

# **GAMBARAN DIATOM DI DALAM PARU DAN LAMBUNG TIKUS PUTIH (*Rattus Norvegicus*) DALAM BERBAGAI KEADAAN TENGGELAM DI PERAIRAN TAWAR**

## **ABSTRAK**

**Latar Belakang** – Pemeriksaan diatom pada organ dapat digunakan sebagai kepentingan identifikasi dan penegakan diagnosis kasus tenggelam. Pada penelitian sebelumnya belum pernah membahas mengenai gambaran perbandingan jumlah diatom yang ditemukan pada berbagai keadaan sebelum tenggelam seperti hidup, pingsan dan mati.

**Tujuan** – Mengetahui gambaran diatom pada organ paru dan lambung tikus putih *Rattus norvegicus* dalam berbagai keadaan tenggelam di perairan tawar Sungai Pelus, Banyumas.

**Metode** – Penelitian eksperimental menggunakan 20 ekor tikus putih (*Rattus norvegicus*) yang ditenggelamkan ke dalam Sungai Pelus dalam berbagai keadaan tenggelam yaitu hidup, pingsan, dan mati. Sebelum ditenggelamkan kelompok tikus pingsan (P) diberi perlakuan dengan menginjeksikan ketamin 0,2 cc pada setiap tikus, hingga pingsan. Sebelum ditenggelamkan kelompok tikus mati (M) diberikan perlakuan dengan inhalasi chloroform hingga mati.

**Hasil** – Gambaran diatom pada organ paru lebih banyak ditemukan dibandingkan organ lambung. Pada berbagai keadaan tenggelam, kondisi hidup lebih banyak ditemukan adanya gambaran diatom dibandingkan pingsan bahkan mati, dengan total diatom yang dapat teridentifikasi di perairan tawar sebanyak 12 genus, yaitu genus *Encyonema*, *Ulnaria*, *Navicula*, *Synedra*, *Halamphora*, *Eucocconeis*, *Pseudonitzschia*, *Stauroneis*, *Coccconeis*, *Thalassionema*, *Delicatophycus*, *Nanofrustulum*.

**Kesimpulan** – Gambaran diatom lebih banyak ditemukan pada organ paru *Rattus norvegicus* yang mati akibat tenggelam.

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**Kata Kunci:** Diatom, Tenggelam, Paru, Lambung, Ilmu Forensik

## ***DESCRIPTION OF DIATOMS IN LUNGS AND GASTRIC OF Rattus Norvegicus IN VARIOUS STATES OF DROWNING IN FRESH WATER SUNGAI PELUS***

### **ABSTRACT**

**Background** - Diatom examination of organs can be used for identification and diagnosis of drowning cases. Previous studies have never discussed the differences in the comparison of the number of diatoms found in various conditions before drowning such as alive, unconscious and dead.

**Objective** - To determine the picture of diatoms in the lung and stomach organs of white rats *Rattus norvegicus* in various states of drowning in the fresh waters of Pelus River, Banyumas.

**Methods** - The experimental study used 20 white rats (*Rattus norvegicus*) that were drowned in the Pelus River in various states of drowning, namely alive, unconscious, and dead. Before drowning the group of unconscious rats (P) was treated by injecting ketamine 0.2 cc in each rat, until unconscious. Before drowning the dead rat group (M) was treated with chloroform inhalation until it died.

**Results** - Diatom images in the lung organs were found more than the stomach organs. In various states of drowning, living conditions are more common than unconscious or dead diatoms, with a total of 12 genus of diatoms that can be identified in freshwater, namely the genus *Encyonema*, *Ulnaria*, *Navicula*, *Synedra*, *Halamphora*, *Eucocconeis*, *Pseudonitzschia*, *Stauroneis*, *Cocconeis*, *Thalassionema*, *Delicatophycus*, *Nanofrustulum*.

**Conclusion** - Diatom images were found more in the pulmonary organs of *Rattus norvegicus* that died from drowning.

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**Keywords:** Diatoms, Drowning, Lung, Stomach, Forensic Science.