

Kadar 11-dehidro-tromboksan 82 dalam urin wanita pascamenopause alami dan pramenopause sehat yang minum aspirin 100 mg = Urinary 11-dehydro-thromboxane 82 in healthy postmenopausal and premenopausal women receiving aspirin 100 mg

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Abstrak

Pada wanita pascamenopause sering ditemukan penyakit jantung koroner. Meningkatnya kejadian penyakit jantung koroner erat kaitannya dengan menurunnya kadar estrogen di dalam darah wanita menopause. Penggunaan aspirin pada wanita pascamenopause dengan risiko rendah masih merupakan suatu kontroversi. Untuk membantu rasionalisasi penggunaan aspirin sebagai pencegahan primer kejadian kardiovaskular pada wanita pascamenopause, dilakukan pengukuran efek antitrombotik aspirin pada fungsi platelet pada wanita pascamenopause dibandingkan pramenopause. Efek antitrombotik aspirin dinilai melalui penurunan kadar metabolit Tromboksan B: yaitu kadar 11~dehidro Tromboksan B2 (11-dTxBz} dalam urin wanita pascamenopause dibandingkan dengan wanita pramenopause yang meminum aspirin 100 mg selama 7 hari.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa pemberian aspirin pada 15 wanita pascamenopause dan 15 wanita pramenopause, menghambat secara bermakna produksi 11-dTxB2 pada wanita pascamenopause dan juga pada wanita pramenopause. Persentase penurunan 11-dTxBz pada wanita pascamenopause lebih tinggi secara bermakna dibandingkan penurunan 11-dTx- pada wanita pramenopause. Dengan demikian pada wanita pascamenopause dengan risiko rendah dapat dipertimbangkan pemberian aspirin 100 mg sebagai pencegahan primer penyakit kardiovaskular.

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The frequency of coronary heart disease is more prevalence in postmenopausal women than in premenopausal women. Estrogen may have cardioprotective effects in premenopausal women, but may diminish in postmenopausal women. The usefulness of aspirin to prevent cardiovascular events in postmenopausal women without a history of cardiovascular disease is still a controversy. This study was conducted to search more evidences of the role of aspirin in primary prevention in healthy postmenopausal women through the antithrombotic measurement. Aspirin 100 mg was given each day to 15 healthy postmenopausal women and premenopausal women for 7 consecutive days.

The result of this study was that the ingestion of aspirin 100 mg for 7 consecutive days reduced urinary 11-dehydro-thromboxane B2 significantly different in both postmenopausal and premenopausal women. The percentage of the decrease was significantly higher in postmenopausal than in premenopausal. The result of this study supports the usefulness of aspirin 100 mg in a healthy postmenopausal women with low risk as a primary prevention of a cardiovascular diseases.