

Hubungan antara kadar c-reactive protein dan laju endap darah dengan fenomena raynaud pada pasien skleroderma di Rumah Sakit Umum Pusat Nasional Dr.Cipto Mangunkusumo = The relationship between c-reactive protein levels and blood sedimentation rate with the raynaud phenomenon in scleroderma patients at the National Center General Dr.Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital Pelajari pengucapannya

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Abstrak

Skleroderma adalah penyakit autoimun yang melibatkan jaringan ikat. Salah satu gejala klinis skleroderma adalah Fenomena Raynaud dengan perubahan 3 warna pada kulit. Pemeriksaan marker seperti C-reactive protein (CRP) dan laju endap darah (LED) digunakan untuk memeriksa tingkat inflamasi terkait Fenomena Raynaud.

Tujuan penelitian adalah menelusuri hubungan kemaknaan antara CRP maupun LED dengan Fenomena Raynaud pada pasien skleroderma. Desain penelitian adalah desain potong lintang dan non-probability sampling. Jumlah sampel adalah 73 (30 memiliki Fenomena Raynaud, 43 tidak memiliki Fenomena Raynaud). Analisis data menggunakan uji chi square (diganti menjadi uji Fisher) untuk mengetahui apakah data yang diperoleh bermakna secara statistik dan klinis. Data bermakna secara statistik jika nilai $p < \hat{I}\pm$. Data bermakna secara klinis jika nilai besar efek penelitian $>$ besar efek minimal.

Hasil penelitian memperoleh, pasien skleroderma terbanyak adalah 26, 38, dan 47 tahun (masing-masing 6,8%), rentang usia 20-73 tahun, mayoritas wanita (87,7%). Hasil yang diperoleh, tidak terdapat hubungan yang bermakna secara statistik maupun klinis antara CRP dengan Fenomena Raynaud, maupun antara LED wanita dengan Fenomena Raynaud. Hubungan antara LED pria dengan Fenomena Raynaud diperoleh tidak bermakna secara statistik, namun dianggap bermakna secara klinis.

.....Scleroderma is an autoimmune disease that involves connective tissue. One of the clinical symptoms is Raynaud's Phenomenon with 3 colors change on the skin. Marker inflammations, such as C-reactive protein (CRP) and erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) can be used for investigating inflammation level in establishing Raynaud's Phenomenon.

The aim was to investigate whether there was a significant relationship between CRP and ESR level with Raynaud's Phenomenon on scleroderma patients. This research use cross sectional design and non-probability sampling. Total sample used was 73 (30 with Raynaud's Phenomenon, 43 did not have). The test used was chi square (then change into Fisher Test) to determine whether the data obtained were statistically and clinically significant. Data is considered statistically significant if the value of $p < \hat{I}\pm$. Data is considered clinically significant if value of research effect size $>$ minimal effect size.

The results showed that most of scleroderma patients were 26, 38, and 47 years old (6,8% respectively) with range 20-73 years old, the majority was women (87,7%). The results obtained were no statistically or clinically significant relationship between CRP and Raynaud's Phenomenon, nor between female's ESR and Raynaud's Phenomenon. The relationship between male's ESR and Raynaud's Phenomenon was not

statistically significant, but was considered clinically significant.