

Efektivitas Albendazole dan Mebendazole Triple Dose pada Pengobatan Trikuriasis = The Effectiveness of Triple Dose Albendazole in Comparison with Mebendazole for the Treatment of Trichuriasis

Fanny Prima Irmawati, author

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang. Trikuriasis sulit diobati dengan antihelminik dosis tunggal. Tingkat kesembuhan yang lebih tinggi dapat dicapai dengan pengobatan albendazol dan mebendazol triple dose, tetapi, hasil antar penelitian tidak konsisten. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi efektivitas albendazol dan mebendazol triple dose pada trikuriasis. Metode. Penelitian randomized controlled trial telah dilaksanakan di sekolah dasar di Kabupaten Pandeglang, Provinsi Banten, Indonesia pada Juli- Agustus 2018; melibatkan 382 anak. Sampel feses diambil dan diperiksa secara mikroskopis dengan metode Kato Katz untuk mengidentifikasi keberadaan telur. Feses yang positif *T.trichiura* diacak dan dibagi menjadi: kelompok yang diberikan albendazol 400 mg dan mebendazol 500 mg triple dose. Pada hari ke-14 pasca pengobatan, sampel feses diperiksa kembali untuk menghitung tingkat kesembuhan dan laju penurunan telur. Data dianalisis menggunakan SPSS versi 20. Hasil. Prevalensi infeksi soil transmitted helminths adalah 42%, trikuriasis adalah 25,1%, dan askariasis adalah 29,8%. Terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan pada intensitas infeksi (uji Wilcoxon, $p<0,01$) sebelum dan sesudah intervensi. Kedua kelompok menunjukkan tingkat kesembuhan (mebendazol 95,2%, albendazol 85,4%, uji Fisher Exact, $p=0,125$) dan laju penurunan telur yang tinggi (mebendazol 99%, albendazol 96%, uji Mann Whitney, $p=0,110$). Tidak terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan pada tingkat kesembuhan dan laju penurunan telur. Kesimpulan. Albendazol triple dose memiliki efektivitas yang sama dengan mebendazol triple dose pada pengobatan trikuriasis.

.....Background. Trichuriasis is difficult to treat with a single dose of anthelmintic. Higher cure rates were achieved with triple-dose albendazole and mebendazole treatment, however, results between studies were inconsistent. This study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of albendazole and mebendazole triple dose in tricuriasis. Method. A randomized controlled trial has been conducted at an elementary school in Pandeglang Regency, Banten Province, Indonesia in July-August 2018; involving 382 children. Stool samples were taken and examined microscopically by the Kato Katz method to identify the presence of eggs. Stools that were positive for *T. trichiura* were randomized and divided into: groups given albendazole 400 mg and mebendazole 500 mg triple dose. On the 14th post-treatment day, the stool sample was re-examined to calculate the cure rate and egg drop rate. Data were analyzed using SPSS version 20. Results. The prevalence of soil-transmitted helminths infection was 42%, trichuriasis was 25.1%, and ascariasis was 29.8%. There was a significant difference in the intensity of infection (Wilcoxon test, $p<0.01$) before and after the intervention. Both groups showed cure rates (mebendazole 95.2%, albendazole 85.4%, Fisher's Exact test, $p=0.125$) and high egg decline rates (mebendazole 99%, albendazole 96%, Mann Whitney test, $p=0.110$). There was no significant difference in the cure rate and egg decline rate. Conclusion. Triple dose albendazole has the same effectiveness as mebendazole triple dose in the treatment of trichuriasis.