

Gambaran kadar fibrin monomer pada gestational hypertension dan preeklampsia = Description of fibrin monomer levels in gestational hypertension and preeclampsia

Wilia Candra, author

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Abstrak

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Hipertensi merupakan kelainan yang umum dijumpai pada kehamilan. Sekitar 70% wanita hamil mengalami gestational hypertension dan preeklampsia. Disfungsi endotel pada preeklampsia menyebabkan permukaan endotel yang nontrombogenik menjadi trombogenik sehingga dapat terjadi aktivasi koagulasi.

Preeklampsia meningkatkan keadaan hiperkoagulabel yang sudah ada pada kehamilan normal. Gestational hypertension pada wanita hamil adalah hipertensi yang tidak memenuhi kriteria preeklampsia. Hampir setengah dari pasien dengan gestational hypertension akan berkembang menjadi preeklampsia. Fibrin monomer merupakan petanda aktivasi koagulasi yang digunakan pada keadaan pretrombotik oleh karena terbentuk terlebih dahulu pada keadaan hiperkoagulabel daripada D-dimer yang terbentuk setelah fibrinolisis. Tujuan penelitian adalah mendapatkan gambaran fibrin monomer pada gestational hypertension dan preeklampsia. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian potong lintang pada 30 wanita hamil gestational hypertension dan 30 wanita hamil preeklampsia yang dilakukan pada Oktober sampai November 2015. Pemeriksaan FM menggunakan reagen STA-Liatest memakai koagulometer STA Compact Analyzer. Kadar fibrin monomer pada gestational hypertension didapatkan mean 4,61 µg/mL dengan standar deviasi 0,86 µg/mL. Kadar fibrin monomer pada preeklampsia didapatkan median 10,5 µg/mL dengan mean 11,99 µg/mL dan rentang 6,12 ? 23,26 µg/mL. Didapatkan perbedaan bermakna kadar fibrin monomer pada gestational hypertension dan preeklampsia dengan nilai $p < 0,001$.

ABSTRACT
Hypertension is a common disorder in pregnancy. Approximately 70% of pregnant women is gestational hypertension and preeclampsia. Endothelial dysfunction in preeclampsia causes the endothelial surface of the nonthrombogenic

be thrombogenic so it can activated coagulation. Preeclampsia increase hypercoagulability state in normal pregnancy. Gestational hypertension is a hypertension in pregnancy who do not meet the criteria of preeclampsia. Nearly half of patients with gestational hypertension develop into preeclampsia. Fibrin monomers are used for coagulation activation marker on the prethrombotic state therefore formed before on hypercoagulability state hiperkoagulabel than D-dimer formed after fibrinolysis. The objective of this study is to gain description of fibrin monomer levels and it was a cross-sectional study 30 pregnant women with

gestational hypertension and 30 pregnant women with preeclampsia. The study was conducted in October and November 2015. Examination of fibrin monomer using the reagent STA-Liatest and analyzer STA Compact. Mean of fibrin monomer in gestational hypertension was 4.61 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ with standard deviation was 0.86 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$. Median of fibrin monomer in preeclampsia was 10.5 $\mu\text{g} / \text{mL}$ with range was 6.12 to 23.26 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$. Fibrin monomer levels found significant differences in gestational hypertension and preeclampsia with $p < 0.001$.

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