

Kadar alkaline phosphatase dalam saliva penderita penyakit jantung koroner serta hubungannya dengan status periodontal = Alkaline phosphatase levels in patients with coronary heart disease saliva and its relation with periodontal status

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Penyakit jantung koroner (PJK) disebabkan penyempitan arteri koronaria jantung, terdapat hipotesis mengenai infeksi periodontal yang dapat meningkatkan faktor risiko terjadinya PJK. Alkaline phosphatase (ALP) sebagai penanda inflamasi akan meningkat pada aterosklerosis dan penyakit periodontal.

Tujuan: Menganalisis hubungan antara kadar ALP dalam saliva pada penderita PJK dan non PJK dengan status periodontal.

Metode: Saliva dari 104 subjek diambil sebanyak 1 ml, kadar ALP dianalisis menggunakan Abbott architect ci4100.

Hasil: Tidak terdapat perbedaan bermakna kadar ALP dalam saliva antara penderita PJK dan non PJK.

Kesimpulan: ALP dalam saliva pada penderita PJK lebih tinggi daripada non PJK dan tidak ada hubungan ALP dengan status periodontal.

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Background: Coronary heart disease (CHD) is a disease that causes narrowing of the coronary arteries.

Currently, there is a hypothesis regarding periodontal infection that increase risk for heart disease. Alkaline phosphatase (ALP) as a marker of inflammation will increase in atherosclerosis and periodontal disease.

Objective: To analyze the relationship between the levels of alkaline phosphatase in saliva with periodontal status in patients with CHD and non CHD.

Methods: saliva of 104 subjects were taken, each 1 ml, and levels of Alkaline Phosphatase was analyzed using Abbott ci4100 architect.

Results: No significant difference of Alkaline Phosphatase levels in saliva between CHD patients and non CHD.

Conclusion: The level of ALP in saliva was higher in patients with CHD and no association between ALP level and periodontal status.