

Perbandingan efektivitas dan efek samping antara tingtur podofilin 25% dengan larutan asam trikloroasetat 90% untuk terapi kondilomata akuminata genitalia eksterna dan/atau perianal = Comparison of efficacy and side effects between podophyllin tincture 25% and trichloroacetic acid 90% solution for external genital and/or perianal condylomata acuminata treatment

Andina Bulan Sari, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20365189&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

[Latar belakang Kondilomata akuminata KA adalah vegetasi jinak di daerah anogenital yang disebabkan infeksi human papillomavirus Sampai saat ini KA masih menjadi infeksi menular seksual IMS tersering Pilihan modalitas terapi KA bervariasi Pilihan utama modalitas terapi KA di Poliklinik Divisi IMS Departemen Ilmu Kesehatan Kulit dan Kelamin IKKK Rumah Sakit dr Cipto Mangunkusumo RSCM saat ini adalah tingtur podofilin 25 Namun penggunaannya sudah tidak disarankan lagi oleh World Health Organization dan European Guidelines Larutan asam trikloroasetat 90 adalah alternatif yang tersedia Sampai saat ini belum ada penelitian yang secara langsung membandingkan efektivitas dan efek samping antara kedua terapi topikal tersebut Tujuan Membandingkan efektivitas dan efek samping terapi topikal larutan asam trikloroasetat 90 dengan tingtur podofilin 25 pada KA genitalia eksterna dan atau perianal Metode Penelitian ini merupakan suatu uji klinis acak terkontrol terbuka dengan desain paralel tidak berpasangan Dilakukan randomisasi untuk membagi subyek penelitian SP ke dalam kelompok trikloroasetat dan kelompok podofilin Pengolesan oleh dokter dan evaluasi efek samping dilakukan tiap minggu selama enam minggu Efektivitas terapi dinilai pada akhir minggu keenam Hasil Terdapat 49 SP dengan 10 SP di antaranya drop out namun seluruh SP disertakan dalam analisis intention to treat Pada akhir pengobatan proporsi respons terapi baik jumlah atau ukuran lesi berkurang ge 80 pada kelompok trikloroasetat sebesar 62 5 dibandingkan kelompok podofilin 28 Perbedaan proporsi tersebut bermakna secara statistik p 0 04 Keluhan nyeri dirasakan pada seluruh SP kelompok trikloroasetat dengan nyeri berat VAS 6 7 sebagai keluhan terbanyak 50 SP Pada kelompok podofilin keluhan terbanyak adalah nyeri sedang VAS 3 5 pada 44 SP Efek samping obyektif berupa erosi terdapat pada 50 SP kelompok trikloroasetat Kesimpulan Penutupan larutan asam trikloroasetat 90 setiap minggu selama enam minggu lebih efektif secara bermakna dibandingkan dengan tingtur podofilin 25 untuk terapi KA genitalia eksterna dan atau perianal Efek samping nyeri ditemukan lebih sering dan lebih berat secara bermakna pada penutupan larutan asam trikloroasetat 90 Efek samping obyektif berupa erosi ditemukan lebih sering secara bermakna pada penutupan larutan asam trikloroasetat 90 ;Background : Condylomata acuminata (CA) are benign vegetation on anogenital region caused by human papillomavirus infection. Condylomata acuminata are still the most prevalent sexually transmitted infection (STI). There are various modalities of CA treatment. The first line treatment modality in STI Division of Dermatovenerology Department Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital is podophyllin tincture 25%, although no longer recommended by World Health Organization (WHO) and European Guidelines. Another treatment option is trichloroacetic acid 90% solution. There is no clinical study so far that compares the efficacy and side effects of both modalities.

Objective : To compare the efficacy and side effects between podophyllin tincture 25% and trichloroacetic acid 90% solutions for external genital and/or perianal CA treatment.

Methods : This study is a randomized open controlled clinical trial, with parallel and nonmatching design. All subjects randomly allocated into two trial groups, the trichloroacetic group and podophyllin groups. Application was performed by doctor every week for six weeks. The evaluation of efficacy was performed by the end of six weeks.

Result : There were 49 subjects participated in this study. Drop out were found in ten subjects, but all subjects were included in intention to treat analysis. The proportion of excellent response (number or site reduction of the lesions 80%) in the trichloroacetic group and the podophyllin group was 62,5% and 28% respectively. The difference was statistically significant ($p = 0,04$). Pain was found in all subjects of the trichloroacetic group, with severe pain (VAS 6-7) being the most prevalent side effects in 50% subjects. Moderate pain (VAS 3-5) was the most prevalent side effects in 44% subjects of podophyllin group. Erosion was found in 50% subjects of the trichloroacetic group.

Conclusion : The application of trichloroacetic acid 90% solution every week for six weeks is more effective than podophyllin tincture 25% for external genital and/or perianal CA treatment. Pain is more frequent and severe in trichloroacetic acid 90% solution application. Erosion is more frequent in trichloroacetic acid 90% solution application.

Background :

Condylomata acuminata (CA) are benign vegetation on anogenital region caused by human papillomavirus infection. Condylomata acuminata are still the most prevalent sexually transmitted infection (STI). There are various modalities of CA treatment. The first line treatment modality in STI Division of Dermatovenerology Department Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital is podophyllin tincture 25%, although no longer recommended by World Health Organization (WHO) and European Guidelines. Another treatment option is trichloroacetic acid 90% solution. There is no clinical study so far that compares the efficacy and side effects of both modalities.

Objective : To compare the efficacy and side effects between podophyllin tincture 25% and trichloroacetic acid 90% solutions for external genital and/or perianal CA treatment.

Methods : This study is a randomized open controlled clinical trial, with parallel and nonmatching design. All subjects randomly allocated into two trial groups, the trichloroacetic group and podophyllin groups. Application was performed by doctor every week for six weeks. The evaluation of efficacy was performed by the end of six weeks.

Result : There were 49 subjects participated in this study. Drop out were found in ten subjects, but all subjects were included in intention to treat analysis. The proportion of excellent response (number or site reduction of the lesions 80%) in the trichloroacetic group and the podophyllin group was 62,5% and 28% respectively. The difference was statistically significant ($p = 0,04$). Pain was found in all subjects of the trichloroacetic group, with severe pain (VAS 6-7) being the most prevalent side effects in 50% subjects. Moderate pain (VAS 3-5) was the most prevalent side effects in 44% subjects of podophyllin group. Erosion was found in 50% subjects of the trichloroacetic group.

Conclusion : The application of trichloroacetic acid 90% solution every week for six weeks is more effective than podophyllin tincture 25% for external genital and/or perianal

CA treatment. Pain is more frequent and severe in trichloroacetic acid 90% solution application. Erosion is more frequent in trichloroacetic acid 90% solution application.]