

Korelasi antara asupan seng dan kadar seng serum dengan kadar C-reactive protein pada pasien kanker kepala dan leher = Correlation between zinc intake and zinc serum levels with C reactive protein level in head and neck cancer patients

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Abstrak

Proses inflamasi pada kanker kepala dan leher menyebabkan peningkatan sitokin proinflamasi dan sintesis protein fase akut c-reactive protein, CRP yang kemudian menyebabkan perubahan metabolisme dan anoreksia pada penderitanya. Seng merupakan zat gizi yang memiliki peran penting dalam menekan inflamasi, namun dilaporkan sekitar 65 pasien kanker kepala dan leher mengalami kekurangan seng. Penelitian potong lintang ini bertujuan mengetahui korelasi antara asupan seng dan kadar seng serum dengan kadar c-reactive protein CRP sebagai upaya menekan inflamasi sehingga dapat mengurangi morbiditas dan mortalitas pasien kanker kepala leher. Dari 49 subyek yang dikumpulkan secara konsekutif di Poliklinik Onkologi RS Kanker Dharmais, 67,3 adalah laki-laki, rentang usia subyek 46 ndash;65 tahun. Frekuensi terbanyak 65,3 adalah kanker nasofaring dan 69,4 berada pada stadium IV. Seratus persen subyek memiliki asupan seng dibawah nilai angka kecukupan gizi. Rerata kadar seng serum subyek adalah 9,83 2,62 mol/L. Sebanyak 51 subyek memiliki kadar CRP yang meningkat. Terdapat korelasi negatif yang lemah antara kadar seng dengan kadar CRP subyek $r = -0,292$, $p = 0,042$, namun tidak terdapat korelasi antara asupan seng dengan kadar CRP subyek $p = 0,86$.

.....The inflammatory process of head and neck cancer leads to increase the proinflammatory cytokines and the synthesis of c reactive protein CRP , which then causes metabolic alteration and anorexia in the patients. Zinc is one of nutrient that has an important role in suppressing inflammation. It is reported that about 65 of head and neck cancer patients have zinc deficiency. The aim of this cross sectional study is to determine the correlation between zinc intake and serum zinc levels with CRP level as an effort to reduce inflammation to reduce the morbidity and mortality of head and neck cancer patients. Subjects were collected by consecutive sampling in the Oncology Polyclinic Dharmais Cancer Hospital, from 49 subjects 67,3 were men, most subjects were in the age range between 46 ndash 65 years. The highest frequency 65,3 is nasopharyngeal cancer and 69,4 are already in stage IV. All subjects in this study have a zinc intake below the recommended dietary allowance RDA in Indonesia. The mean serum zinc level of the subjects was 9.83 2.62 mol L. Most subjects have elevated CRP levels. There was a weak significant negative correlation between zinc concentration and CRP levels of subjects $r 0.292$, $p 0.042$, but there was no correlation between zinc intake and CRP levels of subjects $p 0.86$.