

Hubungan kadar kisspeptin dan kadar Human Chorionic Gonadotropin (hCG) hipofisis dengan gangguan kognitif minimal pada perempuan pascamenopause = Correlations between kisspeptin level and pituitary Human Chorionic Gonadotropin (hCG) level with minimal cognitive impairment in postmenopausal women

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK Latar Belakang: Gangguan kognitif merupakan salah satu masalah pada aging population berkaitan dengan perubahan neuroendokrin pascamenopause. Gangguan kognitif minimal (minimal cognitive impairment/MCI) merupakan kondisi peralihan fungsi kognitif antara penuaan normal dan demensia.

Tujuan: Untuk mengetahui hubungan kadar kisspeptin dan kadar hCG hipofisis dengan gangguan kognitif minimal pada perempuan pascamenopause.

Metodologi: MCI ditentukan dengan sistem skoring yang terdiri dari status diabetes melitus, toleransi glukosa terganggu, dislipidemia, Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS), uji Rey Osterrieth Complexion Figure (ROCF), uji digit span backward dan uji Trail Making Test B. Studi potong lintang terhadap 181 perempuan pascamenopause usia \geq 65 tahun, terbagi 2 kelompok yaitu dengan MCI 90 orang dan tanpa MCI 91 orang.

Hasil: Analisis terhadap usia, lama menopause, indeks massa tubuh, lama pendidikan, kadar kisspeptin dan kadar hCG hipofisis. Kadar kisspeptin menunjukkan perbedaan bermakna anatar kedua kelompok ($p < 0,001$). Kadar kisspeptin dan lama menopause berkorelasi positif dengan skor MCI ($r = 0,607$ dan $r = 0,542$; berurutan). Namun, tidak ada perbedaan kadar hCG hipofisis antara kedua kelompok ($p = 0,664$), dan skor MCI tidak berkorelasi dengan kadar hCG hipofisis ($p = 0,398$; $r = 0,06$).

Kesimpulan: Kadar kisspeptin signifikan lebih tinggi pada perempuan pascamenopause dengan MCI, dan menunjukkan korelasi positif. Sementara kadar hCG hipofisis tidak berbeda di antara kedua kelompok dan tidak menunjukkan korelasi.

ABSTRACT

Background: Cognitive impairment is one of problems among elderly women due to neuroendocrine alteration after menopause. Minimal cognitive impairment (MCI) is a transition state of cognitive function between normal aging and dementia.

Aims: To investigate relationship between kisspeptin and pituitary hCG with MCI in postmenopausal women.

Methods: MCI was determined by scoring; with diabetic status, glucose intolerant, dyslipidemia, Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS), Rey Osterrieth Complexion Figure (ROCF), digit span backward, and Trail

Making Test (TMT) B. Using cross-sectional study, 181 postmenopausal women \geq 65 years old, were grouped into with and without MCI; 90 and 91 women, respectively.

Results: Data was analysed to their ages, span of menopause, body mass index (BMI), education grade, kisspeptin and hCG level. Kisspeptin level had significantly different among the groups ($p < 0.001$). There was a positive relationship between kisspeptin level and span of menopause to MCI score ($R = 0.607$ and $R = 0.542$, respectively). Pituitary hCG level, however, showed no difference among the groups. Moreover, MCI score showed no relationship to hCG level ($p = 0.398$; $R = 0.063$).

Conclusions: Kisspeptin level was significantly higher among postmenopausal women with MCI, and showed a positive relationship. While pituitary hCG had no difference among the groups, and showed no relationship.