

ABSTRAK

PERBEDAAN RERATA KADAR *TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR BETA1* ANTARA PREEKLAMSI DENGAN HAMIL NORMAL

Dyka Aidina

Preeklamsi merupakan penyebab utama kematian ibu. Penyebab preeklamsi berawal dari gangguan plasenta yang dipengaruhi oleh faktor pro-angiogenik dan anti-angiogenik. Salah satu faktor pro-angiogenik adalah *Transforming Growth Faktor Beta1*. *Transforming Growth Faktor Beta1* merupakan bagian dari keluarga faktor pertumbuhan. Tujuan penelitian untuk membuktikan perbedaan rerata kadar *Transforming Growth Faktor Beta1* antara preeklamsi dengan hamil normal.

Penelitian dilakukan secara observasional dengan desain *cross sectional* terhadap 25 ibu preeklamsi dan 25 ibu hamil normal. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik *consecutive sampling*. Penelitian dilakukan di RS. Dr. Reksodiwiryo, RS. Bhayangkara, RS. Rasidin, Puskesmas Lubuk Buaya dan laboratorium Biomedik Fakultas Kedokteran Unand pada bulan Oktober 2015 sampai Januari 2016. Kadar *Transforming Growth Faktor Beta1* diperiksa dengan metode ELISA. Uji normalitas data dengan *Shapiro Wilk*, uji t tidak berpasangan untuk beda rerata.

Hasil karakteristik responden tidak bermakna antara kelompok kasus dan kelompok kontrol dalam hal usia ibu, usia kehamilan, paritas. Karakteristik antara kelompok kasus dan kelompok kontrol adalah homogen. Hasil penelitian didapatkan rerata kadar serum *Transforming Growth Faktor Beta1* pada kelompok preeklamsi adalah $2,02 \pm 0,99$ ng/ml dan $3,24 \pm 2,67$ ng/ml pada hamil normal. Terdapat perbedaan yang bermakna kadar serum *Transforming Growth Faktor Beta1* antara preeklamsi dengan hamil normal dengan nilai $p < 0,05$

Kesimpulan penelitian ini adalah terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan kadar serum *Transforming Growth Faktor Beta1* antara preeklamsi dengan hamil normal.

Key Word : TGF- β 1, Preeklamsia, Kehamilan Normal

ABSTRACT

THE MEAN DIFFERENCE OF TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR BETA 1 WITH PREECLAMPSIA AND NORMAL PREGNANCY

DykaAidina

Preeclampsia is a major cause of maternal mortality. The cause of preeclampsia originated from placental disorders influenced by pro-angiogenic and anti-angiogenic. One of the pro-angiogenic factors is Transforming Growth Factor Beta1. TGF- β 1 is part of a family of growth factor. The aim of research is to prove the differences between the mean levels of TGF- β 1 between preeclampsia and normal pregnancies.

Research conducted observational with cross-sectional design of 25 maternal preeclampsia and 25 normal pregnant women. Sampling using consecutive sampling. The study is conducted at the hospital of Dr. Reksodiwiryo, Bhayangkara hospital, Rasidin hospital, health public centers Lubuk Buaya and laboratories Andalas University Biomedical Faculty of Medicine from October 2015 to January 2016. The level of TGF- β 1 examined by ELISA. Normality test data by Shapiro Wilk, unpaired t test for the mean difference.

The results of characteristics of respondents are not significant among the cases and control groups in terms of maternal age, gestational age and parity. Characteristics among the cases and control groups are homogeneous. The result showed the mean serum levels of TGF- β 1 in the preeclampsia group are 2.02 ± 0.99 ng/ml and 3.24 ± 2.67 ng/ml in normal pregnancies. There are significant differences in serum levels of TGF- β 1 between preeclampsia with normal pregnant with $p < 0.05$.

It is concluded that there are significant differences in serum levels of TGF- β 1 between preeclampsia with normal pregnancies.

Key Word : TGF- β 1, Preeclampsia, normal pregnancy