

ABSTRAK

EVALUASI r-p-IGFBP-1 DAN PANJANG SERVIKS DALAM PREDIKSI PERSALINAN PRETERM PADA PASIEN PARTUS PREMATURUS IMINENS

Mohammad Fahlevy, Ariadi, Hafni Bachtiar

Bagian Obstetri dan Ginekologi Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Andalas
RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang.

Tujuan: Mengetahui *sensitivitas, spesifisitas, positive predictive value, negative predictive value*, r-p-IGFBP-1 dan panjang serviks dalam prediksi persalinan preterm

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian Uji Diagnostik di kamar bersalin bagian kebidanan dan penyakit kandungan RSUD M A Hanfiah, Batusangkar mulai bulan Mei 2015 sampai bulan Juni 2016 dengan jumlah sampel 35 orang pasien partus prematurus iminens, yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan tidak didapatkan kriteria eksklusi. Kemudian dilakukan pemeriksaan panjang serviks dan r-p-IGFBP-1 kemudian diikuti apakah terjadi persalinan preterm kemudian di analisa statistik dengan uji diagnosis untuk menilai *sensitivitas, spesifisitas, positive predictive value, negative predictive value*.

Hasil: Hasil uji diagnosis panjang serviks dan r-p-IGFBP-1, didapatkan Pada uji sensitivitas panjang serviks terhadap persalinan preterm, didapatkan nilai 42.86 %, spesifisitas 100 %, *positive predictive value* 100 % dan *negative predictive value* 87.5%, dan uji sensitivitas r-p-IGFBP-1 terhadap persalinan preterm, didapatkan nilai 87.51%, spesifisitas 96.55 %, *positive predictive value* 100 % dan *negative predictive value* 96.55%.

Kesimpulan: Pada uji sensitivitas panjang serviks < 25 mm terhadap persalinan preterm, didapatkan nilai sensitivitas yang rendah, tetapi spesifisitas, *positive predictive value* dan *negative predictive value* yang cukup baik sebagai prediktor. Pada uji sensitivitas r-p-IGFBP-1 dengan kadar ≥ 10 ng/ml terhadap persalinan preterm, didapatkan nilai sensitivitas, spesifisitas, *positive predictive value* dan *negative predictive value* yang baik sebagai prediktor.

Kata Kunci: partus prematurus iminens, r-p-IGFBP-1, panjang serviks

ABSTRACT

EVALUATION r-p-IGFBP-1 AND CERVICAL LENGTH IN PREDICTION OF PRETERM LABOR AT THREATENED PRETERM LABOR PATIENT

Mohammad fahlevy, Ariadi, Hafni Bachtiar

Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology Faculty of Medicine Andalas University
Dr. M. Djamil Central General Hospital Padang

Objective: To know *sensitivity, spesifisity, positive predictive value, negative predictive value*, r-p-IGFBP-1 dan cervical length in prediction of preterm labor at threatened preterm labor patient

Methods: This research was diagnostic test in delivery room of obstetrics and gynecology department of M A Hanafiah District General Hospital Batusangkar from Mei 2015 until Juni 2016 with 35 patients of threatened preterm labor, who met inclusion criteria and there is no exclusion criteria. Then performed statistical analysis Diagnostic test to determine *sensitivity, spesifisity, positive predictive value, negative predictive value*.

Result: Diagnostic test of cervical length and r-p-IGFBP-1 we found test by cervical length has sensitivity 42.86 %, spesifisity 100 %, positive predictive value 100 % and negative predictive value 87.5% than test by r-p-IGFBP-1 has sensitivity 87.51%, spesifisity 96.55 %, positive predictive value 100 % and negative predictive value 96.55%.

Conclusion: Sensitivity of cervical length < 25 mm at preterm labor has a poor sensitivity but spesifisity, positive predictive value and negative predictive value was good as a predictor. Test of r-p-IGFBP-1 with content ≥ 10 ng/ml at preterm labor, has a good sensitivity, spesifisity, positive predictive value and negative predictive value as a predictor

Keywords: threatened preterm labor, preterm labor, cervical length, r-p-IGFBP-1