

Deteksi antibodi spesifik Aspergillus metode immunochromatography test (ICT) dibandingkan dengan enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) pada pasien asma persisten di RSUP Persahabatan = Detection of Aspergillus-specific antibodies using the immunochromatography test (ICT) method compared to enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) in persistent asthma patients at Persahabatan General Hospital

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Abstrak

Latar belakang: Pasien asma persisten berisiko mengalami penyakit jamur paru, termasuk aspergilosis bronkopulmoner alergika (ABPA) dan aspergilosis paru kronik (APK). Deteksi IgG spesifik Aspergillus metode enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) merupakan pemeriksaan mikologi yang direkomendasikan untuk diagnosis APK. Metode baru yang lebih praktis adalah immunochromatography test (ICT) Aspergillus, tetapi data hasil pemeriksaan tersebut masih terbatas di Indonesia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui nilai diagnostik ICT Aspergillus dibandingkan dengan metode ELISA pada pasien asma persisten.

Metode: Uji diagnostik dilakukan untuk mengetahui nilai diagnostik ICT Aspergillus dibandingkan dengan IgG spesifik Aspergillus metode ELISA. Bahan klinis berasal dari serum pasien asma persisten di RSUP Persahabatan pada tahun 2021 yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi. Deteksi antibodi kedua metode tersebut dilaksanakan di laboratorium Departemen Parasitologi FKUI untuk mengetahui proporsi, sensitivitas, spesifisitas, nilai duga positif dan negatif.

Hasil: Deteksi antibodi spesifik Aspergillus kedua metode dilakukan terhadap 50 serum pasien. Proporsi hasil positif ICT Aspergillus 16%, sedangkan ELISA 32%. Nilai diagnostik ICT Aspergillus dibandingkan ELISA menunjukkan sensitivitas 25%, spesifisitas 88,24%, nilai duga positif 50%, dan nilai duga negatif 71,43%.

Kesimpulan: Pemeriksaan ICT Aspergillus belum dapat direkomendasikan sebagai pemeriksaan standar diagnosis APK pada pasien asma persisten karena memiliki sensitivitas rendah

.....Introduction: Patients with persistent asthma are at risk of developing pulmonary mycoses, including allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis (ABPA) and chronic pulmonary aspergillosis (CPA). Aspergillus immunochromatography test (ICT) is a new practical method to detect Aspergillus-specific antibodies, but data on ICT results are still limited in Indonesia. This study aims to determine the diagnostic value of Aspergillus ICT compared to ELISA in persistent asthma patients.

Methods: Diagnostic tests were carried out to determine the diagnostic value of Aspergillus ICT. The antibody detection on the sera of persistent asthma patients at Persahabatan General Hospital in 2021 who met inclusion criteria was carried out in the laboratory of Parasitology Department, FMUI to determine the proportion, sensitivity, specificity, positive and negative predictive values.

Results: Detection of Aspergillus-specific antibodies was performed on 50 patient sera using ICT and ELISA. The proportion of positive results for Aspergillus ICT revealed 16%, while the ELISA 32%. The diagnostic value of Aspergillus ICT compared to ELISA showed a sensitivity of 25%, specificity of 88.24%, a positive predictive value of 50%, and a negative predictive value of 71.43%.

Conclusion: Aspergillus ICT could not be recommended as a standard examination for CPA diagnosis in persistent asthma patients due to its low sensitivity.