

Metode pemeriksaan high resolution computer tomography (HRCT) dalam diagnosis hipersensitif pneumonitis pada pekerja = High resolution computer tomography method to diagnose hypersensitivity pneumonitis among workers

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Abstrak

Pendahuluan : Pemeriksaan high resolution computer tomography (HRCT) menjadi pilihan metode pemeriksaan penunjang untuk penegakan diagnosis hipersensitif pneumonitis. Dengan belum adanya pemeriksaan baku emas penegakan diagnosis maka perlu ditelaah mengenai keakuratan penggunaan metode penunjang penegakan diagnosis tersebut.

Metode : metode pencarian artikel menggunakan pubmed dan scopus serta melakukan skrining artikel berdasarkan kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi yang telah ditentukan sebelumnya. Hasil pencarian artikel tersebut kemudian dilakukan telaah dengan menggunakan kriteria penilaian validitas, tingkat pentingnya hasil yang didapat pada penelitian tersebut, dan kemampu-terapan.

Hasil : Hasil pencarian didapatkan sebanyak 415 artikel dari Pubmed dan 343 artikel dari Scopus.

Ditemukan hanya 2 (dua) artikel uji diagnosis yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi, eksklusi dan metode PICO yang ditetapkan sebelumnya. Artikel pertama oleh Lynch dkk (1992) ditemukan sensitivitas 45 %, spesifisitas 90 % dan akurasi diagnosis sebesar 74 %. Artikel kedua oleh Rival G (2016) dkk menemukan nilai sensitivitas 66 %, spesifisitas 96 % dan akurasi diagnostik sebesar 86 %. Sehingga terbukti bahwa pemeriksaan high resolution computer tomography (HRCT) sebagai metode / alat penegakan diagnosis hipersensitif pneumonitis memiliki tingkat akurasi yang baik namun tidak cukup akurat sebagai alat skrining diagnosis hipersensitif pneumonitis.

.....Introduction : High resolution computer tomography (HRCT) examination becomes the preferred method of investigation for the diagnosis of hypersensitivity pneumonitis. In the absence of a gold standard of diagnosis, it is important to examine the sensitivity and specificity of this method.

Method : The articles searching methods by using Pubmed and Scopus and screening the articles with inclusion and exclusion criteria which were predetermined, articles were then performed using the assessment criteria of validity, importance, and ability applied.

Result : The results were 415 articles from Pubmed and 343 articles from Scopus. 2 (two) articles diagnostic test were found in accordance with the inclusion, exclusion criteria and PICO methods which were predetermined. These articles were then performed a systematic review of articles and the result was valid.

The first Article by Lynch et al (1992) found 45 % sensitivity, 90 % specificity and the accuracy of diagnose was 74 % and the second article by Rival G et al (2016) found 66 % sensitivity, 96 % specificity and the accuracy of diagnose was 86 %. There were found an evidence about using the accuracy of high resolution computer tomography (HRCT) as a tool for diagnosis hypersensitivity pneumonitis was good.

But the accuracy was not accurate enough as a screening tool for hypersensitivity pneumonitis.

Conclusion : using high resolution computer tomography (HRCT) is more accurate as a diagnostic examination than a screening method.