

Studi komparatif pemeriksaan deteksi antibodi (serologi) dengan kultur sputum pada pasien suspek aspergilosis paru = Comparative study between antibody detection and sputum culture in patient with suspected pulmonary aspergillosis

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Abstrak

ABSTRACT

Aspergilosis paru merupakan infeksi oportunistik yang disebabkan oleh jamur *Aspergillus* spp. Insidensi aspergilosis paru cenderung semakin meningkat seiring dengan peningkatan penggunaan obat-obatan immunosupresan seperti kortikosteroid dan terapi sitotoksik. Sulitnya penegakan diagnosis aspergilosis paru menjadi tantangan disebabkan tanda dan gejala klinis yang tidak spesifik serta biopsi jaringan sebagai baku emas yang bersifat invasif. Pemeriksaan kultur sputum dan deteksi antibodi merupakan pemeriksaan yang rutin dilakukan pada pasien suspek aspergilosis paru yang dikirim ke Laboratorium Mikologi Departemen Parasitologi FKUI, namun belum tersedia data mengenai nilai diagnostik deteksi antibodi dalam mendiagnosis aspergilosis paru. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah membandingkan pemeriksaan deteksi antibodi dengan crude antigen *Aspergillus* dengan metode imunodifusi dengan kultur sputum sebagai tes rujukan. Penelitian berdesain potong lintang dengan sampel berjumlah 689 rekam medis dari pasien suspek aspergilosis paru yang melakukan pemeriksaan kultur sputum dan deteksi antibodi di Laboratorium Mikologi Departemen Parasitologi FKUI tahun 2008-2015. Dari analisis deskriptif didapatkan prevalensi aspergilosis paru berdasarkan hasil positif kultur sebesar 0,4 . Dari uji diagnostik deteksi antibodi dengan tabel 2x2, nilai sensitivitas 33,33 dan spesifisitas 95,62 serta terdapatnya perbedaan yang bermakna.

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ABSTRACT

Pulmonary aspergillosis is an opportunistic infection caused by *Aspergillus* spp mold. The incidence of this infection has dramatically increased which is related to the increasing utilization of immunosuppressive drugs such as corticosteroids and cytotoxic therapy. Diagnosis of pulmonary aspergillosis has been challenging since not only the signs and symptoms of the disease are nonspecific, but also tissue biopsy as gold standard is considered invasive. Sputum culture and antibody detection has been routine examinations done to the patient with suspected pulmonary aspergillosis sent to the Mycology Laboratory of Department of Parasitology FMUI, but the diagnostic value of antibody detection is not available. The aim of this study is to compare antibody detection with immunodiffusion method using crude antigen of *Aspergillus* with sputum culture as reference test. This cross sectional study used 689 samples obtained from medical records of patients with suspected pulmonary aspergillosis who undergo both sputum culture examination and antibody detection in Mycology Laboratory of Department of Parasitology FMUI in 2008 2015. Descriptive analysis showed the prevalence of pulmonary aspergillosis based on positive culture result is 0,4 . The sensitivity and specificity of antibody detection are 33,33 and 95,62 respectively, resulted from diagnostic test using 2x2 table. Statistical analysis using McNemar's test shows significant difference between mentioned examinations and low level of agreement Kappa 0,026.