

PROGRAM STUDI ILMU BIOMEDIK

Tesis 12 Desember 2013

Lita Farlina

PERBANDINGAN UJI TUBERKULIN DENGAN KADAR INTERFERON GAMMA PADA KULTUR SEL LIMFOSIT ANAK TERSANGKA TB DI RS DR. M. DJAMIL PADANG

Lita Farlina, Finny Fitry Yani, Darfioes Basir, Hafni Bachtiar

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang

Tuberkulosis (TB) masih merupakan penyakit utama yang menyebabkan kesakitan dan kematian. Uji tuberkulin atau *Tuberculin Skin Test* (TST) merupakan metode yang masih dijadikan pedoman, namun uji ini mempunyai sensitivitas yang rendah dan banyak diperdebatkan para ahli sehingga perlu dilakukan pemeriksaan uji interferon- γ (IFN- γ) yang lebih spesifik untuk mendukung diagnostik infeksi TB anak.

Tujuan

Mengetahui perbedaan TST dengan uji IFN- γ pada kultur sel limfosit anak tersangka TB, sehingga dapat membantu mempercepat diagnosis infeksi TB anak.

Metode

Dilakukan secara *cross sectional* di poliklinik anak RS dr. M. Djamil Padang sejak bulan Februari 2012-November 2012. Populasi adalah anak berusia 3 bulan-14 tahun tersangka TB atau memiliki kontak erat dengan penderita TB paru BTA(+) yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Pada pasien dilakukan pemeriksaan TST dan uji IFN- γ kemudian hasil penelitian dilakukan uji kesesuaian ($kappa=K$).

Hasil

Dari 34 anak tersangka TB didapatkan sebanyak 9(26.5%) anak TST positif dan 16(47,1%) anak hasil uji IFN- γ positif. Didapatkan uji kesesuaian 38.23%($\kappa=0.27$).

Kesimpulan

Uji IFN- γ memiliki angka kesesuaian cukup dibandingkan TST, sehingga belum perlu digunakan sebagai uji diagnostik infeksi TB pada anak.

Kata kunci: Uji tuberkulin, IFN- γ , anak tersangka TB

STUDY PROGRAM OF BIOMEDICINE

Thesis, December 12th 2013

Lita Farlina

COMPARISON OF TUBERCULIN SKIN TEST AND INTERFERON GAMMA ONLYMPHOCYTE CELL CULTURE IN TB SUSPECTED CHILDREN IN DR. M. DJAMIL HOSPITAL PADANG

Lita Farlina, Finny Fitry Yani, Darfioes Basir, Hafni Bachtiar

ABSTRACT

Background

Tuberculosis(TB) is still a major disease that causes substantial morbidity and mortality. Children of primary tuberculosis infection in general often go unnoticed. Tuberculin Skin Test(TST) using Purified Protein Derivative(PPD) is a method that is still used as a guideline, but this test has low sensitivity and much debated by experts so that interferon- γ (IFN- γ) test which more specific is needed to support diagnostic TB infection.

Objective

To distinguish the difference between TST and IFN- γ test in cultured lymphocytes child TB suspects, so it can help speed up the diagnosis of TB infection in children.

Methods

The tests were conducted cross-sectionally in pediatric ambulatory dr. M. Djamil hospital Padang between February 2012 to November 2012. The study population was children aged 3 months - 14 years of suspected TB or have close contact with adult with pulmonary TB smear(+). They were put through TST and IFN- γ tests, subsequently the suitability of the results were verified with the ($\kappa = \kappa$) test.

Result

From 34 children with suspected TB, there are 9(26.5%) children with TST positive and 16(47.1%) children with IFN- γ test positive. The concordance test was 38.23% ($\kappa = 0.27$).

Conclusion

IFN- γ test was having enough compatibility rate than TST test, therefore it should not be used as a diagnostic of TB infection child.

Keyword: TST, IFN- γ test, suspected TB children