

# Efektivitas Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine-13 pada Imunisasi Dasar Dua Kali dan Penguat Satu Kali: Kajian Khusus Pola Perubahan Serotipe = The Effectiveness of Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine-13 with Two Primary Doses and One Booster: Specific Study on Serotype Changing Pattern

Ari Prayitno, author

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## Abstrak

<p>Pneumonia karena <em>Streptococcus pneumoniae </em>merupakan penyebab utama kematian balita yang sebenarnya dapat dicegah dengan vaksinasi. Penelitian ini bertujuan menilai efektivitas <em>Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine</em>-13 (PCV13) dengan imunisasi dasar 2 dosis dan 1 dosis penguat (jadwal 2 + 1).</p><p>Penelitian kohort prospektif dilakukan di tiga Kabupaten Nusa Tenggara Barat pada bulan November 2017&ndash;Juni 2019. Subjek adalah bayi usia dua bulan, dibagi menjadi kelompok PCV13 dan kontrol. Vaksinasi PCV13 dilakukan oleh Dinas Kesehatan Provinsi NTB pada bulan Oktober 2017. Subjek dilakukan usap nasofaring 4 kali saat berusia 2, 4, 12, dan 18 bulan, kemudian spesimen dikultur, diidentifikasi serotipe, dan diuji kepekaannya terhadap antibiotik.</p><p>Proporsi <em>S. pneumoniae</em> pada usia 2 bulan adalah 22,9% pada kelompok vaksin dan 19,1% pada kontrol. Evaluasi pada usia 12 bulan menunjukkan kolonisasi <em>S. pneumoniae</em> lebih tinggi dibandingkan usia 2 bulan pada kedua kelompok (<em>chi square</em>, p &lt; 0,01). Kolonisasi <em>S. pneumoniae</em> serotipe vaksin PCV13 (serotipe VT) pada kelompok vaksin menurun pada usia 18 bulan diikuti kenaikan serotipe yang tidak terdapat di vaksin PCV13 (serotipe NVT). Pada kontrol serotipe VT meningkat dengan bertambahnya usia (<em>chi square,</em> p &lt; 0,05). PCV13 menurunkan kolonisasi <em>S. pneumoniae</em> serotipe 6A/6B (serotipe dominan). Pola kepekaan terhadap antibiotik tidak berubah dengan bertambahnya usia pada kedua kelompok. Disimpulkan pemberian PCV13 dengan jadwal 2 + 1 efektif menurunkan kolonisasi <em>S. pneumoniae</em> serotipe VT di nasofaring.</p><p>&nbsp;</p><p><strong>Kata kunci:</strong>&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;kepekaan terhadap antibiotik, kolonisasi nasofaring, perubahan serotipe, pneumonia, proporsi</p><hr /><p>Pneumonia caused by <em>Streptococcus pneumoniae</em> is the leading cause of vaccine-preventable deaths in children under five years old. The study aims to assess the effectiveness of the<em>Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine</em>-13 (PCV13) administration with 2 primary doses and 1 booster (2 + 1 schedule).</p><p>This prospective cohort study was conducted in three districts of West Nusa Tenggara from November 2017&ndash;June 2019. The subjects were 2-month-old babies, divided into the group that was given PCV13 and the control group. PCV13 administered by West Nusa Tenggara Health Office in October 2017. Four nasopharyngeal swabs were collected at the age of 2, 4, 12, and 18 months old. <em>S. pneumoniae</em> was identified by culture and optochin test, then serotyping and antibiotic susceptibility test were performed by multiplex PCR and disk diffusion tools respectively.</p><p>The proportion of<em>S. pneumoniae</em>&nbsp;in 2 months old was 22.9% in the vaccine group and 19.1% in the control group. Evaluation in 12 months old showed higher colonization than in 2 months old (<em>chi-square</em>, p &lt; 0.01). Colonization of vaccine-type serotypes in the vaccine group decreased at the age of 18 months followed by an increase in non-vaccine serotype. In the control group, vaccine-type increased

with increased age (chi-square, p < 0.05). The PCV13 lowered the 6A/6B serotype (dominant serotype). Antibiotic susceptibility patterns did not change with increased age in both groups. In conclusion, the administration of PCV13 with a 2 + 1 schedule is effective to reduce the colonization of S. pneumoniae vaccine-type serotypes in the nasopharynx.

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