

Studi pendahuluan status vitamin D pada pasien infeksi tanpa sepsis sepsis dan sepsis berat = Pilot study vitamin d status at infection without sepsis sepsis and severe sepsis patient

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Berbagai studi terkini menunjukkan hubungan antara vitamin D dan sepsis. Vitamin D berperan sebagai stimulator produksi peptida antimikroba dan mencegah inflamasi yang berlebihan. Insufisiensi dan defisiensi vitamin D berhubungan dengan risiko terjadinya sepsis. Saat ini belum terdapat data mengenai hubungan status vitamin D dengan pasien infeksi tanpa sepsis, sepsis, dan sepsis berat. Tujuan penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mendapatkan hubungan antara proporsi status vitamin D dengan pasien infeksi tanpa sepsis, sepsis, dan sepsis berat.

Desain penelitian potong lintang, terdiri dari 60 pasien infeksi terbagi menjadi kelompok infeksi tanpa sepsis, sepsis, dan sepsis berat masing-masing 20 pasien. Diagnosis sepsis berdasarkan modifikasi SCCM/ESICM/ACCP/ATS/SIS International Sepsis Definitions Conference 2001. Status vitamin D ditetapkan menurut rekomendasi Holick. Pada ketiga kelompok tersebut dicatat data karakteristik subjek dan dilakukan pemeriksaan 25(OH)D.

Status vitamin D pada subjek penelitian ini didapatkan sebanyak 5 (8,33%) orang insufisiensi dan 55 (91,67%) orang defisiensi vitamin D. Proporsi insufisiensi pada kelompok infeksi tanpa sepsis adalah 5%, sepsis 10%, dan sepsis berat 10%. Proporsi defisiensi pada kelompok infeksi tanpa sepsis adalah 95%, sepsis 90%, dan sepsis berat 90%. Didapatkan perbedaan tidak bermakna proporsi insufisiensi dan defisiensi vitamin D pada kelompok infeksi tanpa sepsis, sepsis, dan sepsis berat.

Kami menyimpulkan status vitamin D tidak berhubungan dengan beratnya sepsis. Proporsi insufisiensi dan defisiensi pada pasien infeksi tanpa sepsis, sepsis, dan sepsis berat masing-masing didapatkan 5% dan 95%; 10% dan 90%; 10% dan 90%.

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ABSTRACT

Recent studies have shown that there is a relationship between vitamin D and sepsis. Vitamin D has a role as a potent stimulator of antimicrobial peptides and prevent an over reaction of the inflammatory response. Insufficiency and deficiency of vitamin D have been associated with sepsis event. Nevertheless, there is no data about the relationship between vitamin D status with infection without sepsis, sepsis, and severe sepsis patient. The aim of this study was to obtain the relationship between proportions of vitamin D with infection without sepsis, sepsis, and severe sepsis patient.

This was a cross-sectional study, 60 patients with infection were divided into groups of infection without sepsis, sepsis, and severe sepsis, each consisted of 20 patients. Diagnosis of sepsis was based on modified SCCM/ESICM/ACCP/ATS/SIS International Sepsis Definitions Conference 2001. Vitamin D status was defined according to Holick recommendations. Baseline characteristics of subjects were recorded and 25(OH)D concentrations were measured in subjects of each groups.

According to status of Vitamin D, 5 (8,33%) subjects were insufficiency and 55 (91,67%) were deficiency.

The proportions of vitamin D insufficiency at infection without sepsis group were 5%, sepsis 10%, and severe sepsis 10%. The proportions of vitamin D deficiency at infection without sepsis group were 95%, sepsis 90%, and severe sepsis 90%. The proportions of insufficiency and deficiency at infection without sepsis, sepsis, and severe sepsis patient were not significantly different ($p > 0.05$).

It is concluded that vitamin D status were not related to infection severity. The proportions of vitamin D insufficiency and deficiency at infection without sepsis, sepsis, and severe sepsis, i.e. 5% and 95%; 10% and 90%; 10% and 90%, respectively.