

Hubungan Kadar Osteokalsin dalam Serum terhadap Status Periodontal pada Perempuan dengan Risiko Osteoporosis = Association between Osteocalcin Serum Levels and Periodontal Status in Women with Osteoporosis Risk

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Osteoporosis merupakan penyakit yang ditandai oleh penurunan massa tulang, sehingga menyebabkan perubahan mikroarsitektur tulang. Osteokalsin adalah protein penanda adanya pembentukan dan resorpsi tulang. Tujuan: Menganalisis hubungan antara kadar osteokalsin dengan status periodontal pada perempuan berisiko osteoporosis. Metode: Studi potong lintang pada 70 perempuan pascamenopause. Dilakukan pemeriksaan status periodontal dan kadar osteokalsin dalam serum menggunakan metode ELISA. Hasil: Tidak terdapat perbedaan kadar osteokalsin antara subjek osteoporosis, osteopenia, dan normal. Terdapat hubungan antara kadar osteokalsin terhadap kehilangan perlekatan klinis pada subjek osteoporosis. Kesimpulan: Ada hubungan antara kadar osteokalsin dengan status periodontal pada subjek osteoporosis.

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Background: Osteoporosis is defined as a bone disease characterised by a decrease in bone mass results in bone microarchitecture alteration. Osteocalcin is a valid biomarker for bone turnover and resorption. Aim: To analyze relationship between serum osteocalcin levels and periodontal status in osteoporotic risk women. Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted on 70 postmenopausal women. Periodontal examination and serum osteocalcin levels was measured using ELISA method. Result: There is no difference of serum osteocalcin levels on osteoporotic, osteopenia, and normal subjects. Relationship between serum osteocalcin and clinical attachment loss was found on osteoporotic subjects. Conclusion: Relationship between serum osteocalcin levels and periodontal status was found on osteoporotic subjects.