Perbandingan Sensitivitas Deteksi Antibodi Spesifik Aspergillus dalam Diagnosis Aspergilosis Paru Kronik pada Pasien Tuberkulosis Paru Periode Awal dan Akhir Pemberian Obat Anti-Tuberkulosis (OAT) = Comparison of Antibody-Specific Aspergillus Detection Sensitivity on Diagnosis of Chronic Pulmonary Aspergillosis in Pulmonary Tuberculosis Patients at the Beginning and End of Anti-Tuberculosis Administration

Reodafi Samba Winanda, author

Abstrak

Infeksi jamur paru dapat disebabkan Aspergillus spp. menyebabkan aspergillosis paru kronik (APK) yang sering mengikuti penyakit kronik lain, termasuk tuberkulosis (TB) paru. Data APK dan metode diagnosisnya pada pasien TB paru di Indonesia masih terbatas. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbandingan sensitivitas deteksi antibodi spesifik Aspergillus pada pasien TB paru. Penelitian berdesain nested case-control ini merupakan bagian dari penelitian payung tentang diagnosis APK pada pasien TB paru di Jakarta. Serum pasien yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi diperiksa menggunakan imunokromatografi kit ICT LDBio Aspergillus sebanyak 2 kali, yaitu saat awal dan akhir pengobatan TB. Pemeriksaan dilakukan pada Maret-Oktober 2022 sesuai protokol di Laboratorium Parasitologi FKUI. Dari 71 pasien TB paru yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi, rerata usia 44,35 ± 17,43. Pemeriksaan ICT LDBio Aspergillus pada awal terapi OAT menunjukkan hasil positif pada 4 dari 71 (5,6%) pasien, dengan sensitivitas 11,54%, spesifisitas 97,78%. Pada akhir terapi OAT, pemeriksaan ICT LDBio Aspergillus juga menunjukkan hasil positif pada 5,6% pasien, dengan sensitivitas 25% serta spesifisitas 96,83%. Hasil ICT LD Bio Aspergillus pada 71 pasien TB paru dalam penelitian ini menunjukkan hasil positif yang setara pada awal dan akhir OAT (5,6%), dengan sensitivitas yang lebih rendah pada awal OAT (11,54%) dibandingkan akhir OAT (25%).
.....Lung fungal infection can be caused by Aspergillus spp. causes chronic pulmonary aspergillosis (CPA) which often follows other chronic diseases, including pulmonary tuberculosis (TB). CPA data and its method of diagnosis in pulmonary TB patients in Indonesia are still limited. This study aims to compare the sensitivity of Aspergillus specific antibody detection in pulmonary TB patients. This nested case-control design study is part of an umbrella study on the diagnosis of CPA in pulmonary TB patients in Jakarta. Sera of patients who met the inclusion criteria were examined using the ICT LDBio Aspergillus kit 2 times, namely at the beginning and at the end of TB treatment. The examination was carried out in March-October 2022 according to the protocol at the FKUI Parasitology Laboratory. Of the 71 pulmonary TB patients who met the inclusion criteria, the mean age was 44.35 ± 17.43. The result of ICT LDBio Aspergillus examination at the start of anti-tuberculosis therapy showed positive results in 4 of 71 (5.6%) patients, with a sensitivity of 11.54%, a specificity of 97.78%. At the end of anti tuberculosis therapy, the result of ICT LDBio Aspergillus examination also showed positive results in 5.6% of patients, with a sensitivity of 25% and a specificity of 96.83%. ICT LDBio Aspergillus results in 71 pulmonary TB patients in this study showed equivalent positive results at the beginning and end of anti-tuberculosis (5.6%), with lower sensitivity at the start of anti-tuberculosis (11.54%) than at the end of anti-tuberculosis (25%).