

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH PEMBERIAN SUPLEMENTASI VITAMIN D3 TERHADAP KADAR 25(OH)D DAN SKOR PASI PADA PENDERITA PSORIASIS VULGARIS

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Latar Belakang: Psoriasis vulgaris merupakan penyakit inflamasi kronis yang sangat dipengaruhi oleh mekanisme imunologis dan sering dikaitkan dengan defisiensi vitamin D. Meskipun beberapa penelitian terbaru telah mengevaluasi suplementasi vitamin D3, hasilnya masih bervariasi, dan peran dosis harian sedang dalam meningkatkan kadar serum 25(OH)D serta menurunkan skor *Psoriasis Area and Severity Index* (PASI) belum sepenuhnya jelas.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh suplementasi vitamin D3 terhadap kadar serum 25(OH)D dan skor PASI pada pasien psoriasis vulgaris.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan uji klinis acak terkontrol ganda-buta dengan rancangan tiga kelompok paralel pre-post test. Sebanyak 31 pasien psoriasis vulgaris di Poliklinik Kulit dan Kelamin RSUP Dr. Kariadi Semarang (November–Desember 2025) dibagi secara acak ke dalam tiga kelompok: plasebo (n=10), vitamin D3 1000 IU (n=11), dan vitamin D3 5000 IU (n=10). Kadar serum 25(OH)D dan skor PASI diukur pada hari ke-0 dan hari ke-30. Analisis statistik dilakukan menggunakan *paired t-test* dan ANOVA dengan tingkat signifikansi $p < 0,05$.

Hasil: Suplementasi vitamin D3 dosis 1000 IU dan 5000 IU meningkatkan kadar serum 25(OH)D secara signifikan dibanding plasebo ($p < 0,001$), dengan peningkatan lebih bermakna pada kelompok 5000 IU dibanding 1000 IU ($p = 0,02$). Skor PASI menurun signifikan pada kedua kelompok suplementasi dibanding plasebo ($p < 0,05$), namun tidak terdapat perbedaan bermakna antara kelompok 1000 IU dan 5000 IU ($p = 0,31$). Tidak ditemukan keluhan alergi atau efek samping pada seluruh kelompok.

Kesimpulan: Suplementasi vitamin D3 harian dengan dosis 1000 IU dan 5000 IU aman tanpa efek samping signifikan, efektif meningkatkan kadar serum 25(OH)D, serta menurunkan skor PASI pada pasien psoriasis vulgaris. Peningkatan kadar 25(OH)D lebih tinggi secara bermakna pada kelompok 5000 IU dibandingkan 1000 IU, meskipun penurunan skor PASI tidak berbeda bermakna antar kelompok. Penelitian lanjutan dengan durasi lebih panjang diperlukan untuk menentukan dosis optimal dan manfaat klinis jangka panjang.

Kata kunci: *Psoriasis vulgaris, vitamin D3, 25(OH)D, PASI, uji klinis acak*

ABSTRACT

THE EFFECT OF VITAMIN D3 SUPPLEMENTATION ON SERUM 25(OH)D LEVELS AND PASI SCORES IN PATIENTS WITH PSORIASIS VULGARIS

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Background: Psoriasis vulgaris is a chronic inflammatory disease strongly influenced by immunological mechanisms and frequently associated with vitamin D deficiency. Although recent studies have evaluated vitamin D3 supplementation, findings remain inconsistent, and the role of daily moderate doses in improving serum 25(OH)D levels and reducing Psoriasis Area and Severity Index (PASI) scores is not well established.

Objective: This study aims to ascertain the effect of vitamin D3 supplementation on serum 25(OH)D levels and PASI scores in patients with psoriasis vulgaris.

Methods: A randomized, double-blind, three-parallel-group pre–post clinical trial was conducted at the Dermatology and Venereology Clinic, Dr. Kariadi Hospital, Semarang, between November and December 2025. Thirty-one patients with psoriasis vulgaris were randomly allocated into three groups: placebo (n=10), vitamin D3 1000 IU (n=11), and vitamin D3 5000 IU (n=10). Serum 25(OH)D levels and PASI scores were measured at baseline (day 0) and after 30 days. Statistical analysis was performed using paired t-test and ANOVA with significance set at $p < 0.05$.

Results: Both vitamin D3 1000 IU and 5000 IU significantly increased serum 25(OH)D compared with placebo ($p < 0.001$), with a greater increase observed in the 5000 IU group compared to 1000 IU ($p = 0.02$). PASI scores decreased significantly in both supplementation groups compared with placebo ($p < 0.05$). However, no significant difference in PASI reduction was found between the 1000 IU and 5000 IU groups ($p = 0.31$).

Conclusion: Daily supplementation of vitamin D3 at doses of 1000 IU and 5000 IU was safe without significant adverse effects, effectively increased serum 25(OH)D levels, and reduced PASI scores in patients with psoriasis vulgaris. The increase in 25(OH)D levels was significantly higher in the 5000 IU group compared to the 1000 IU group, although PASI score reduction did not differ significantly between groups. Further studies with longer durations are needed to determine the optimal dose and long-term clinical benefits.

Keywords: *Psoriasis vulgaris, vitamin D3, 25(OH)D, PASI*