

Perbandingan Hasil Pemeriksaan Aspergilosis Paru Kronik (APK) menggunakan Igg Aspergillus Spp dengan Metode Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA) Otomatis Terhadap Immunokromatografi (ICT) pada Pasien Akhir Pengobatan Tuberkulosis = Comparison of Examination Results for Chronic Pulmonary Aspergillosis (CPA) using Aspergillus Spp Igg with Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA) Method to Immunochromatography (ICT) in Patients Ending Tuberculosis (TB) Treatment

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Abstrak

Latar belakang: Tuberkulosis (TB) dapat menimbulkan komplikasi yang disebabkan oleh infeksi Aspergillus spp, yaitu Aspergillosis Paru Kronik (APK) pada kavitas di paru. Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA) otomatis dan Uji Immunokromatografi (ICT) adalah dua dari metode-metode yang menunjang diagnosis klinis APK. Kedua metode tersebut mendeteksi antibodi Aspergillus spp. Keduanya memiliki keunggulan dan kekurangan masing-masing, namun belum ada studi yang membandingkan hasil dari performa diagnosis APK kedua uji tersebut pada pasien akhir pengobatan TB.

Metode: Penelitian ini bersifat deskriptif analitik dengan desain potong lintang. Pemeriksaan ELISA otomatis subjek memiliki ambang > 11,5 sebagai hasil positif. Pemeriksaan ICT subjek memiliki hasil positif jika terlihat garis pada masing-masing kolom T dan C, sedangkan hasil positif hanya terlihat satu garis pada kolom C.

Hasil: Jumlah subjek keseluruhan adalah 62 subjek dan diperoleh 20 (32,3%) subjek terdiagnosis APK. Hasil positif pemeriksaan ELISA otomatis adalah 27 (43,5%) subjek, sedangkan pemeriksaan ICT adalah 2 (3,2%) subjek. Sensitivitas dan spesifisitas ELISA otomatis masing-masing adalah 75% dan 71,43%, sedangkan ICT adalah 10% dan 100%.

Simpulan: ELISA otomatis memiliki performa diagnosis yang lebih baik dibandingkan ICT untuk diagnosis APK, namun ELISA otomatis masih belum tersedia secara adekuat di wilayah Indonesia sehingga penggunaan ICT tetap digunakan sebagai pemeriksaan APK.

.....Introduction: Tuberculosis (TB) can cause complications caused by Aspergillus spp infection, namely Chronic Pulmonary Aspergillosis (CPA) in cavitation of the lungs. Automated Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA) and Immunochromatography Test (ICT) are two of the methods that support the clinical diagnosis of CPA. Both methods detect Aspergillus spp. antibodies. Both have their advantages and disadvantages, but there is no study that compares the results of the diagnostic performance of the CPA of the two tests in patients at the end of TB treatment.

Methods: This research was analytic descriptive with a cross-sectional design. Automated ELISA examination of subjects had a threshold > 11.5 as a positive result. ICT examination of subjects had positive

results if there was a line in each T and C columns, while positive results only showed one line in C column.

Results: The total number of subjects were 62 subjects and 20 (32.3%) subjects diagnosed with CPA. Subjects showed positive results of automated ELISA examination were 27 (43.5%) subjects, while ICT examinations were 2 (3.2%) subjects. The sensitivity and specificity of the automated ELISA were 75% and 71.43%, respectively, while the ICT was 10% and 100%.

Conclusion: Automated ELISA has better diagnostic performance than ICT for CPA diagnosis, but automated ELISA was not adequately available in the Indonesian region so ICT was still used as CPA examination.