

BLOOD CHOLESTEROL AND GLUCOSE LEVELS IN HIGH-FAT DIET-INDUCED MICE TREATED WITH LACTIC ACID BACTERIA

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ABSTRACT

LOW KAI XUAN. Blood Cholesterol and Glucose Levels in High-Fat Diet Induced Mice Treated with Lactic Acid Bacteria. Supervised by Sri Rahmatul Laila and Fitriya Nur Annisa Dewi.

Consumption of a high-fat diet can elevate blood cholesterol and glucose levels, increasing the risk of obesity and metabolic diseases. This study investigated the potential of *Lactobacillus plantarum* and *Lactobacillus paracasei* isolated from *Dadih* in mitigating these effects. Forty male ddY mice were randomly assigned to five groups: (1) control group, (2) high-fat diet (HFD) group, (3) HFD + orlistat group, (4) HFD + *L. plantarum* group, and a (5) HFD + *L. paracasei* group for 8 weeks. Blood cholesterol and glucose levels were measured at weeks 0, 4, and 8 using a spectrophotometer. By week 8, mice in the HFD group exhibited hypercholesterolemia and hyperglycemia. Treatment with *L. plantarum*, *L. paracasei*, and orlistat effectively prevented the rise in cholesterol levels (P > 0.05). However, fasting blood glucose remained significantly elevated in all groups except the control (P < 0.05). This suggest that *L. plantarum* and *L. paracasei* may help prevent hypercholesterolemia but are ineffective in preventing hyperglycemia, indicating their potential as natural agents for managing hypercholesterolemia induced by a high-fat diet.

Keywords: Cholesterol, glucose, high-fat diet, *Lactobacillus paracasei, Lactobacillus plantarum*

ABSTRAK

LOW KAI XUAN. Kadar Kolesterol dan Glukosa Darah pada Mencit yang diinduksi Pakan Tinggi Lemak dan diberi Bakteri Asam Laktat. Dibimbing oleh Sri Rahmatul Laila dan Fitriya Nur Annisa Dewi.

Konsumsi diet tinggi lemak dapat meningkatkan kadar kolesterol dan glukosa darah, sehingga meningkatkan risiko obesitas dan penyakit metabolik. Penelitian ini mengevaluasi potensi Lactobacillus plantarum dan Lactobacillus paracasei yang diisolasi dari Dadih dalam mengurangi efek tersebut. Empat puluh ekor mencit jantan stock ddY dibagi secara acak menjadi lima kelompok: (1) kelompok kontrol, (2) kelompok diet tinggi lemak (HFD), (3) kelompok HFD + orlistat, (4) kelompok HFD + L. plantarum, dan (5) kelompok HFD + L. paracasei, selama 8 minggu. Kadar kolesterol dan glukosa darah diukur pada minggu ke-0, 4, dan 8 menggunakan spektrofotometer. Pada minggu ke-8, mencit kelompok HFD menunjukkan hiperkolesterolemia dan hiperglikemia. Perlakuan dengan L. plantarum, L. paracasei, atau orlistat secara efektif mencegah peningkatan kadar kolesterol (P > 0,05). Namun, kadar glukosa darah puasa tetap meningkat secara signifikan pada semua kelompok kecuali kontrol (P < 0,05). Temuan ini menunjukkan bahwa L. plantarum dan L. paracasei dapat membantu mencegah hiperkolesterolemia, tetapi tidak efektif dalam mencegah hiperglikemia, sehingga berpotensi digunakan sebagai agen alami untuk mengelola hiperkolesterolemia yang diinduksi oleh diet tinggi lemak.

Kata kunci: Diet tinggi lemak, glukosa, kolesterol, *Lactobacillus paracasei*, *Lactobacillus plantarum*







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Undergraduate thesis as one of the requirements to obtain a degree of Bachelor of Veterinary Medicine in School of Veterinary Medicine and Biomedical Sciences

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May this scientific work be beneficial to those in need and contribute to the advancement of knowledge.

Bogor, July 2025

Low Kai Xuan







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