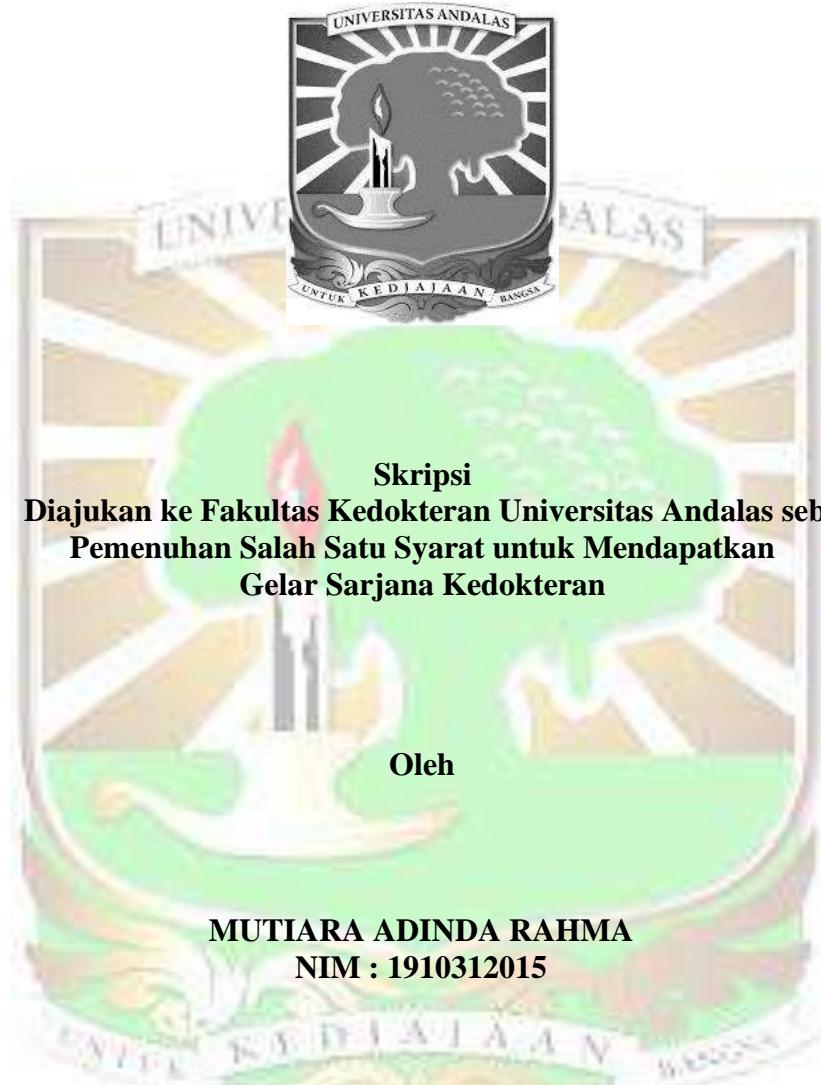


**GAMBARAN KADAR PEPSIN PADA SALIVA PASIEN
REFLUKS LARINGOFARING DI RSUP
DR. M. DJAMIL PADANG**



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ABSTRACT

DESCRIPTION OF PEPSIN LEVELS IN SALIVA OF LARINGOPHARINGEAL REFLUX PATIENTS IN RSUP DR. M. DJAMIL PADANG

By

Mutiara Adinda Rahma, Ade Asyari, Yustini Alioes, Husnil Kadri, Gusti Revilla

Laryngopharyngeal reflux (RFL) is a condition of tissue inflammation in the upper aerodigestive tract due to the reflux of gastric and duodenal contents, the symptoms such as post-nasal drip, globus sensation, and heartburn which decrease quality of life. RFL was diagnosed subjectively using the Reflux Symptom Index (RSI) and Reflux Finding Score (RFS). The pepsin levels in saliva that were detected by ELISA can be a sensitive and objective diagnostic marker for RFL because pepsin was only produced by chief cells in the stomach. The purpose of this study was to determine the characteristics of RFL patients based on age, sex, features of complaints in RSI, features of anatomic abnormalities in RFS, and salivary pepsin levels.

This study was a descriptive observational retrospective design. From September to October 2022, this study was carried out at the Medical Record Department of RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang. The Lemeshow formula was used as the minimum number sampling in this study, 22% was the value of the proportion of events.

The findings of this study revealed that 20 patients with RFL were tested for pepsin levels in saliva at Dr. RSUP. M. Djamil Padang, with nearly the same total number of RFL patients in each age group. The majority of RFL patients (60.0%) were female, and the most common complaint felt by RFL sufferers was post-nasal drip (90.00%). The most common anatomic abnormality was diffuse laryngeal edema (100%), and the mean pepsin levels in saliva was 15.863 ng/mL. Pepsin was found in all samples.

Keywords: laringofaringeal reflux, pepsin, saliva

ABSTRAK

GAMBARAN KADAR PEPSIN PADA SALIVA PASIEN REFLUKS LARINGOFARING DI RSUP DR. M. DJAMIL PADANG

Oleh

Mutiara Adinda Rahma, Ade Asyari, Yustini Alioes, Husnil Kadri, Gusti Revilla

Refluks laringofaring (RFL) adalah kondisi inflamasi jaringan pada saluran aerodigestive bagian atas akibat efek refluks isi lambung dan duodenum sehingga menimbulkan gejala seperti post nasal drip, sensasi globus, dan heartburn yang dapat menurunkan kualitas hidup penderitanya. Diagnosis RFL ditegakkan dengan Reflux Symptom Index (RSI) dan Reflux Finding Score namun bersifat subjektif. Mendeteksi kadar pepsin pada saliva menggunakan ELISA dapat menjadi penanda diagnostik yang sensitif dan objektif untuk RFL karena pepsin hanya dihasilkan oleh chief cell di lambung. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah menentukan karakteristik pasien RFL berdasarkan usia, jenis kelamin, gambaran keluhan pada RSI, gambaran kelainan anatomi pada RFS, dan kadar pepsin pada saliva.

Desain penelitian ini adalah deskriptif observasional retrospektif yang berlangsung pada bulan September – Oktober 2022 di bagian rekam medis RSUP M. Djamil Padang. Jumlah minimal sampel pada penelitian ini dengan menggunakan rumus lemehow, dengan nilai proporsi kejadian sebesar 22%.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa sebanyak 20 penderita RFL dilakukan pemeriksaan kadar pepsin pada saliva di RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang dengan total penderita RFL hampir sama pada setiap kelompok umur, jenis kelamin perempuan lebih banyak (60,0%), keluhan yang paling banyak dirasakan oleh penderita RFL adalah mukus berlebihan (90,00%). Kelainan anatomi yang paling banyak ditemukan adalah edema laring difus (100%). Rerata kadar pepsin dalam saliva 15,863 ng/mL. Pepsin ditemukan pada seluruh sampel.

Kata Kunci: refluks laringofaring, pepsin, saliva