

# Korelasi antara jumlah partikel hbsag intrahepatik dengan kadar serum kuantitatif hbsag pada pasien hepatitis b kronis naif sebelum dan sesudah pengobatan satu tahun dengan nukleosida analog = The correlation between the number of intrahepatic hbsag particles and hbsag quantitative serum level in patients with chronic hepatitis b naive before and after treatment one years with nucleoside analogue

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## Abstrak

Latar Belakang dan Tujuan : Penelitian sebelumnya di Hepatologi RSCM menyatakan petanda serum infeksi VHB tidak sepenuhnya menggambarkan aktivitas intrahepatik karena tidak terdapat korelasi yang kuat antara cccDNA dan pgRNA dengan petanda infeksi serum VHB. Oleh sebab itu, diperlukan kelanjutan pemeriksaan petanda serum yang berkorelasi kuat dengan aktivitas virus intrahepatik, sehingga pemeriksaan HBsAg kuantitatif serum diharapkan dapat menjadi pemeriksaan alternatif yang mencerminkan aktifitas virus intrahepatik.

Metode Penelitian : Metode yang digunakan adalah retrospektif kohort dengan jumlah sampel yang diteliti sebanyak 26 sampel. Data pendukung lainnya merupakan data sekunder dari penelitian sebelumnya yang dilakukan di Divisi Hepatologi RSCM, Jakarta. Pemeriksaan jumlah partikel HBsAg intrahepatik dilakukan terhadap hasil biopsi sebelum dan sesudah terapi. Pengambilan data jumlah partikel HBsAg intrahepatik dimulai dari bulan November 2012 hingga November 2013.

Hasil Penelitian : Dari 26 pasien yang dilibatkan dalam studi ini; 17 pasien (67,4%) di antaranya adalah perempuan. Rerata usia adalah 40 + 11,4 tahun dengan rentang antara 23 sampai 70 tahun. Hasil terapi menunjukkan tidak ada penurunan jumlah partikel HBsAg intrahepatik. Namun, ada penurunan terhadap kadar HBsAg kuantitatif serum sesudah pemberian antivirus oral.

Kesimpulan : Tidak terdapat korelasi antara jumlah partikel HBsAg intrahepatik dan kadar HBsAg kuantitatif serum. Terapi nukleosida analog tidak dapat menurunkan jumlah partikel HBsAg Intrahepatik.

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Background and Aims : Previous research on serum markers of HBV infection conducted at Hepatology Division of RSCM did not fully describe intrahepatic activities because there was no strong correlation of cccDNA and pgRNA with serum markers of HBV infection. Therefore, more research was necessary to prove whether there is a correlation between continuous examination of serum markers and intrahepatic viral activity, so that the examination of quantitative serum HBsAg can be scientifically established as an alternative examination that reflects the activity of intrahepatic virus.

Methods : This study applied retrospective cohort method using samples taken from as much as 26 patients. To support this study, secondary data were obtained from previous studies conducted at Hepatology Division of RSCM, Jakarta. Examination of the number of intrahepatic HBsAg particles was carried out on biopsy samples, before and after therapy. Data retrieval was conducted from November 2012 to November 2013.

Results : Of the 26 patients participating in this study, 17 (67,4%) were women. Their mean age was 40 + 11.4 years ranging from 23 to 70 years. The results of the therapy showed that there was no decrease in the

number of intrahepatic HBsAg particles. However, there was a decline in the quantitative serum HBsAg level after the administration of oral antiviral medication.

Conclusion : There is no correlation between the number of intrahepatic HBsAg particles and quantitative serum HBsAg level. In other words, nucleoside analog therapy does not reduce the amount of intrahepatic HBsAg particles.