

# Perbedaan prevalensi infeksi helicobacter pylori antara etnis Tionghoa dan Dayak dengan sindrom dispepsia = The differences in prevalence of helicobacter pylori infection between Chinese and Dayaknese with dyspeptic syndrome

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## Abstrak

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

Latar Belakang : Risiko infeksi Helicobacter pylori (H.pylori) dikaitkan dengan banyak faktor yang terkait dengan pejamu-agen-lingkungan. Etnis adalah salah satu faktor dari pejamu yang banyak diteliti di luar negeri. Prevalensi infeksi H.pylori didapatkan lebih tinggi pada etnis tertentu seperti misalnya di China. Berdasarkan teori Migrasi dan teori Transmisi diduga infeksi H.pylori akan dibawa oleh penduduk yang bermigrasi dari daerah dengan prevalensi tinggi ke tempat tujuan migrasi. Etnis Tionghoa di Kalimantan Barat berasal dari daerah China Selatan dimana prevalensi infeksi H.pylori tinggi. Diperkirakan ada perbedaan angka prevalensi infeksi H.pylori pada etnis Tionghoa dibandingkan pada etnis asli Kalimantan Barat, yaitu etnis Dayak.

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Tujuan : Untuk mengetahui perbedaan angka prevalensi, karakteristik epidemiologis dan gambaran hasil pemeriksaan endoskopi pada subjek etnis Tionghoa dan Dayak dengan sindrom dispepsia.

Metode : Penelitian ini adalah studi potong lintang untuk mengetahui perbedaan angka prevalensi infeksi H.pylori. Penelitian dilakukan di RSU Santo Antonius Pontianak dari bulan Desember 2014 sampai Juni 2015 dengan metode pengambilan sampel secara consecutive sampling. Angka prevalensi infeksi H.pylori disajikan dalam angka persentase, sedangkan perbedaan karakteristik epidemiologis dan perbedaan gambaran hasil pemeriksaan endoskopi pada etnis Tionghoa dan Dayak dianalisis dengan analisis bivariat menggunakan chi-square dengan tingkat kemaknaan (p) = 0,05.

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Hasil : Dari 203 subjek yang diteliti, terdiri dari 102 subjek etnis Tionghoa dan 101 subjek etnis Dayak didapatkan angka prevalensi H.pylori sebesar 40,8%. Prevalensi pada etnis Tionghoa didapatkan lebih tinggi dibanding etnis Dayak, berturut-turut sebesar 48,0% dan 33,7%. Tidak ada perbedaan karakteristik epidemiologis dan temuan hasil pemeriksaan endoskopi pada kedua kelompok etnis.

Simpulan : Terdapat perbedaan angka prevalensi infeksi H.pylori pada etnis Tionghoa (48,0%) dibanding etnis Dayak (33,7%). Tidak ada perbedaan karakteristik epidemiologis dan gambaran hasil pemeriksaan endoskopi pada

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<b>ABSTRACT</b><br>

Background : Helicobacter pylori (H. pylori) infection risk is associated with many factors related to host-agent-environment matter. Ethnicity is one of the host factors which was the most studied factor overseas. The prevalence of H. pylori infection was found higher in certain ethnic such among Chinese. Based on migration and transmission theory, it was suspected that H. pylori infection were transmitted by people migrating from areas with a high prevalence of infection to the destination area. Chinese in West Borneo are originated from South China region where the prevalence of H. pylori infection is high. It is estimated that there are differences in the prevalence of H. pylori infection among Chinese compared to the native people of West Borneo, the Dayaknese.

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Objective: To determine the differences in the prevalence, epidemiological characteristics and endoscopic finding between Chinese and Dayaknese with dyspeptic syndrome.

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Methods: This study was a cross-sectional study to determine the differences in the prevalence of H. pylori infection. The study was conducted at St. Antonius General Hospital Pontianak from December 2014 to June 2015 with consecutive sampling method. H.pylori infection prevalence is presented in percentage numbers, while the epidemiological characteristics and endoscopic finding differences among Chinese and Dayaknese were analyzed by bivariate analysis using the chi-square with significance value (p) = 0.05.

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Results : From a total of 203 subjects in this study, consisted of 102 Chinese subjects and 101 Dayaknese subjects, the prevalence of H.pylori infection was 40.8%. The prevalence among Chinese is higher than Dayaknese, which is 48.0% and 33.7%, respectively. There is no difference in the epidemiological characteristics and endoscopic findings in both ethnic groups.

Conclusions : The prevalence of H. pylori infection among the Chinese (48.0%) is higher than among Dayaknese (33.7%). There is no difference in the

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