

**PENGARUH PEMBERIAN CIPROFLOXACIN  
TERHADAP PROSTATE-SPESIFIC ANTIGEN (PSA)**



**PROGRAM STUDI PENDIDIKAN DOKTER SPESIALIS BEDAH  
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RSUP DR. M. DJAMIL  
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## ABSTRAK

### PENGARUH PEMBERIAN CIPROFLOXACIN TERHADAP *PROSTATE-SPESIFIC ANTIGEN* (PSA)

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**Pendahuluan:** Peningkatan kadar PSA dapat disebabkan oleh kanker prostat, infeksi prostat dan BPH. Beberapa penelitian melaporkan bahwa penggunaan antibiotik dapat mempengaruhi kadar PSA.

**Tujuan:** Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh pemberian ciprofloxacin pada pasien dengan nilai *prostate-specific antigen* 4-10 ng/mL

**Metode:** Penelitian ini merupakan studi analitik dengan desain kohort prospektif. Penelitian ini dilakukan di RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang dimulai dari bulan Juli 2022 sampai dengan bulan Oktober 2022. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *non-probability sampling* dengan metode *consecutive sampling*. Pasien diberikan antibiotik ciprofloxacin 2x500 mg selama 2 minggu. Pengukuran PSA dilakukan sebelum dan sesudah pemberian antibiotik.

**Hasil:** Didapatkan sebanyak 20 sampel penelitian dengan usia rata-rata 62,65 tahun (52-79). Rerata nilai PSA awal subjek penelitian ini adalah 6,53 ng/mL dan nilai PSA akhir adalah 5,76 ng/mL. Terdapat perbedaan bermakna antara kadar PSA sebelum dan sesudah pemberian ciprofloxacin ( $p=0,000$ ).

**Kesimpulan:** Penggunaan antibiotik pada pasien dengan kadar PSA 4-10 ng/ml dapat bermanfaat menurunkan kadar PSA.

**Kata kunci:** PSA, antibiotic, kanker prostat, prostatitis.



# ABSTRACT

## EFFECT OF CIPROFLOXACIN TO PROSTATE-SPECIFIC ANTIGEN (PSA) LEVEL

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**Introduction:** Increased PSA levels can be caused by prostate cancer, prostate infection, and BPH. Several studies report that the use of antibiotics can affect PSA levels.

**Objective:** This study aims to determine the effect of ciprofloxacin administration in patients with prostate-specific antigen values of 4-10 ng/mL.

**Methods:** This was an analytical study with a prospective cohort design. This study was conducted at Dr. M. Djamil Hospital, Padang starting from July 2022 until October 2022. The sampling technique used non-probability sampling with consecutive sampling method. The patient was given the antibiotic ciprofloxacin 2x500 mg for 2 weeks. PSA measurements were carried out before and after administration of antibiotics.

**Results:** There were 20 subject with an average age of 62.65 years (52-79). The mean of initial PSA value was 6.53 ng/mL and the final PSA value was 5.76 ng/mL. There was a significant difference between PSA levels before and after administration of ciprofloxacin ( $p=0.000$ ).

**Conclusion:** The use of antibiotics in patients with PSA levels of 4-10 ng/ml can reduce PSA levels.

**Keywords:** PSA, antibiotics, prostate cancer, prostatitis.

