

# Hubungan antara lama terapi antiretroviral terhadap derajat kekeringan kulit yang diukur melalui Transepidermal Water Loss dan Skin Capacitance pada pasien terinfeksi HIV = The correlation between duration of antiretroviral therapy and degree of xerosis assessed by Transepidermal Water Loss and Skin Capacitance in HIV patients

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## Abstrak

[Kulit kering merupakan penyebab tersering keluhan gatal pada pasien HIV. Terapi antiretroviral pun dikaitkan dengan kulit kering, namun pemberiannya diperlukan oleh pasien HIV dalam jangka waktu yang lama. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui hubungan antara lama terapi antiretroviral dengan derajat kekeringan kulit pada pasien HIV. Studi potong lintang dan kasus kontrol ini dilaksanakan pada Juni 2015 di Rumah Sakit Cipto Mangunkusumo. Didapatkan 97 subjek. Lama terapi antiretroviral lini dua berkorelasi positif terhadap nilai transepidermal water loss dan lama terapi antiretroviral berkorelasi negatif terhadap nilai skin capacitance. Lama terapi antiretroviral merupakan faktor risiko terhadap penurunan nilai skin capacitance. ;Xerosis is the most common etiology for itch in HIV patients. Antiretroviral therapy is also associated with xerosis, but this drug is needed to be given in a long course. Therefore, the purpose of the study is to determine the association between duration of antiretroviral therapy and degree of xerosis in HIV patients. This cross sectional and case control study was done in June 2015 in Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital. There were 97 subjects. Duration of second line antiretroviral therapy is positively correlated to transepidermal water loss value and duration of antiretroviral therapy is negatively correlated with skin capacitance value. The duration of antiretroviral therapy is a risk factor for the decrease of skin capacitance value. , Xerosis is the most common etiology for itch in HIV patients. Antiretroviral therapy is also associated with xerosis, but this drug is needed to be given in a long course. Therefore, the purpose of the study is to determine the association between duration of antiretroviral therapy and degree of xerosis in HIV patients. This cross sectional and case control study was done in June 2015 in Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital. There were 97 subjects. Duration of second line antiretroviral therapy is positively correlated to transepidermal water loss value and duration of antiretroviral therapy is negatively correlated with skin capacitance value. The duration of antiretroviral therapy is a risk factor for the decrease of skin capacitance value. ]