

## ABSTRAK

Osteoporosis merupakan kerusakan tulang akibat tingkat *Reactive Oxygen Species* (ROS) tinggi yang menghambat aktivitas osteoblas dan menyebabkan penurunan densitas tulang. Penurunan densitas pada tulang osteoporosis dapat diatasi menggunakan semen kalsium fosfat. Beta-trikalsium fosfat ( $\beta$ -TCP,  $\beta$ - $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$ ) merupakan senyawa kalsium fosfat yang cocok digunakan sebagai bahan semen kalsium fosfat. Penambahan silikon dioksida ( $\text{SiO}_2$ ) pada semen biasa dilakukan untuk meningkatkan sifat mekanik. Tingkat ROS yang tinggi dapat diturunkan dengan penambahan senyawa antioksidan seperti kurkumin. Pada penelitian ini, semen tulang dibuat dari komposit  $\beta$ -TCP/ $\text{SiO}_2$ /kurkumin. Untuk menentukan pengaruh  $\text{SiO}_2$  terhadap pelepasan kurkumin, dilakukan variasi kadar  $\text{SiO}_2$  dan pelepasan kurkumin dari komposit dilakukan dengan larutan Ringer's Laktat (RL). Variasi  $\text{SiO}_2$  yang digunakan yaitu 1,6; 3,3; 5,0; 6,6; dan 8,3 (%). Metode sol-gel digunakan untuk sintesis  $\beta$ -TCP dengan kalsium nitrat tetrahidrat ( $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ) sebagai prekursor Ca, kalium dihidrogen fosfat ( $\text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4$ ) sebagai prekursor P, dan ammonium hidroksida ( $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$ ) 32% sebagai pengatur pH dengan waktu pendiaman selama 48 jam dan kalsinasi pada temperatur 800°C. Komposit  $\beta$ -TCP/ $\text{SiO}_2$ /kurkumin dibuat dengan cara mencampurkan  $\beta$ -TCP,  $\text{SiO}_2$ , kurkumin, dan larutan dinatrium hidrogen fosfat ( $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4$ ) 2,5%, kemudian dicetak dan dikeringkan. Komposit yang telah kering kemudian direndam dalam larutan RL selama 5 hari. Sintesis  $\beta$ -TCP menghasilkan serbuk halus berwarna putih dengan persentase sebesar 97,8%. Kristalinitas dan ukuran kristalit rata-rata  $\beta$ -TCP mengalami penurunan dari 96,175% menjadi 25,524% dan 58,335 nm menjadi 39,474 nm. Hasil FTIR menunjukkan vibrasi  $\text{PO}_4^{3-}$ , Si-O-Si, C=O, C=C, C-C, dan O-H. Unsur penyusun pada hasil pemetaan permukaan sampel K1 yaitu Ca, P, O, dan C. Pelepasan kurkumin cenderung fluktuatif terhadap kadar  $\text{SiO}_2$ . Adanya unsur C dan O merepresentasikan ketersediaan kurkumin pada permukaan sampel K1, menunjukkan terjadi interaksi sinergis antara  $\beta$ -TCP,  $\text{SiO}_2$ , dan kurkumin. Dengan demikian, dapat dikatakan bahwa sampel K1 berpotensi menurunkan tingkat ROS penyebab kerusakan tulang osteoporosis.

**Kata kunci :**  $\beta$ -TCP,  $\text{SiO}_2$ , kurkumin, pelepasan kurkumin

## ***ABSTRACT***

Osteoporosis is bone damage due to high levels of Reactive Oxygen Species (ROS), which inhibit osteoblast activity and cause a decrease in bone density. The decrease in density in osteoporotic bone can be overcome using calcium phosphate cement. Beta-tricalcium phosphate ( $\beta$ -TCP,  $\beta$ -Ca<sub>3</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>) is a calcium phosphate compound suitable for use as a calcium phosphate cement material. The addition of silicon dioxide (SiO<sub>2</sub>) to cement is commonly done to improve mechanical properties. High ROS levels can be reduced by the addition of antioxidant compounds such as curcumin. In this study, bone cement was prepared from  $\beta$ -TCP/SiO<sub>2</sub>/curcumin composite. To determine the effect of SiO<sub>2</sub> on the release of curcumin, variations in SiO<sub>2</sub> levels were carried out, and the release of curcumin from the composite was carried out with Ringer's Lactate (RL) solution. The SiO<sub>2</sub> variations used were 1,6; 3,3; 5,0; 6,6; dan 8,3 (%). The sol-gel method was used for the synthesis of  $\beta$ -TCP with calcium nitrate tetrahydrate (Ca(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>·4H<sub>2</sub>O) as the Ca precursor, potassium dihydrogen phosphate (KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>) as the P precursor, and ammonium hydroxide (NH<sub>4</sub>OH) 32% as the pH regulator with 48 hours of aging time and calcination at 800°C. The  $\beta$ -TCP/SiO<sub>2</sub>/curcumin composite was prepared by mixing  $\beta$ -TCP, SiO<sub>2</sub>, curcumin, and 2,5% sodium hydrogen phosphate (Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>) solution, then molded and dried. The dried composite was then soaked in RL solution for 5 days. The synthesis of  $\beta$ -TCP produced a white fine powder with a percentage of 98,7%. The crystallinity and average crystallite size of  $\beta$ -TCP decreased from 96,175% to 25,524% and 58,335 nm to 39,474 nm. FTIR results showed vibrations of PO<sub>4</sub><sup>3-</sup>, Si-O-Si, C=O, C=C, C-C, and O-H. The constituent elements seen in the surface mapping results of sample K1 are Ca, P, O, and C. Curcumin release tends to fluctuate with SiO<sub>2</sub> levels. The presence of C and O elements represents the availability of curcumin on the surface of sample K1, indicating a synergistic interaction between  $\beta$ -TCP, SiO<sub>2</sub>, and curcumin. Thus, it can be said that K1 sample has the potential to reduce the level of ROS that causing osteoporotic bone damage.

**Keywords :**  $\beta$ -TCP, SiO<sub>2</sub>, curcumin, curcumin release