

Korelasi depresi dengan kadar Tumor Necrosis Factor-Alpha (TNF-) pada penderita Asma Bronkial tidak terkontrol = Correlation depression and tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-) level in uncontrolled bronchial asthma patients

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang : Angka kejadian depresi tinggi pada individu yang menderita penyakit kronik, termasuk asma bronkial, dengan prevalensi depresi hampir 50% pada pasien yang berobat di pelayanan tertier klinik asma. Tumor Necrosis Factor-Alpha (TNF-) telah diketahui sebagai sitokin pro-inflamasi yang berperan penting dalam mekanisme patogenesis sejumlah penyakit inflamasi kronik, termasuk asma bronkial dan depresi. Belum ada data penelitian mengenai hal tersebut di Indonesia.

Tujuan : Mengetahui korelasi depresi dengan kadar TNF- pada penderita asma bronkial tidak terkontrol.

Metode : Penelitian ini merupakan studi cross sectional dilakukan pada 40 pasien asma bronkial tidak terkontrol di poliklinik alergi imunologi klinik unit rawat jalan RSUP Moh Hoesin Palembang selama kurun waktu mulai bulan Juni 2014 sampai dengan Agustus 2014. Asma bronkial tidak terkontrol dinilai mempergunakan kuisioner Asthma Control Test (ACT), sedangkan gejala depresi dinilai dengan kuisioner Beck Depression Inventory (BDI), dan dikonfirmasi diagnosis depresi dengan kriteria dari Diagnostic and Statistical Manual for Psychiatry-IV Text Revision (DSM-IV TR) / International Code Diagnose 10 (ICD-10). Kadar TNF- serum diukur dengan metode kuantitatif enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). Hasil : Nilai median skor depresi dan kadar TNF- serum pada penelitian ini adalah 16 (10 – 45) dan 4,09 (1,29 – 19,57) pg/mL. Tidak didapatkan korelasi bermakna antara depresi dan kadar TNF- ($r = -0,265$, $p = 0,098$).

Kesimpulan : Tidak didapatkan korelasi yang bermakna antara depresi dengan kadar TNF- pada penderita asma bronkial tidak terkontrol.

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Background : Depression occurs at high rates in people with chronic diseases, including bronchial asthma, with the prevalence of depression approaching 50% in patients treated in tertiary care asthma clinic. Tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF-) is known to play a critical role in the pathogenic mechanism of a number of chronic inflammatory disease, including bronchial asthma and depression. There has not been any research data on the subject in Indonesia.

Aim : The objective of this study was to investigate the correlation between depression and TNF- level in uncontrolled bronchial asthma.

Method : This study was a cross sectional study conducted in 40 patients with uncontrolled bronchial asthma at the allergy immunology clinic outpatient of Dr Moh Hoesin Hospital Palembang, during June 2014 until August 2014. Uncontrolled bronchial asthma assessed using the Asthma Control Test (ACT) questionnaire, whereas depressive symptoms assessed by Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) questionnaire, and confirmed the diagnose of depression by the criteria of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual for Psychiatry-IV Text Revision (DSM-IV TR) / International Code Diagnose 10 (ICD-10). Serum levels of TNF- was measured by the method of quantitative enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA).

Result : The median value of the score of depression and serum TNF- level in this study were 16 (10 - 45) and 4.09 (1.29 - 19.57) pg/mL. There was no significant correlation between depression and TNF- level ($r = -0.265$, $p = 0.098$).

Conclusion : There was no significant correlation between depression and TNF- level in uncontrolled bronchial asthma.