

Karakter Perempuan Penderita SLE dan Luaran Kehamilannya di Rs Dr.Cipto Mangunkusumo Tahun 2019 = The Character and Reproductive Outcome of Women with SLE at Cipto Mangunkusumo General Hospital in 2019.

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Lupus Eritematosus Sistemik (LES) atau Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) adalah sebuah penyakit autoimun yang memicu inflamasi kronik sistemik yang umumnya terjadi pada perempuan usia reproduktif. SLE berpotensi mempengaruhi luaran reproduksi perempuan melalui berbagai mekanisme sejak di masa pra-konsepsi hingga pasca konsepsi. Pasien SLE memiliki karakter yang berbeda-beda baik dari aspek demografik, maupun dari karakter kliniknya. Karakter pasien SLE yang bervariasi kemungkinan berperan dalam luaran maternal dan janin pada penderita SLE yang hamil. Tatalaksana SLE yang diterima oleh pasien tentunya bervariasi sesuai dengan berat ringannya SLE. Seorang pasien SLE seharusnya mencapai tahapan remisi minimal 3 bulan dengan menggunakan terapi yang minimal sebelum diizinkan untuk hamil. Meski demikian kemungkinan terjadinya komplikasi kehamilan yang mempengaruhi luaran ibu maupun janin tentunya masih sangat mungkin terjadi.

Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan antara karakter pasien SLE dengan luaran maternal dan janin.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional analitik dengan menggunakan desain penelitian cross sectional, Penelitian ini telah dilakukan di Departemen Obstetri dan Ginekologi bekerja sama dengan Departemen Ilmu Penyakit Dalam Divisi Imunologi Fakultas Kedokteran, Universitas Indonesia Divisi Immunoendokrinologi RSCM tahun 2019-2020.

Hasil: Dari 120 subjek penelitian yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi didapatkan 104 orang dengan kriteria jenis SLE Neuro 52,9%, Hematologi 1,9%, Muskulo 28,8%, dan Renal 16,3%. Terdapat hubungan antara SLE dengan luaran Neonatal (IUFD, PJT, dan Abortus), dan terdapat hubungan antara SLE dengan Preeklampsia.

Kesimpulan: Penyakit lupus mempengaruhi wanita terutama pada usia reproduksi yang dimulai dengan mempengaruhi siklus menstruasi seorang wanita penderita, yang selanjutnya dipengaruhi oleh penggunaan jenis terapi sebelum pasien mengalami kehamilan. Dan apabila pasien tidak mematuhi pemakaian obat dapat mengakibatkan terjadi luaran ibu dan bayi karena pengaruh penyakit lupus tersebut.

ABSTRACT

The focus of this study is the freshman student of Faculty of Psychology at University of Indonesia experience of acquiring, evaluating and using information, when they enroll in "Program Dasar Pendidikan Tinggi (PDPT)" 2003. The purpose of this study is to understand how freshman students acquire, evaluate and use information. Knowing this will allow library to identify changes should be made to improve user

education program at University of Indonesia. This research is qualitative descriptive interpretive. The data were collected by means of deep interview. The researcher suggests that library should improve the user education program and provide facilities which can help students to be information literate.

Introduction: Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) is an autoimmune disease that triggers chronic systemic inflammation commonly occurs in women of reproductive age. SLE is a potential influence on women's reproductive outcomes through a variety of mechanisms from pre-conception to post-conception. SLE patients have different characters both from the demographic aspects, and the clinical characters. The varied character of SLE patients may have a role in maternal and fetal outcomes in pregnant SLE patients. The management of SLE received by patients varies according to the severity of SLE. The patient should reach at least 3 months' remission using minimal therapy before being allowed to become pregnant. Nevertheless the possibility of pregnancy complications that affect both maternal and fetal outcomes is likely possible to occur.

Aim: To determine the relationship between the character of SLE patients and maternal and fetal outcomes.

Method: This is an observational analytic research using a cross sectional design, conducted in the Obstetric and Gynecology Department in collaboration with the Internal Disease Department Division of Immunology, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Indonesia Division of Immunoendocrinology, RSCM 2019-2020.

Result: From 120 research subjects who met the inclusion criteria, 104 people were obtained with SLE Neuro 52.9%, Hematologist 1.9%, Muskulo 28.8%, and Renal 16.3% criteria. There is a relationship between SLE and neonatal outcomes (IUFD, PJT, and Abortion), and there is a relationship between SLE and preeclampsia.

Conclusion: Lupus affects women especially in reproductive age starts by affecting the menstrual cycle of a sufferer, which is further influenced by the use of type of therapy before the patient have a pregnancy. The result in maternal and infant outcomes due to lupus, caused if the patient does not obey when using the medicines.