

Perbandingan rasio albumin globulin pada penduduk daerah kumuh dan non kumuh serta hubungannya terhadap status infeksi = Comparison of albumin globulin ration in people living inside and outside of landfill area and the correlation to their infection status

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Abstrak

[Penduduk di daerah kumuh memiliki kemungkinan terpajan mikroba patogen yang lebih besar daripada penduduk yang tinggal di daerah di daerah non kumuh. Hal ini dapat dipengaruhi oleh gaya hidup mereka. Apabila terpajan mikroba patogen sistem imun tubuh akan terpicu untuk melawan patogen tersebut. Salah satu bagian dari sistem imun tubuh manusia adalah imunoglobulin atau antibodi, salah satu jenis globulin. Pembentukan globulin ini akan menekan sintesis jenis-jenis protein lain, salah satunya adalah albumin yang sangat diperlukan tubuh. Oleh karena itu, dilakukan penelitian untuk membandingkan rasio albumin globulin pada penduduk daerah kumuh dan non kumuh. Penelitian cross sectional dilakukan pada bulan Desember 2014 yang melibatkan 40 orang sampel dari daerah kumuh dan 40 orang dari daerah non kumuh dengan metode consecutive sampling. Berdasarkan hasil pemeriksaan darah yang diuji dengan metode uji T independen, rasio albumin globulin penduduk di daerah non kumuh lebih tinggi dibanding rasio albumin globulin penduduk yang tinggal di daerah kumuh dengan $p = 0,000$. Dari uji korelasi, didapatkan bahwa terdapat perbedaan antara rasio albumin globulin dari sampel yang terinfeksi sejumlah jenis patogen dengan yang tidak terinfeksi namun tidak bermakna secara statistik dengan $p = 0,169$ dan koefisien korelasi $0,113$. Rasio prevalensi didapatkan $0,63$ CI 95% $(0,25-1,60)$.; People living inside of landfill area have a higher chance of being exposed to pathogens compared to people living outside of landfill area. This can be affected by their lifestyle. When exposed to pathogen, human's immune system will be triggered to combat the pathogens. Immunoglobulin or antibody, a kind of globulin, is a part of the immune system. The synthesis of globulin will repress the synthesis of other kinds of protein, one of them being albumin which is highly needed in the human body. Therefore, a research was conducted to compare the albumin globulin ratio in people living inside and outside of landfill area. The cross sectional study was conducted on December 2014 and involved 40 subjects from inside landfill area and 40 subjects from outside landfill areas using consecutive sampling method. From blood examination result that has been tested using T-test independent method, the albumin globulin ratio in people living outside of landfill area was higher compared to people living inside of landfill area with $p = 0.000$. From correlation test, there was a difference of albumin globulin ratio between people infected with certain pathogens and those who were

not but was not considered statistically significant with $p = 0.169$ and correlation coefficient of -0.113 . Prevalence ratio was 0.63 CI 95% $(0.25-1.60)$., People living inside of landfill area have a higher chance of being exposed to pathogens compared to people living outside of landfill area. This can be affected by their lifestyle. When exposed to pathogen, human's immune system will be triggered to combat the pathogens. Immunoglobulin or antibody, a kind of globulin, is a part of the immune system. The synthesis of globulin will repress the synthesis of other kinds of protein, one of them being albumin which is highly needed in the human body. Therefore, a research was conducted to compare the albumin globulin ratio in people living inside and outside of landfill area. The cross sectional study was conducted on December 2014 and involved 40 subjects from inside landfill area and 40 subjects from outside landfill areas using consecutive sampling method. From blood examination result that has been tested using T-test independent method, the albumin globulin ratio in people living outside of landfill area was higher compared to people living inside of landfill area with $p = 0.000$. From correlation test, there was a difference of albumin globulin ratio between people infected with certain pathogens and those who were not but was not considered statistically significant with $p = 0.169$ and correlation coefficient of -0.113 . Prevalence ratio was 0.63 CI 95% $(0.25-1.60)$.]