

## Prostate specific antigen (PSA) dalam pembuktian persetubuhan = Prostate specific antigen (PSA) in proving sexual intercourse

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### Abstrak

#### [<b>ABSTRAK</b><br>

Latar belakang : Dalam pembuktian kasus persetubuhan, anamnesis dan pemeriksaan fisik memiliki nilai bukti yang rendah. Dokter Forensik hanya dapat membuktikan persetubuhan dengan ditemukannya cairan mani atau sel sperma pada pemeriksaan penunjang. Baru-baru ini dikembangkan rapid test SD Bioline Semen Inspection yang sensitif dan spesifik untuk menemukan prostate-specific antigen (PSA) yang merupakan salah satu dari kandungan cairan mani. Diharapkan metode ini dapat menjadi alternatif dalam pembuktian kasus persetubuhan. Tujuan : Untuk mengetahui nilai diagnostik alat SD Bioline Semen Inspection dalam mendeteksi adanya PSA pada usapan vagina, dan gambaran perbandingan nilai diagnostiknya pada subyek yang bersetubuh antara 1-3 hari dan 4-7 hari sebelum dilakukan pemeriksaan. Metode : uji diagnostik dengan metode potong lintang, membandingkan antara rapid test SD Bioline Semen Inspection dengan Automatic Immuno Assay (AIA). Hasil : Nilai diagnostik alat SD Bioline Semen Inspection pada penelitian ini menunjukkan sensitivitas 44,44%, spesifisitas 100%, nilai duga positif 100%, nilai duga negatif 86,11%, prevalensi 22,5% dan akurasi 87,5%. Pada subyek yang bersetubuh antara 1-3 hari sebelum pemeriksaan menunjukkan nilai diagnostik sensitivitas 50%, spesifisitas 100%, nilai duga positif 100%, nilai duga negatif 89,29%, prevalensi 9,35% dan akurasi 90,32%. Pada subyek yang bersetubuh antara 4-7 hari sebelum pemeriksaan menunjukkan nilai diagnostik sensitivitas 33,33%, spesifisitas 100%, nilai duga positif 100%, nilai duga negatif 75%, prevalensi 33,33% dan akurasi 77,78%. Kesimpulan : SD Bioline Semen Inspection dapat digunakan dalam pelayanan kedokteran Forensik untuk membuktikan adanya PSA, namun perlu dilakukan uji konfirmasi dengan modalitas lain jika didapatkan hasil negatif.

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#### <b>ABSTRACT</b><br>

Background : History and physical examination alone could not prove a sexual intercourse. Thus, forensic doctors also need to find evidence of seminal fluid or sperm in determining sexual intercourse. Recently, there is an advancement in diagnostic tool in examining prostate specific antigen (PSA) in seminal fluid, which is a SD Bioline Semen Inspection. As a rapid test, this diagnostic tool is expected to be used in daily practice as an alternative method in determining sexual intercourse. Objective : To determine diagnostic value of SD Bioline Semen Inspection in detecting Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA) from vaginal swabs; To have an overview of diagnostic value of SD Bioline Semen Inspection in detecting Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA) between 1-3 days and 4-7 days of intercourse prior to the examination. Methods: This study is a cross-sectional research to compare SD Bioline Semen Inspection tool to Automatic Immuno Assay (AIA) Results: This study showed SD Bioline Semen Inspection tool has 44.44% sensitivity, 100% specificity, 100% positive predictive value, 86,11% negative predictive value, prevalence is 22.5% and 87.5% accuracy. On the subject who have history of intercourse between 1-3 days prior to the examination, it showed 50%

sensitivity, 100% specificity, 100 % positive predictive value, 89,29% negative predictive value, prevalence is 9.35% and 90.32% accuracy. On the subject who have history of intercourse between 4-7 days prior to the examination, it showed 33.33% sensitivity, 100% specificity, 100% positive predictive value, 75% negative predictive value , prevalence is 33.33%, and 77.78% accuracy. Conclusion: The SD Bioline semen Inspection can be used in forensic medical services to prove the existence of PSA, but if the results are negative it still needs confirmation from other diagnostic modalities.;

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