

**Deteksi infeksi helicobacter pylori pada anak menggunakan metode rapid urease test dan real-time polymerase chain reaction pada jaringan biopsi serta faktor yang memengaruhinya = Detection of helicobacter pylori infection in children using the rapid urease test and real-time polymerase chain reaction by using gastric biopsy and associated factor**

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## Abstrak

<p><strong>Latar belakang</strong>: Prevalensi infeksi Helicobacter pylori pada anak di Indonesia 8%-52%. Gejala dominan pada anak dengan infeksi <em>H. pylori</em> adalah refluks gastroesofageal yang mengganggu kualitas hidup (penyakit refluks gastroesofageal/PRGE), yang secara definitif di diagnosis dengan pemeriksaan esofagogastroduodenoskopi (EGD). Untuk mengetahui infeksi dilakukan uji <em>Rapid Urease Test</em> (RUT) pada saat <em>bedside,</em> namun uji ini belum diketahui akurasinya <strong>Tujuan</strong>: Mendapatkan proporsi positif RUT pada biopsi lambung dibandingkan <em>real-time</em> PCR. Selain itu ingin diketahui karakteristik gambaran klinis, demografi, dan hubungan faktor risiko pada anak PRGE yang menjalani prosedur EGD.

<strong>Metode</strong>: Penelitian potong lintang pada 46 anak dengan PRGE di RSCM dan RS MMC. Semua subyek menjalani RUT, <em>real-time</em><em> PCR </em>dan histopatologi<em>.</em>

<strong>Hasil</strong>: Anak perempuan berusia lebih dari 10-18 tahun dengan tingkat pendidikan orangtua rendah mendominasi karakteristik subyek penelitian ini. Nyeri perut lebih dari 3 bulan, anemia, status nutrisi, orangtua dispepsia dan kepadatan kapling rumah pada penelitian ini tidak terbukti sebagai faktor risiko terhadap terjadinya PRGE. Namun, pola makan tidak teratur dan komsumsi makan berempah memengaruhi terjadinya gastropati pada lambung anak ( $p < 0,05$ ). Proporsi positif RUT; 2,2% dan <em>real-time</em> PCR; 8,7%. <strong>Kesimpulan</strong>: Hasil negatif pada pemeriksaan RUT tidak menyingkirkan terjadinya infeksi <em>H. pylori</em>, terutama pada pasien dalam terapi <em>proton pump inhibitor</em> (PPI)<em>.</em> Pemeriksaan lanjutan menggunakan <em>real-time</em><em> PCR</em> dianjurkan untuk mendukung diagnosis ini.</p><p></p><hr>

/><p><strong>Background</strong>: The prevalence of detected Helicobacter pylori infection of children in Indonesia was 8%-52%. Gastroesophageal reflux was the dominant symptom and might be attributable to <em>H. pylori</em> infection which reduced quality of life. Current definitive diagnosis was using esophagogastroduodenoscopy (EGD). Rapid Urease Test (RUT) was used in bedside setting for <em>H. pylori</em> detection, however its accuracy was still unknown.<strong> Objectives</strong>: This study was done to determine the positive proportion of RUT on gastric biopsy specimens and real-time PCR. Moreover, this study explored the characteristics of clinical and demographic features, and examined the risk factors in children with GERD (gastroesophageal reflux disease) who underwent diagnostic EGD.

<strong>Methods</strong>: This is a cross-sectional study on 46 children diagnosed as GERD, admitted to the RSCM and MMC Hospital. All subject underwent RUT, real-time PCR and histopathology examination.

<strong>Results</strong>: Most subjects are girls, more than 10-18 years with low parental education dominated the proportion of subject included in this study. According to abdominal pain more than 3 months, anemia, nutritional status, parental dyspepsia and crowded household were not proven to be risk

factors for increase of GERD. However, irregular feeding habit and consumption of spicy foods were be associated with gastropathy in child's gastric mucosa ( $p < 0,05$ ). The positive proportion of RUT was 2.2% and real-time PCR was 8.7%. **Conclusion:** The negative result of RUT could not rule out of *H. pylori* infection, especially in patients with proton pump inhibitor (PPI) therapy. Further examination using real-time PCR is needed to support the diagnosis.