

Neutrophil gelatinase associated lipocalin urin dalam deteksi dini acute kidney injury pada pasien sepsis anak = Urinary neutrophil gelatinase associated lipocalin as an early biomarker in pediatric sepsis

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Tujuan penelitian untuk melihat neutrophil gelatinase associated lipocalin (NGAL) pada pasien sepsis. Dimana NGAL merupakan biomarker yang dini untuk acute kidney injury (AKI). Metode Penelitian Penelitian kualitatif dengan desain uji diagnostik Pengambilan sampel secara cross sectional dan consecutive sampling pada 50 orang anak yang sepsis yang terdiri dari 28 sepsis, 22 sepsis berat di ruang rawat intensif anak di RS. Ciptomangunkusomo Jakarta dan RS. Wahidin Sudirohusodo Makassar.

Hasil: Kadar NGAL urin pada pasien sepsis berat lebih tinggi dibandingkan sepsis. Nilai sensitifitas NGAL urin 100% dan spesifisitas 63,63%. NGAL urin meningkat lebih dulu bila dibandingkan dengan kreatinin serum. Kesimpulan NGAL dapat dipakai sebagai petanda dini terjadinya AKI.

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Introduction: The aim of this study to observe the neutrophil gelatinase associated lipocalin (NGAL) in pediatric sepsis. From previous study NGAL was early biomarker for AKI. Methods. This study is a qualitative study for diagnostic test. Sample was collected by cross sectional and consecutive sampling on 50 sepsis children, consist of 28 sepsis, 22 severe sepsis in pediatric intensive care unit Ciptomangunkusomo Hospital Jakarta and Wahidin Sudirohusodo Hospital Makassar.

Result: The value of urinary NGAL in severe sepsis is higher than sepsis. The Sensitivity and specificity is 100% and 63,63% this study suggest that urinary NGAL increase earlier than serum creatinine. Conclusion. Therefore urinary NGAL can be used as early biomarker for AKI.