

Uji diagnostik pemeriksaan rapid urine test dan serologi untuk mendeteksi infeksi helicobacter pylori pada pasien dispepsia fungsional = Diagnostic accuracy rapid urine test and serology for detection helicobacter pylori infection in functional dyspepsia

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Abstrak

Latar belakang: Dispepsia merupakan gangguan kesehatan yang sering ditemuierologi dan urin (RAPIRUN) dibandingkan dengan UBT sebagai baku emas dalam mengetahui infeksi H. pylori. Penelitian dilakukan pada pasien rawat jalan Puskesmas Kecamatan Koja Kotamadya Jakarta Utara. Yang dinilai adalah sensitivitas, spesivitas, positive predictive value (PPV), negative predictive value (NPV) tes tersebut.

Tujuan: Mengetahui akurasi diagnostik pemeriksaan non-invasif (serologi dan urin) dibandingkan dengan UBT (urea breath test) sebagai baku emas untuk mendeteksi infeksi H. pylori pada pasien dengan sindroma dispepsia.

Metode: Penelitian yang digunakan adalah studi potong lintang untuk mengetahui akurasi pemeriksaan non-invasif yaitu s H. pylori menunjukkan hasil positif pada 36,5% subyek, sedangkan pada pemeriksaan serologi (Mataram, Biomedika) didapatkan hasil positif sebanyak 32,4%. Pemeriksaan RAPIRUN (Rapid Urine Test, Otsuka) menunjukkan hasil positif pada 24,3% subyek. Pada serologi didapatkan sensitivitas 74%, spesifitas 91%, PPV 83%, NPV 86%. Sedangkan pada RAPIRUN didapatkan sensitivitas 63%, spesifitas 98%, PPV 94%, NPV 82%.

Hasil: Selama kurun waktu April 2015 sampai Juni 2015, 74 subyek, dengan mayoritas perempuan (82,4%), dengan rerata umur 45,05 tahun menjalani pemeriksaan non-invasif. Pemeriksaan UBT sebagai baku emas diagnosis infeksi di pelayanan kesehatan. Infeksi Helicobacter pylori adalah salah satu penyebab dispepsia. Diagnosis infeksi H.pylori dapat dilakukan melalui pemeriksaan invasif dan non invasif. Pemeriksaan non invasif lebih mampu laksana, murah dan memiliki risiko yang lebih sedikit.

Simpulan: RAPIRUN lebih unggul dalam hal spesifisitas dibanding serologi.

.....Background: Dyspepsia is the common problem in the population. The main etiology of dyspepsia is Helicobacter pylori infection. The diagnosis of H. pylori infection is based on invasive examination and non-invasive examination. The non-invasive examination could be easier to do and have less risk than invasive examination.

Objective: To evaluate the diagnostic accuracy of the non-invasive test (serology and RAPIRUN) compared to UBT as gold standard examination to detect H. pylori infection in patients with dyspepsia syndrome.

Methods: A cross-sectional study for diagnostic H. pylori by using serology and Rapid Urine test (RAPIRUN) is conducted to evaluate the diagnostic accuracy of non-invasive test compared to UBT as gold standard examination in patients with dyspepsia syndrome. This study was conducted at outpatient Community Health Center in Koja District North Jakarta from middle April 2015 until Middle June 2015. The sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value (PPV), negative predictive value (NPV) were used to evaluate the diagnostic accuracy.

Results: From mid-April 2015 to Mid-June 2015, 74 subjects, with the majority of patients was female (82.4%), and the mean of age was 45.05 years old, had undergone non-invasive test The UBT test as the

gold standard examination for *H. pylori* infection showed positive result in 36.5% patients while the serology test resulting positive in 32.4%. The RAPIRUN test resulting positive in 32.4% patients. The sensitivity of serology test was 74%, specificity 91%, PPV 83%, NPV 86%, meanwhile the RAPIRUN test was resulting as sensitivity 63%, specificity 98%, PPV 94%, NPV 82%.

Conclusion: RAPIRUN has a high diagnostic value for *H. pylori* in specificity than serology.