

ABSTRAK

GAMBARAN KADAR KORTISOL SERUM PADA PENDERITA KUSTA DAN REAKSI KUSTA TIPE 2

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Latar Belakang : Penyakit kusta dan reaksi kusta dapat mempengaruhi kelenjar endokrin, salah satunya adalah kortisol. Penderita kusta tanpa reaksi dan yang mengalami reaksi memerlukan pengobatan kortikosteroid sistemik jangka panjang bagi pasien. Pemeriksaan kadar kortisol pada populasi ini masih terbatas.

Tujuan: Menganalisis hubungan penyakit kusta dan reaksi kusta terhadap kadar kortisol serum di Poliklinik Kulit Kelamin RSUP Dr. Kariadi Semarang

Metode: Penelitian observasional analitik dengan rancangan belah lintang. 26 subyek penelitian dibagi menjadi kelompok kusta tanpa reaksi dan reaksi kusta tipe 2. Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara dan pemeriksaan fisik serta pemeriksaan penunjang. Pengambilan serum darah vena dilakukan pada pk 08.00-10.00

Hasil: Laki-laki, usia produktif merupakan kelompok subyek penelitian terbanyak dalam penelitian ini. Kadar kortisol serum tertinggi didapatkan pada kelompok kusta tanpa reaksi dengan rerata 13,15µg/dL, kusta tipe pausibasiler 11,9µg/dL dan reaksi kusta tipe 2 kronis 10,16µg/dL. Tidak ada hubungan antara kadar kortisol serum pada penderita kusta tanpa reaksi dan reaksi kusta ($p > 0,05$)

Kesimpulan: Kadar kortisol serum pada penderita kusta tanpa reaksi dan reaksi kusta tidak mengalami perubahan signifikan.

Kata kunci: penyakit kusta, reaksi kusta tipe 2, kortisol serum

ABSTRACT

DESCRIPTION OF SERUM CORTISOL LEVELS IN PATIENTS WITH LEPROSY AND LEPROSY REACTIONS TYPE 2

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Background: Leprosy and leprosy reactions can affect the endocrine glands, which is cortisol. Leprosy patients without reactions and those with reactions require long-term systemic corticosteroid treatment for patients. Examination of cortisol levels in this population is limited.

Objective: To analyze the connection between leprosy and leprosy reaction to serum cortisol levels at the Dermatology Venereology Polyclinic of Dr. Kariadi Hospital Semarang.

Methods: Analytical observational study with a cross-sectional design. The 26 subjects were divided into groups of leprosy without reaction and reaction leprosy type 2. Data were collected through interviews and physical examinations as well as supporting examinations. Venous blood serum was collected at 08.00-10.00 a.m.

Results: The largest group of subjects in this study was male in productive age. The highest serum cortisol levels were found in the unreacted leprosy group with a mean of 13.15 μ g/dL, pausibacillary type 11.92 μ g/dL and chronic leprosy reaction type 2 10.16 μ g/dL. There was no association between serum cortisol levels in patients with unreacted leprosy and reaction leprosy ($p>0.05$).

Conclusion: Serum cortisol levels in patients with leprosy without reaction and leprosy reaction did not significantly change.

Keywords: leprosy, leprosy reaction type 2, serum cortisol