

## Gambaran kadar ICAM-1 dan S100&#946; plasma pada pasien sepsis anak = ICAM-1 dan S100&#946; plasma value in children with sepsis

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### Abstrak

[Latar belakang. Selama sepsis, terjadi penglepasan ICAM-1 yang dipercaya berperan dalam kerusakan otak. Sedangkan S100&#946; telah diteliti sebagai penanda kerusakan sel otak. Tujuan. Mengetahui rerata nilai ICAM-1, protein S100&#946;; korelasi antara ICAM-1 dengan skala koma Glasgow (GCS), korelasi antara protein S100&#946; dengan GCS, dan korelasi antara ICAM-1 dengan S100&#946;;.

Metode. Deskriptif analitik potong lintang pada 34 anak sepsis, pengukuran kadar ICAM-1 dan S100&#946; dalam darah pada hari pertama dan ketiga sejak sepsis ditegakkan. Hasil. Median ICAM-1 hari pertama 548,1 (158,6 – 1256,1) ng/mL dan ketiga 596,5 (185,5 – 1264,5) ng/mL ( $p=0,164$ ). Median S100&#946; pada sepsis berat lebih tinggi secara signifikan dibandingkan sepsis ringan pada hari pertama maupun ketiga ( $p=0,008$  dan  $p=0,021$ ). Hari ketiga, kadar S100&#946; berkorelasi negatif dengan GCS ( $r= - 0,452$ ;  $p=0,003$ ). Korelasi antara ICAM-1 dan S100&#946; pada hari pertama  $r=0,146$  ( $p=0,409$ ) dan ketiga  $r=0,184$  ( $p=0,298$ ).

Simpulan. Prevalensi ensefalopati sepsis 5,9%. Median ICAM-1 hari ketiga sepsis lebih tinggi dibandingkan hari pertama. Median S100&#946; pada sepsis berat lebih tinggi secara signifikan dibandingkan sepsis ringan. Tidak terdapat korelasi antara ICAM-1 dengan GCS pada kelompok sepsis ringan maupun berat. Terdapat korelasi negatif antara S100&#946; dengan skor GCS pada hari ketiga sepsis. Tidak terdapat korelasi antara ICAM-1 dan S100&#946; pada hari I dan III sepsis., Background ICAM-1 release during sepsis is perceived to be related to brain injury. Whereas S100&#946; has been known as one of brain injury markers. Objective To measure mean value of ICAM-1, S100&#946;; to find correlation between ICAM-1 and Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS), between S100&#946; and GCS, also ICAM-1 and S100&#946;.

Methods. Analytical cross sectional study in 34 sepsis children, measurement of ICAM-1 and S100&#946; plasma levels within day 1 and 3 since diagnosis of sepsis. Results. Median level of ICAM-1 day one 548,1 (158,6 – 1256,1) ng/mL and day three 596,5 (185,5 – 1264,5) ng/mL ( $p=0,164$ ). S100&#946; median is significantly higher in severe than mild sepsis ( $p=0,008$  dan  $p=0,021$ ). On third day S100&#946; was negatively related to GCS ( $r= - 0,452$ ;  $p=0,003$ ). The correlation observed between ICAM-1 and S100&#946; on day one was  $r=0,146$  ( $p=0,409$ ) while on third day was  $r=0,184$  ( $p=0,298$ ).

Conclusion. The prevalence of encephalopathy sepsis is 5.9%, Median ICAM-1 is higher on day three. Median of S100&#946; is higher in severe than mild sepsis. There is no correlation between ICAM-1 and GCS in both sepsis. There was negative correlation between S100&#946; and GCS on 3rd day of sepsis. No correlation between ICAM-1 and S100&#946; on both measurement days.]