

IgG Anti-Toxoplasma pada cairan otak pasien terinfeksi HIV/AIDS dengan meningitis = IgG Anti-Toxoplasma in cerebro spinal fluid of HIV infection AIDS patients with meningitis

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Toxoplasma gondii merupakan protozoa intraselular obligat yang tersebar di seluruh dunia. Infeksi yang diakibatkannya disebut toksoplasmosis, dan diperkirakan sekitar sepertiga populasi dunia terinfeksi T. gondii. Toksoplasmosis akan menjadi masalah bahkan dapat mengancam jiwa bila infeksi terjadi pada orang imunokompromi. Ensefalitis toksoplasma (ET) terjadi akibat reaktivasi infeksi laten T. gondii, dan merupakan masalah yang sering terjadi pada pasien AIDS, terutama pada stadium akhir.

Untuk menegakkan diagnosis pasti penyebab kelainan SSP pada pasien AIDS sangatlah sulit, karena banyaknya kemungkinan penyebab infeksi lain seperti bakteri, virus, dan jamur. Diagnosis ET ditegakkan hanya berdasarkan asumsi dari gejala klinis, gambaran radiologi, dan respons terhadap terapi yang diberikan. Pemeriksaan kadar IgG anti-Toxoplasma pada cairan organ yang terinfeksi T. gondii jarang dilakukan. Selama ini studi-studi lebih banyak yang memeriksa kadar IgG anti-Toxoplasma pada serum. Oleh karena masih jarangnyanya penelitian yang menggunakan CSS untuk penegakan diagnosis ET dan untuk mengetahui apakah kadar IgG anti-Toxoplasma pada CSS bermakna dalam menegakkan diagnosis ET, maka penelitian mengenai hal tersebut dilakukan pada pasien HIV & AIDS dengan dugaan meningitis.

Dari 50 sampel CSS pasien AIDS yang dikirim ke Laboratorium Parasitologi FKUI, 24 (48%) positif dan 26 (52%) negatif IgG anti-Toxoplasma. Dari IgG positif, 5 (20,83%) kadar tinggi, dan 19 (79,17%) kadar rendah. Tidak ada perbedaan bermakna antara kadar IgG anti-Toxoplasma dengan hasil pencitraan maupun diagnosis klinis ET. Tidak ada hubungan antara kadar IgG anti-Toxoplasma dengan riwayat terapi profilaksis ko-trimoksazol.

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ABSTRACT

Toxoplasma gondii is obligate intracellular parasite that spread over the world. Toxoplasmosis, infection of this parasite, infected over one third world population. Toxoplasmosis become problem and life threatening in immunocompromised patients. Toxoplasma encephalitis (TE) is reactivation of latent infection of T. gondii, and usually manifest in severe stage of AIDS.

Diagnosis of central nervous system infection in AIDS is very difficult, because many possibilities of infection that caused by bakteri, virus, and fungi. TE is only diagnosed by assumption of clinical signs, radiology, and therapeutic respons. The examination of IgG anti-Toxoplasma in organ fluid was rare. Because of this reason and to answer, is IgG anti-Toxoplasma in cerebro spinal fluid has important meaning for diagnosing TE, this study was done in HIV infection & AIDS patients with meningitis.

From 50 LCS of AIDS patients that sent to Parasitology Laboratorium FKUI, 24 (48%) were positive, and 26 (52%) were negative of IgG anti-Toxoplasma. From IgG positive samples, 5 (20,83%) were high, and 19 (79,17%) were in low level. There is no difference between IgG anti-Toxoplasma level with radiology appearance, and with clinical diagnose for TE. No difference between IgG anti-Toxoplasma level with history of cotrimoxazole as prophylaxis therapy.;Toxoplasma gondii is obligate intracellular parasite that spread over the world. Toxoplasmosis, infection of this parasite, infected over one third world population. Toxoplasmosis become problem and life threatening in immunocompromised patients. Toxoplasma encephalitis (TE) is reactivation of latent infection of T. gondii, and usually manifest in severe stage of AIDS.

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