

Perbandingan cadangan ovarium pada wanita infertil dengan dan tanpa endometriosis yang diukur dengan hormon anti muller (anti mullerian hormone) = Comparison of ovarian reserve in infertile women with and without endometriosis measured with anti mullerian hormone

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Abstrak

Membandingkan dan menentukan rerata kadar AMH serum pada wanita infertil dengan dan tanpa endometriosis serta mengetahui rerata kadar AMH serum pada masing-masing derajat endometriosis.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian potong lintang (cross sectional). Enam puluh delapan subjek yang menjalani laparoskopi, yang masuk dalam kriteria penerimaan dibagi menjadi dua kelompok sama besar, yakni kelompok endometriosis dan tanpa endometriosis secara konsekutif (consecutive sampling). Masing-masing subjek diambil percontoh dari darah sebelum dilakukan laparoskopi kemudian diukur kadar AMH serum. Rerata masing-masing kelompok diuji statistik dengan uji Mann-Whitney.

Hasil: Rerata kadar AMH serum pada kelompok endometriosis lebih rendah dibandingkan dengan tanpa endometriosis dan secara statistik berbeda bermakna (2,30+1,8 ng/ml vs 3,75+2,13 ng/ml; $p=0,005$). Dengan uji Kruskal-Wallis, didapatkan perbedaan bermakna secara statistik pada subjek kelompok endometriosis berdasarkan derajat endometriosis ($p=0,005$). Bila dilakukan pengelompokkan kelompok endometriosis minimal-ringan dan kelompok endometriosis sedang-berat dibandingkan dengan kelompok tanpa endometriosis, maka hasilnya menunjukkan tidak adanya hubungan yang bermakna antara kadar AMH serum pada kelompok endometriosis minimal-ringan dengan kelompok tanpa endometriosis ($p=0,34$), sedangkan pada kelompok endometriosis sedang-berat dengan kelompok tanpa endometriosis terdapat hubungan yang bermakna ($p<0,005$).

<hr><i>To compare and to determine the differences in levels of serum AMH in infertile women with and without endometriosis, and also to determine the mean levels of serum AMH in every grade of endometriosis.

Methods: This study is a cross-sectional study. Sixty-eight subjects who have undergone laparoscopy fulfilled the inclusion criteria are included and divided into two groups, i.e groups of endometriosis and without endometriosis consecutively (consecutive sampling). Blood samples are taken from each subject before laparoscopy which is then measured the levels of serum AMH. The mean levels of each group are tested with an Mann-Whitney test.

Results: The mean levels of serum AMH were lower in the endometriosis group than that group without endometriosis and it was statistically significance (2,30+1,8 ng/ml vs 3,75+2,13 ng/ml; $p=0,005$). With Kruskal-Wallis test, it was found that there was statistically significant difference among endometriosis group based on grading. There was no different at the mean levels of serum AMH between the minimal-mild endometriosis group and without endometriosis group ($p=0,34$), but the mean levels of serum AMH was lower in the moderate-severe endometriosis compare to the group without endometriosis and it was statistically significance ($p<0,005$).

Conclusions: The mean levels of serum AMH in infertile women with endometriosis were lower than that group without endometriosis and were statistically significantly different. There was no different between

the mean levels of serum AMH in minimal-mild endometriosis group and that group without endometriosis, while in moderate-severe endometriosis group, it was lower than without endometriosis and it was statistically significance.</i>