Uji Diagnostik Frambusia Menggunakan Rapid Test Chembio Dual Path Platform® (DPP) Syphilis Screen and Confirm Dibandingkan dengan Rapid Plasma Reagin (RPR) dan Treponema Pallidum Hemagglutination Assay (TPHA) pada Anak Usia 2-15 Tahun di Kabupaten Alor, Nusa Tenggara Timur = Yaws Diagnostic Test Using Rapid Test Chembio Dual Path Platform® (DPP) Syphilis Screen and Confirm Compared to Rapid Plasma Reagin (RPR) and Treponema Pallidum Hemagglutination Assay (TPHA) in Children Aged 2-15 Years in Alor District, East Nusa Tenggara

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Abstrak

Indonesia saat ini merupakan penyumbang terbesar kasus frambusia di Asia Tenggara. Untuk mendukung eliminasi frambusia di Indonesia dibutuhkan uji diagnosik yang dapat mendiagnosis frambusia secara cepat, mudah, akurat sehingga uji tersebut dapat dipakai sebagai bagian dari survei komunitas. Uji diagnostik yang ada saat ini membutuhkan pemeriksaan serologi rapid plasma reagin (RPR)/veneral disease research laboratory (VDRL) sehingga akan menimbulkan kesulitan karena mayoritas kasus frambusia ditemukan di daerah terpencil yang tidak memiliki fasilitas laboratorium lengkap. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menentukan nilai diagnostik dari rapid diagnostic test (RDT) Chembio Dual Path Platform® (DPP) Syphilis Screen and Confirm dalam mendiagnosis frambusia pada anak usia 2 - 15 tahun di Kabupaten Alor, Nusa Tenggara Timur. Pemeriksaan RDT DPPÒ, RPR, dan treponema pallidum haemagglutination assay (TPHA) dilakukan pada setiap subjek penelitian. Sebanyak 197 subjek berpartisipasi dalam penelitian ini. Nilai sensitivitas, spesifisitas, nilai duga positif, dan nilai duga negatif garis non-treponemal RDT DPPÒ adalah tidak dapat dinilai, 73.6% (IK 95% 66.87- 79.61), 0%, dan 100%. Nilai sensitivitas, spesifisitas, nilai duga positif, dan nilai duga negatif garis treponemal RDT DPPÒ adalah 0%, 94.7% (IK 95% 90.63-97.47), 0%, dan 97.3% (IK 95% 97.24-97.41). Proporsi kasus frambusia, baik kasus konfirmasi maupun laten, berdasarkan pemeriksaan RPR dan TPHA adalah 0%. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian ini, kemampuan RDT DPPÒ untuk diagnosis kasus frambusia tidak dapat disimpulkan karena tidak ditemukan kasus aktif frambusia.

.....Indonesia is currently the largest contributor to yaws cases in Southeast Asia. To support yaws elimination in Indonesia, a diagnostic test that can diagnose yaws quick, easy, and accurate is needed so that the test can be used as part of a community survey. Current diagnostic tests require serologic rapid plasma reagin (RPR)/veneral disease research laboratory (VDRL) test, which will cause difficulties because the majority of yaws cases are found in remote areas that do not have complete laboratory facilities. This research aims to determine the diagnostic value of the rapid diagnostic test (RDT) Chembio Dual Path Platform® (DPP) Syphilis Screen and Confirm for diagnosing yaws in children aged 2 - 15 years in Alor, East Nusa Tenggara. RDT DPPÒ, RPR, and treponema pallidum haemagglutination assay (TPHA) test were performed on each subject. Total of 197 subjects participated in this study. The sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value, and negative predictive value of the non-treponemal RDT DPPÒ line were unassessable, 73,6% (95% CI 66,87-79,61), 0%, and 100%. The sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive

value, and negative predictive value of the treponemal RDT DPPÒ line were 0%, 94,7% (95% CI 90,63-97,47), 0%, and 97,3% (95% CI 97,24-97,41). The proportion of confirmed cases of yaws based on RPR and TPHA test was 0%. Based on the results of this study, the ability of RDT DPPÒ for the diagnosis of yaws cases cannot be concluded because there was no active yaws cases were found.