

Proporsi probabilitas hipertensi pulmoner pada pasien TB dan bekas TB dengan HIV di RSUP Persahabatan = Proportion of probability of pulmonary hypertension in TB and former TB with HIV in Persahabatan Central General Hospital

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Tuberkulosis dan HIV merupakan beban utama penyakit menular di negara-negara dengan keterbatasan sumber daya. Di sisi lain, hipertensi pulmoner yang merupakan komplikasi akibat TB-HIV sering terabaikan meskipun angka kematiannya tinggi karena gejala tidak khas. Hipertensi pulmoner pada pasien TB dan bekas TB dengan HIV berhubungan dengan kerusakan parenkim paru dan inflamasi sistemik kronik yang mengakibatkan remodeling vaskular pulmoner. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui proporsi probabilitas hipertensi pulmoner pada pasien TB dan bekas TB dengan HIV secara ekokardiografik.

Metode: Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah cross sectional pada pasien TB dan bekas TB dengan HIV yang berobat di RSUP Persahabatan. Pemeriksaan ekokardiografi dilakukan di poliklinik Jantung RSUP Persahabatan. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan secara consecutive sampling dari Mei hingga Agustus 2023.

Hasil: Terdapat 54 subjek yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dalam penelitian ini, 9 subjek dieksklusi sehingga tersisa 45 subjek. Jenis kelamin subjek mayoritas laki-laki sebanyak 86,7%, usia terbanyak adalah 18-45 tahun sebanyak 77,8%, status TB terbanyak adalah TB klinis sebanyak 42,2% dan lama menderita HIV terbanyak adalah kurang dari atau sama dengan 1 tahun sebanyak 51,1%. Proporsi probabilitas hipertensi pulmoner secara ekokardiografik didapatkan probabilitas rendah sebesar 91,1% dan probabilitas sedang-tinggi sebesar 8,9%. Tidak terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara demografik dan karakteristik klinis subjek dengan probabilitas hipertensi pulmoner.

Kesimpulan: Proporsi probabilitas hipertensi pulmoner secara ekokardiografik pada pasien TB dan bekas TB dengan HIV sebesar 91,1% untuk probabilitas rendah dan 8,9% untuk probabilitas sedang-tinggi.

.....Background: Tuberculosis and HIV represent the main burden of infectious diseases in resource-limited countries. On the other hand, pulmonary hypertension, which is a complication of TB-HIV, is often overlooked even though the death rate is high because the symptoms are not typical. Pulmonary hypertension in TB and former TB patients with HIV is associated with lung parenchymal damage and chronic systemic inflammation which results in pulmonary vascular remodeling. The aim of this study was to determine the proportion of echocardiographic probability of pulmonary hypertension in TB and former TB patients with HIV.

Method: The method used in this study was cross sectional on TB and former TB patients with HIV who were treated at Persahabatan Central General Hospital. Echocardiography examination was carried out at the Cardiology polyclinic of Persahabatan Central General Hospital. Sampling was carried out by consecutive sampling from May to August 2023.

Results: There were 54 subjects who met the inclusion criteria in this study, 9 subjects were excluded, leaving 45 subjects. The majority of subjects' gender was male at 86.7%, the majority age was 18-45 years

at 77.8%, the highest TB status was clinically TB at 42.2% and the majority had suffered from HIV for less than or equal to 1 year at 51.1%. The proportion of echocardiographic probability of pulmonary hypertension showed a low probability of 91.1% and a medium-high probability of 8.9%. There was no significant relationship between the demographic and clinical characteristics of the subjects and the probability of pulmonary hypertension.

Conclusion: The proportion of echocardiographic probability of pulmonary hypertension in TB and former TB patients with HIV was 91.1% for low probability and 8.9% for medium-high probability.