

Association between Lower Urinary tract symptoms or benign prostate hyperplasia and metabolic syndrome in Indonesian men = Hubungan antara LUTS atau BPH dan sindrom metabolik pada pria Indonesia

Dyandra Parikesit, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20493312&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

Penelitian ini dibuat untuk mengevaluasi hubungan antara LUTS/BPH dan sindrom metabolik pada pria Indonesia. Dua ratus dua puluh tujuh pasien dengan BPH diinklusi dalam penelitian ini. Pengukuran indeks masa tubuh, lingkar perut, volume prostat, dan international prostate symptom score (IPSS) dilakukan pada semua pasien. Berbagai pemeriksaan laboratorium seperti prostate specific antigen, gula darah puasa, triglycerida, lipoprotein densitas tinggi telah diuji. Diagnosa sindrom metabolik disesuaikan dengan kriteria dari The National Cholesterol Education Program (NCEP) Adult Treatment Panel III (ATP III). IPSS disubkategorikan menjadi nilai keluhan obstruktif dan iritatif dan sindrom metabolik di kelompokkan sesuai dengan jumlah komponen kriteria (kurang dari 3, 3, 4, dan 5). Uji korelasi Spearman digunakan untuk menganalisa hubungan antara seluruh data kontinyu. Nilai rerata antara kelompok faktor resiko dianalisa menggunakan One-way ANOVA untuk data dengan nilai distribusi normal dan Kruskall Wallis untuk data dengan nilai distribusi tidak normal. Pada penelitian ini didapatkan sindrom metabolik pada 87 pasien (38.3%). Pasien dengan sindrom metabolik memiliki nilai indeks masa tubuh, lingkar perut, tekanan darah sistolik, triglycerida, gula darah puasa, gejala iritatif, dan total IPSS lebih tinggi, dan lipoprotein densitas tinggi lebih rendah secara signifikan. Pasien dengan obesitas sentral memiliki resiko mengalami gejala LUTS/BPH sedang-berat lebih tinggi secara signifikan (RR 1.16, 95% CI: 1.01-1.4, p = <0.05) dan resiko memiliki nilai PSA yang tinggi (PSA \geq 20) (RR 0.41, CI 95%: 0.23 -0.74, P = <0.001). Dari penelitian ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa sindrom metabolik memiliki dampak yang terbatas terhadap gejala LUTS/BPH pada pria Indonesia. Hubungan dan peningkatan resiko gejala LUTS/BPH hanya terlihat pada pasien dengan obesitas sentral.

.....This paper was made to evaluate the association between LUTS/BPH and MetS in Indonesian men. A total of 227 patients with histologic proven BPH were included in this study. Body mass index (BMI), waist circumference (WC), prostate volume, and international prostate symptom score (IPSS) were measured. Prostate specific antigen (PSA), fasting blood glucose (FBG), triglyceride (TG), high density lipoprotein (HDL) were tested. MetS were diagnosed using The National Cholesterol Education Program (NCEP) Adult Treatment Panel III (ATP III). IPSS was subcategorized as irritative and obstructive scores and patients were classified into 4 groups according to the number of exhibited MetS components (less than 3, 3, 4, and 5). Spearman s correlation were used to analyses the association between all continuous variable. Mean difference between risk factor groups were analysed using One-way ANOVA for normally distributed variables and Kruskall Wallis for abnormally distributed variables. In this paper, MetS was diagnosed in 87 patients (38.3%). Patients with MetS have significantly higher BMI, WC, systolic blood pressure, triglyceride, fasting blood glucose, IPSS irritative score, total IPSS score, and lower HDL cholesterol. Patients with central obesity have significantly higher risk of having moderate-severe LUTS (RR 1.16, 95% CI: 1.01 -1.4, p = <0.05) and decreased risk in developing higher PSA level (PSA \geq 20) (RR 0.41, CI 95%: 0.23-0.74, P = <0.001). From this paper we could conclude that MetS has limited impact towards

LUTS/BPH in Indonesian men. Association and increase risk of LUTS/BPH were only seen in patients with central obesity.