Hubungan Varian Genotip Alel G Titik Promoter-336 Gen CD209 Terhadap Kejadian Infeksi Oportunistik Tuberkulosis Paru Pada ODHA di Poli HIV RSPI Sulianti Saroso Jakarta = Association Effect of Genotype Variant G Allele Promote-336 CD209 in evidence Pulmonary Tuberculosa Opportunistic Infection in HIV/AIDS in Poli HIV RSPI Sulianti Saroso Jakarta

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Abstrak

Disertasi ini membahas hubungan varian genotip alel G gen CD209 titik promoter -336 terhadap kejadian Infeksi oportunistik TB Paru Pada ODHA, dengan rancangan potong lintang. Data infeksi oportunistik TB Paru diperoleh dari catatan rekam medik RSPI Sulianti Saroso, sedangkan adanya penentuan varian genotip alel A/G gen CD209 titik promoter-336 dari pemeriksaan PCR dan analisis sekuensing. Analisis data menggunakan regresi cox.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan ada hubungan alel G gen CD209 titik promoter-336 terhadap kejadian infeksi oportunistik TB Paru (PR 1,57 p=0,235, CI: 0,74-3,32). Alel G gen CD209 titik promoter -336 merupakan faktor risiko pada perempuan terhadap kejadian infeksi oportunistik TB Paru (PR 1,75 p=0,11, CI;0,97-3,14). Alel G gen CD209 titik promoter-336 pada malnutrisi terdapat hubungan terhadap kejadian infeksi oportunistik TB Paru (PR 2,1 p=0,22, Cl; 0,68-6,39). Alel G gen CD209 titik promoter-336 pada kelompok umur diatas 50 tahun berisiko 3,5 kali mengalami kejadian infeksi oportunistik TB Paru (PR 3,5 p=0,07, Cl;1,09-11,3). Adanya riwayat kontak TB Paru serumah dengan alel G gen CD209 titik promoter-336 juga berisiko 1,5 kali dapat mencetuskan kejadian infeksi oportunistik TB Paru, walaupun tidak signifikan (PR 1,5 p=0,36, Cl 0,85-2,73).
<hr />This dissertation discusses the association effect of genotype variant G allele promoter-336 CD209 gene in evidence pulmonary tuberculosa opportunistic infection in HIV/AIDS with cross sectional study. Pulmonary tuberculosa opportunistic infection data were obtained from the medical records of Sulianti Saroso hospital, while genotype variant G allele promoter-336 CD209 gene data were isolated from peripheral blood mononuclear cells and granulocytes obtained from the blood patients using salting out procedure-336 A/G (rs4804803). Genotyping of CD209 gene variants were studied using PCR. The sequences of primers, restriction digestion enzymes used and restriction digestion pattern for different alleles. Data were analyzed using cox regression.

The result of study showed association of G allele CD209 gene in evidence pulmonary tuberculosa opportunistic infection in HIV/AIDS (PR 1,57 p=0,235, CI: 0,74-3,32) G allele CD209 gene as risk factor for women in evidence pulmonary tuberculosa opportunistic infection in HIV/AIDS (PR 1,75 p=0,11, CI;0,97-3,14). Allele G in CD209 gene has also a strong association for malnutrition in evidence pulmonary tuberculosa opportunistic infection in HIV/AIDS (PR 2,1 p=0,22, Cl; 0,68-6,39). Risk factor of pulmonary tuberculosa opportunistic infection in HIV/AIDS has effects of G allele CD209 gene on ages group over 50 y about 3,5 (PR 3,5 p=0,07, Cl;1,09-11,3). and household pulmonary tuberculosa contact, about 1,5 (PR 1,5

p=0,36, Cl 0,85-2,73).