dengan cara dislokasi leher kemudian dilakukan laparotomi. Embriotoksisitas dilihat dengan menghitung jumlah fetus, jumlah fetus yang hidup, dan jumlah fetus yang cacat. Berdasarkan analisa secara deskriptif pengaruh pemberian radiasi *bluetooth* dari *smartphone* terhadap fetus mencit berpotensi teratogenitas. Pada hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pemberian radiasi *bluetooth* dari *smartphone* menyebabkan lambat pertumbuhan dan kematian pada fetus. Pada pemberian radiasi *bluetooth* selama 30 menit menyebabkan lambat pertumbuhan dan kematian pada fetus. Pada pemberian radiasi *bluetooth* selama 60 menit menyebabkan lambat pertumbuhan. Namun berdasarkan uji Analisis *Anova* diperoleh hasil bahwa pemberian radiasi *bluetooth* dari *smartphone* mempengaruhi berat badan induk secara bermakna yang mana dengan menaikkan laju perkembangan kehamilan. Sedangkan jumlah fetus dan berat badan fetus tidak dipengaruhi secara bermakna.

Keyword : Radiasi, teratogen, fetus, Smartphone, Bluetooth

ABSTRACT

The effect of bluetooth of smartphone against radiation teratogenicity in mice fetuses has been done. Experimental animals were divided into four groups where each group consists of four experimental animals. The first is a control group who did not receive radiation. The second group received a bluetooth radiation for 15 minutes. The third group received radiation bluetooth for 30 minutes and the fourth group received a bluetooth radiation for 60 minutes. After the 18th day of pregnancy, experimental animals killed by cervical dislocation then conducted laparotomy. Embryotoxicity seen by counting the number of fetuses, number of fetuses were alive, and the number of defective fetus. Based on the descriptive analysis of the effect of radiation from the smartphone to the fetus bluetooth mice potential teratogenicity. On the results showed that administration of a smartphone bluetooth radiation causes slow growth and death of the fetus. On administration of bluetooth radiation for 30 minutes cause slow growth and fetal mortality. On administration of bluetooth radiation for 60 minutes cause slow growth. However, based on analysis ANOVA test showed that administration of a smartphone bluetooth radiation affects the parent body weight significantly which by raising the rate of progression of pregnancy. While the number of fetuses and fetal body weight was not significantly affected. On administration of bluetooth radiation for 15 minutes, 30 minutes, and 60 minutes have not shown teratogenic effect clearly.

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