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Mesostructure and Atomic Mineral Composition in Osteoporosis.

TWW was also greater in HJ20 compared to all the groups. In FWW, there were significantly greater values in all the groups compared to sedentary (C) group, meanwhile there was significantly greater value of FWW in HJ80 compared to all the other groups. In reproductive hormones, LH levels were significantly lower in all the groups compared to C, with exception of J20 and HJ80, and there were significantly higher LH levels in J20, HJ20 and HJ80 compared to J30. Serum FSH levels were significantly lower in H, J20, J30 and J80 compared to C, with exception of HJ20 and HJ80. However, there were no significant difference in HJ20 and HJ80 compared to C.

**Conclusion:** High intensity jumping exercise in combination with honey elicited beneficial effects on bone mass, bone strength level compared to low intensity exercise with or without honey supplementation and bone supplementation alone. Moreover, honey plays a protective role against adverse effects induced by jumping exercises on reproductive hormone secreted from anterior pituitary gland.

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**OVARIECTOMIZED DECREASE SERUM BONE TURNOVER MARKERS BUT NOT CHANGE THE RATIO OF BONE MINERAL ELEMENTS IN RATS**

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**Aims:** This study was aimed to elucidate whether ovariectomized change the ratio of bone mineral element and serum bone turnover markers in rat.

**Methods:** A total of 30 Wistar male rats, were randomly divided into three groups including one control group and two groups for ovariectomized rats (1 and 2 months after ovariectomy). The ovariectomized procedure was done in Pharmacology Laboratory, Medical Faculty, Brawijaya University of Malang. The calcium/phosphorus ratio, copper/zinc ratio, calcium/iron ratio, calcium/nickel was analyzed using X-ray fluorescence in Central and Physics Laboratory, Malang State of University, Malang, East Java, Indonesia. The expression of osteocalcin and crosslinked telopeptide was analyzed by ELISA in Biomedical Laboratory, Faculty of Medicine, University of Brawijaya, Malang. Nonparametric test was used to analyze the different level of bone mineral element ratio and serum bone turnover markers. This study was approved by Local Ethics Committee, Medical Faculty, Brawijaya University of Malang.

**Results:** There levels of calcium/phosphorus ratio, copper/zinc ratio, calcium/iron ratio, calcium/nickel were not significantly different between all groups (p>0.05). There expression of osteocalcin was lower significantly in ovariectomized rats compared to control group (p<0.05). There expression of crosslinked telopeptide was lower significantly in ovariectomized rats compared to control group (p<0.05).

**Conclusion:** Ovariectomized decrease serum bone turnover markers but not change bone mineral elements in rats.

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**MESOSTRUCTURE AND ATOMIC MINERAL COMPOSITION IN OSTEOPOROSIS**

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**Aims:** To know the difference between mesostructure and atomic mineral composition on osteoporosis compared to normal bone.

**Methods:** Cross-sectional study was conducted at Unlin General Hospital, Faculty of Medicine, University of Lambung Mangkurat, Banjarmasin Saiful Anwar General Hospital, Faculty of Medicine, University of Brawijaya, Malang, Indonesia. 25 osteoporosis patients and 18 normal patients had undergone surgery procedure involved in this study. Bone was obtained from surgery room then analyzed for mesostructure by scanning electron microscope (SEM) and atomic mineral composition by X-ray fluorescence (XRF) in Central and Physics Laboratory, Malang State of University, Malang, East Java, Indonesia. This study was approved by Local Ethics Committee, Medical Faculty, Brawijaya University of Malang.

**Results:** SEM result show degeneration of micro architecture (resorption cavity, holes, and high granule) in osteoporosis compared to normal bone. The level of iron (Fe), nickel (Ni), copper (Cu), ytterbium (Yb), chromium, molybdenum (Mo), and plumbum (Pb) were higher in osteoporosis bone compared to normal bone. The level of calcium (Ca), zinc (Zn), arsenic (As), silicon (Si), and titanium (Ti) were lower in osteoporosis compared to normal bone.

**Conclusion:** There is a difference of mesostructure between osteoporosis bone than normal that based on its character atomic mineral. The level of atomic mineral which change in osteoporosis compared to normal bone, is candidate for osteoporosis therapy.
CERTIFICATE OF POSTER PRESENTATION

We Cyrus Cooper, Ambrish Mithal, Joon Kiong Lee & Swan Sim Yeap certify that:

Dr Zairin Noor

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**INTRODUCTION**

Material configuration followed Mandelbroth fractal set pattern

**OBJECTIVES**

- Aim of this study was to know the difference between mesostructure and atomic mineral composition on osteoporosis compared to normal bone.

**METHODS**

- Cross sectional study was conducted at Ulin General Hospital, Faculty of Medicine, University of Lambung Mangkurat, Banjarmasin Syafil Anwar General Hospital, Faculty of Medicine, University of Brawijaya, Malang, Indonesia.

- Bone was obtained from surgery room then analyzed for mesostructure by Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) and atomic mineral composition by X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) at Central and Physics Laboratory, Malang State of University, Malang, East Java, Indonesia.

**RESULTS**

- Osteoporosis
  - Excavated excavation, trabecular thinning, atomic fracture

- Normal
  - Trabeculae compactness, connected area, and integrity

**DISCUSSION**

- Osteoporosis trabecular bone is different than normal bone.

- Microstructure osteoporosis trabecular bone is different than normal bone.

- Changes such as thinning, tapering, breakage, and perforation made the arch structure lose its integrity.

- Some of them became round due to continuous resorption to obtain knob-like structure.

- These changes contributed to an obviously increasing separation of inter-trabecular.

**CONCLUSION**

- There is a difference of mesostructure between osteoporosis bone than normal that based on its character atomic mineral.

- The level of atomic mineral which change in osteoporosis compared to normal bone, is candidate for osteoporosis therapy.

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**Presented at The 3rd Asia - Pasific Osteoporosis Meeting**

KUALA LUMPUR CONVENTION CENTRE 13 - 15 DECEMBER 2012