Akurasi angka atenuasi hepar dan rasio atenuasi hepar/lien dalam menilai derajat perlemakan hepar secara histopatologi kajian pada calon donor transplantasi hepar = Accuracy of liver atenuation and liver spleen atenuation ratio for assessing of liver steatosis based on histopathological findings a study in candidate of donor liver transplantation

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Abstrak

Latar belakang dan tujuan : Derajat perlemakan hepar merupakan salah satu hal yang penting untuk dievaluasi pada calon donor transplantasi hepar. CT scan tanpa kontras merupakan salah satu modalitas radiologis yang dapat digunakan untuk menilai perlemakan hepar. Belum ada penelitian yang membuktikan akurasi CT scan tanpa kontras pada perlemakan hepar mild-moderate pada calon donor transplantasi hepar.
Metode: Analisis korelasi atas angka atenuasi hepar serta rasio atenuasi hepar/lien terhadap derajat perlemakan hepar secara histopatologi terhadap 30 subjek penelitian, menggunakan data sekunder dalam kurun waktu Januari 2010 sampai Juli 2016. Analisis kurva ROC juga dilakukan dan didapatkan titik potong optimal serta nilai sensitifitas dan spesifisitasnya.
Hasil : Dengan uji korelasi spearman didapatkan p = 0,003, r = - 0,52 antara angka atenuasi hepar dengan derajat perlemakan secara biopsi. Sementara uji korelasi spearman terhadap rasio atenuasi hepar/lien dengan hasil biopsi didapatkan P
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Background and objektive: Liver steatosis is one of important things that have to be evaluated in candidate of liver donor transplantation. There is no study proved the accuracy of unenhanced CT scan for assesing mild moderate liver steatosis in candidate of donor liver transplantation.
Methods: A cross sectional correlation study between radiologically liver atenuation value, liver spleen atenuation ratio and histopathologically liver steatosis grade conducted in 30 subjects by using secondary data in period of January 2010 to July 2016. Analysis of ROC was performed and get the optimal cut off value and also the sensitivity and specificity of that value.
Results: With Spearman correlation test, there is a significant negative correlation p 0,003, r 0,52 between liver atenuation value and liver biopsy. The spearman correlation test to liver spleen atenuation ratio and liver biopsy get a significant negative correlation p 0,001, r 0,65. This study also get the optimal cut off value 52,42 HU Sn 88 , Sp 80 for liver atenuation value and 1,05 Sn and Sp 100 for liver spleen atenuation ratio in differentiating 20 and ge 20 hepatic steatosis.
Conclusions: There is moderate negative correlation between liver atenuation value and liver spleen atenuation ratio radiologically and hepatic steatosis histopathologically liver biopsy .The correlation coefficient between liver spleen ratio and liver biopsy is higher than liver attenuation.