

Tingkat keberhasilan pengukuran kekakuan hati dengan transient elastography pada pasien non alcoholic fatty liver disease dengan obesitas dan faktor faktor yang mempengaruhinya = Success rate of liver stiffness measurement by transient elastography in patients with non alcoholic fatty liver disease with obesity and the factors that influence

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Abstrak

[Latar belakang dan Tujuan. Persentase pasien yang gagal dalam pengukuran kekakuan hati menggunakan transient elastography bervariasi antara 2-10%, umumnya disebabkan oleh obesitas. probe XL, diharapkan dapat meningkatkan keberhasilan pengukuran kekakuan hati pada pasien dengan obesitas.. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menilai keberhasilan pengukuran kekakuan hati dengan menggunakan probe M dan XL serta faktor yang mempengaruhinya. Metode Penelitian. Pasien yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi diikutsertakan dalam penelitian ini. Hasil pemeriksaan kemudian dianalisis dengan menggunakan uji statistik unpaired t-test atau Mann-Whitney dan uji statistik McNemar. Hasil Penelitian. Dari 92 pasien NAFLD dengan obesitas yang diteliti, Proporsi keberhasilan pengukuran kekakuan hati menggunakan probe M adalah 57,6 %, sedangkan dengan probe XL 88,0%. Perbedaan ini bermakna secara statistik ($p < 0,001$). Faktor IMT, SCD dan lingkaran toraks berhubungan dengan keberhasilan pengukuran kekakuan hati dengan menggunakan probe M, dengan nilai p masing-masing 0,007, 0,001 dan 0,001. Variabel yang sama dengan probe XL tidak menunjukkan hubungan bermakna, dengan nilai p masing-masing 0,321, 0,817 dan 0,216. Hasil uji statistik Mann-Whitney didapatkan nilai median dari IMT dan SCD yang tidak berhasil dilakukan pengukuran kekakuan hati dengan menggunakan probe M adalah masing-masing 32,7Kg/m² dan 2,6 cm. Hasil uji statistik T-test didapatkan nilai Mean dari lingkaran toraks yang tidak berhasil dengan pengukuran kekakuan hati dengan menggunakan probe M adalah 97,8 cm. Kesimpulan. Proporsi keberhasilan pengukuran kekakuan hati pada pasien NAFLD dengan obesitas dengan menggunakan probe XL lebih baik dibandingkan dengan probe M. Faktor IMT, SCD dan Lingkaran Toraks berhubungan dengan keberhasilan pengukuran kekakuan hati dengan menggunakan probe M. Variabel yang sama tidak berhubungan dengan probe XL

.....Background and Aims: The percentage of patients who failed in liver stiffness measurement (LSM) using transient elastography (Fibroscan®) varies between 2-10%, generally caused by obesity. The new XL probe, with enhanced features to use in obesity patients, is expected to overcome the limitations and increase . The aims of this prospective study were to asses the success rate of liver stiffness measurement using M and XL probes and influencing factors.

Methods: Patients who fulfilled inclusion criteria were examined for transient elastography with both Fibroscan ® M and XL probe. The results of examination then were analyzed with unpaired t-test or Mann –Whitney and Mc Nemar test.

Results: A total of 92 patients were evaluated, The proportion of successful liver stiffness measurement using M probe was 57,6 %. while the proportion of XL probe

was 88 %. ($p < 0,001$). Skin to liver capsule distance (SCD), body mass index (BMI) and thoracic circumference was associated with the successfulness of liver stiffness measurement using probe M with respective p values were 0,007, 0,001 and 0,001. The same variables were not associated with successful examination using the XL probe with p values were 0,321, 0,817 and 0,216 respectively. T-test analysis showed mean thoracic circumference value of unsuccessful liver stiffness measurement using M probe was 97,8 cm. Mann-Whitney test showed median BMI and SCD value of unsuccessful liver stiffness measurement were 32,7 kg/m² and 2,6 cm respectively. Conclusion: The proportion of successful liver stiffness measurement using XL probe higher than M probe. BMI , SCD and thoracic circumference were associated with the successful of liver stiffness measurement using a M probe. The same variables were not associated with successful examination using the XL probe.;Background and Aims: The percentage of patients who failed in liver stiffness

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