

# Perbedaan jumlah sel stelata hati aktif cd38+ pada berbagai derajat fibrosis serta hubungannya dengan AST, ALT, jumlah HCV RNA kuantitatif pada hepatitis c kronik = Cd38+ active hepatic stellate cells count difference at various fibrosis stage and correlation with ast alt quantitative hcv rna in chronic hepatitis c patients / Titos Ahimsa

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## Abstrak

[LatarBelakang: Sekitar 3% populasi di dunia terinfeksi virus hepatitis C. Protein virus hepatitis C memodulasi apoptosis dan steatosis, cedera sel hati, mengaktifkan sel stelata hati dan fibrosis hati. Infeksi virus hepatitis C akan menimbulkan cedera pada hepatosit. Cedera pada hepatosit ini akan mengaktifasi sel stelata hati. Sel stelata berperan besar pada proses perkembangan fibrosis hati..

Tujuan: Untuk mengetahui perbedaan jumlah sel stelata hati aktif CD38+ pada berbagai derajat fibrosis serta hubungannya dengan AST, ALT, jumlah HCV RNA kuantitatif pada hepatitis C kronik.

Metoda: Penelitian ini merupakan studi potong lintang yang dilakukan pada 32 pasien hepatitis C kronik yang sudah dilakukan USG hati dan tidak menderita hepatoma serta telah dilakukan biopsi hati. Paraffin block jaringan hati pasien selanjutnya diwarnai menggunakan teknik Hematoksilin Eosin untuk menilai derajat Metavir yang dikategorikan menjadi derajat ringan-sedang atau berat. Pewarnaan khusus dilakukan untuk menilai sel stelata hati yang dihitung rata-rata pada lima lapangan pandang.

Hasil: Pada penelitian ini didapatkan perbedaan jumlah sel stelata hati CD38+ yang bermakna antara fibrosis derajat berat dan derajat ringan-sedang ( $p < 0.001$ ), tidak didapatkan hubungan antara sel stelata hati CD38+ dengan AST ( $p = 0,2$ ) maupun ALT ( $p = 0,7$ ), dan tidak didapatkan hubungan antara sel stelata hati CD38+ dengan HCV RNA kuantitatif ( $r = -0,372$ ).

Kesimpulan: Jumlah sel stelata hati CD38+ pada fibrosis berat lebih tinggi daripada jumlah sel stelata hati CD38+ pada fibrosis ringan-sedang. Tidak terdapat hubungan antara nilai AST, ALT dan HCV RNA kuantitatif dengan jumlah sel stelata hati CD38+.  
Background: Approximately 3% of the population in the world are infected with hepatitis C. Hepatitis C virus proteins modulate apoptosis and steatosis, liver cell injury, activate liver stellate cells and liver fibrosis. Hepatitis C virus infection will injure to hepatocytes. Hepatocytes injury will activate the liver stellate cells. Stellate cells play a major role in the development of liver fibrosis.

Aim: Knowing the CD38+ active hepatic stellate cells count difference at various fibrosis stage and correlation with AST, ALT, quantitative HCV RNA in chronic hepatitis C patients

Method: Cross-sectional method. 32 paraffin block sample from liver tissue patient with chronic hepatitis C without hepatocellular carcinoma who have performed an abdomen ultrasound and liver biopsy, assess the Metavir score were categorized into mild or severe degree. Samples were stained for liver stellate cells by specific staining and the average of stellate cells were calculated in 10 flat field of view.

Result: In this study, the liver stellate cells count CD38+ were significantly correlate with the degree of fibrosis ( $p < 0.001$ ), there were no relationship between liver stellate cells CD38+ with AST levels ( $p = 0,2$ ) and ALT levels ( $p = 0,7$ ), and there was no relationship between liver stellate cells CD38+ with quantitative HCV RNA levels ( $r = -0.372$ ).

Conclusion: Stellate cells count CD38+ are increasing along with the fibrosis degree. There were no relationship between level of AST, ALT and quantitative HCV RNA with the stellate cells count CD38+.,  
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