Pengaruh pemberian vitamin e terhadap perbaikan kadar enzim transaminase pada anak dengan leukemia limfoblastik akut dalam kemoterapi fase pemeliharaan sebuah studi pendahuluan = Effect of vitamin e on aminotransferase enzyme s improvement during maintenance chemotherapy of childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia a pilot study / Neneng Arie Komariah

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK
Latar belakang: Peningkatan enzim transaminase sering ditemukan pada anak dengan leukemia limfoblastik akut LLA dalam kemoterapi fase pemeliharaan. Belum ada penelitian terkait pemberian vitamin E pada anak LLA dengan kondisi tersebut di Indonesia. Tujuan: Mengetahui prevalens, karakteristik, dan pengaruh pemberian vitamin E terhadap perbaikan kadar enzim transaminase pada anak LLA dalam kemoterapi fase pemeliharaan. Metode: Uji klinis acak tersamar tunggal, membandingkan vitamin E dosis antioksidan dengan plasebo pada anak LLA yang mengalami peningkatan enzim transaminase bulan Agustus-Desember 2017 di Poliklinik Hematologi dan Onkologi Rumah Sakit Cipto Mangunkusumo. Enzim transaminase dievaluasi setelah 3 dan 5 minggu intervensi dan perbaikan didefinisikan bila menurun ge;20 . Hasil: Terdapat 33 kejadian peningkatan enzim transaminase, 17 vitamin E dan 16 plasebo. Prevalens 41,2 , karakteristik pasien predominan laki-laki, usia 2,5-5x. Vitamin E dibandingkan plasebo setelah 3 minggu P=0,601; RR=0,93; IK 95 0,73-1,16 dan 5 minggu P= 0,103; RR= 0,81; IK 95 0,64-1,03 . Kesimpulan: Pemberian Vitamin E dibandingkan plasebo pada anak LLA dalam kemoterapi fase pemeliharaan setelah 3 dan 5 minggu tidak berbeda bermakna, namun kelompok vitamin E terdapat kecenderungan perbaikan kadar enzim transaminase.
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ABSTRACT
Background Aminotransferase enzyme rsquo s elevation is a common complication associated maintenance chemotherapy in pediatric acute lymphoblastic leukemia ALL . Vitamin E is used as therapy but none research has been done on this issue in Indonesia. Objectives To identify the prevalence, characteristics of patients and the effect of vitamin E on aminotransferase enzyme rsquo s improvement in pediatric ALL during maintenance chemotherapy. Methods A randomized single blind controlled trial of antioxidant dose vitamin E versus placebo in pediatric ALL during maintenance chemotherapy with aminotransferase enzyme rsquo s elevation was conducted on August December 2017 at Hematology and Oncology clinic Cipto Mangunkusumo hospital. Aminotransferase enzymes were evaluated after intervention for 3 and 5 weeks. Improvement was defined as a decrease ge 20 of baseline. Results There were 33 events, 17 vitamin E and 16 placebo. Prevalence was 41,2 , characteristics were predominated boys, 2,5 5x. There were no statistical difference in aminotranferase enzyme rsquo s improvement after 3 weeks intervention P 0,601 RR 0,93 CI 95 0,73 1,16 and 5 weeks intervention P 0,103 RR 0,81 CI 95 0,64 1,03 . Conclusion Antioxidant dose of vitamin E tends to decrease aminotransferase enzyme but not statistically significant.