

Analisis Perbedaan Rasio Subepidermal Low Echogenic Band dengan dermis pada kulit pipi perempuan pramenopause dan pascamenopause menggunakan High Frequency Ultrasound 18 MHz = Analysis of difference ratio between subepidermal low echogenic band and Dermis on the cheek skin of Premenopausal and Postmenopausal women using 18 MHz high frequency ultrasound

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Abstrak

Latar belakang: Subepidermal low echogenic band (SLEB) adalah gambaran USG berupa area hipoekhoik pada lapisan dermis, tepatnya subepidermal, yang merupakan suatu proses elastosis sebagai penanda dari photoaging.

Tujuan: Menilai perbedaan rasio ketebalan SLEB dengan dermis antara kelompok perempuan pra dan pascamenopause dengan menggunakan USG general purpose frekuensi 18 MHz.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan studi potong lintang komparatif menggunakan data primer dan data sekunder. Data primer diperoleh melalui pengukuran langsung di pipi kanan dan kiri dengan menggunakan USG general purpose frekuensi 18 MHz. Data sekunder diperoleh dari penelitian sebelumnya.

Hasil: Rerata usia subjek pramenopause sebesar 29,6 tahun dan rerata usia subjek pascamenopause sebesar 55,7 tahun. Rerata tebal dermis dan rerata tebal SLEB didapatkan lebih tebal pada kelompok pramenopause dibandingkan kelompok pascamenopause. Rasio SLEB – dermis pada kelompok pramenopause didapatkan lebih tebal dibandingkan kelompok pascamenopause.

Kesimpulan: Rasio tebal SLEB terhadap tebal dermis pada kelompok pramenopause didapatkan lebih tebal dibandingkan pada kelompok pascamenopause. USG general purpose dapat digunakan dalam menilai tebal dermis dan tebal SLEB, namun diperlukan studi lebih lanjut dalam menilai faktor – faktor lain yang mempengaruhi rasio tebal SLEB terhadap tebal dermis.

.....Background: Subepidermal low echogenic band (SLEB) is an ultrasound image in the form of a hypoechoic area in the dermis layer – subepidermal, to be precise, which is an 2 elastotic process as a marker of photoaging. Objective: Assessing difference in ratio of SLEB to dermis thickness between the premenopausal and postmenopausal groups using the 18 MHz general-purpose ultrasound frequency.

Method: This research is a comparative cross-sectional stuy using primary data and secondary data. Primary data were obtained through direct measurements on the right and left cheeks using general purpose ultrasound with a frequency of 18 MHz. Secondary data was obtained from previous studies.

Result: The mean age of premenopausal subjects was 29.6 years and the average age of postmenopausal subjects was 55.7 years. The mean dermis thickness and mean SLEB thickness were found to be thicker in the premenopausal group than the postmenopausal group. The SLEB – dermis ratio in the premenopausal group was found to be thicker than the postmenopausal group.

Conclusion: The ratio of SLEB thickness to dermis thickness in the premenopausal group was found to be thicker than in the postmenopausal group. General purpose ultrasound can be used in assessing dermis thickness and SLEB thickness, but further studies are needed in assessing other factors that affect the ratio of SLEB thickness to dermal thickness.