

Hubungan galaktomanan serum pasien COVID-19 dengan diagnosis COVID-19 Associated Pulmonary Aspergillosis (CAPA) = Correlation between Serum Galactomannan of COVID-19 Patients and Diagnosis of COVID-19 Associated Pulmonary Aspergillosis (CAPA)

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Abstrak

Latar belakang: Aspergillus adalah jamur saprofit di alam dan mudah terhirup ke dalam saluran napas. Pada pasien dengan gangguan sistem imun, Aspergillus dapat menimbulkan gangguan kesehatan, termasuk penyakit aspergilosis paru invasif (API). Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) adalah penyebab COVID-19 yang dapat mengganggu imunitas lokal saluran napas. Kondisi tersebut memudahkan Aspergillus melakukan invasi ke jaringan paru dan menyebabkan COVID-19-associated pulmonary aspergillosis (CAPA). Deteksi galaktomanan (GM) serum dapat membantu diagnosis CAPA. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan GM serum pasien COVID-19 dengan kejadian CAPA. Metode: Penelitian potong lintang ini dilaksanakan pada Agustus 2022-Juni 2023. Data GM serum diperoleh dari Laboratorium Parasitologi Klinik FKUI, sedangkan data klinis dan radiologis pasien COVID-19 diperoleh dari salah satu rumah sakit swasta di Jakarta. Analisis statistik dilakukan untuk mencari hubungan GM serum dengan diagnosis CAPA. Hasil: Proporsi hasil GM serum positif didapatkan pada 24 (43,6%) dari 55 pasien COVID-19 yang diteliti. Dari 22 pasien probable CAPA, penyakit penyerta terbanyak adalah hipertensi (51,7%), diikuti IMT overweight (77,27%). Gejala klinis terbanyak adalah batuk (95,45%), demam (86,36%) dan sesak napas (68,18%). Faktor risiko CAPA belum dapat ditentukan dalam penelitian ini. Hasil GM serum tidak menunjukkan hubungan secara statistik dengan kejadian CAPA. Kesimpulan: Deteksi GM serum pada 55 pasien COVID-19 menunjukkan hasil positif 43,6%. Pada penelitian ini tidak ditemukan hubungan antara GM serum dengan kejadian CAPA.

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no association between serum GM and CAPA events in this study.