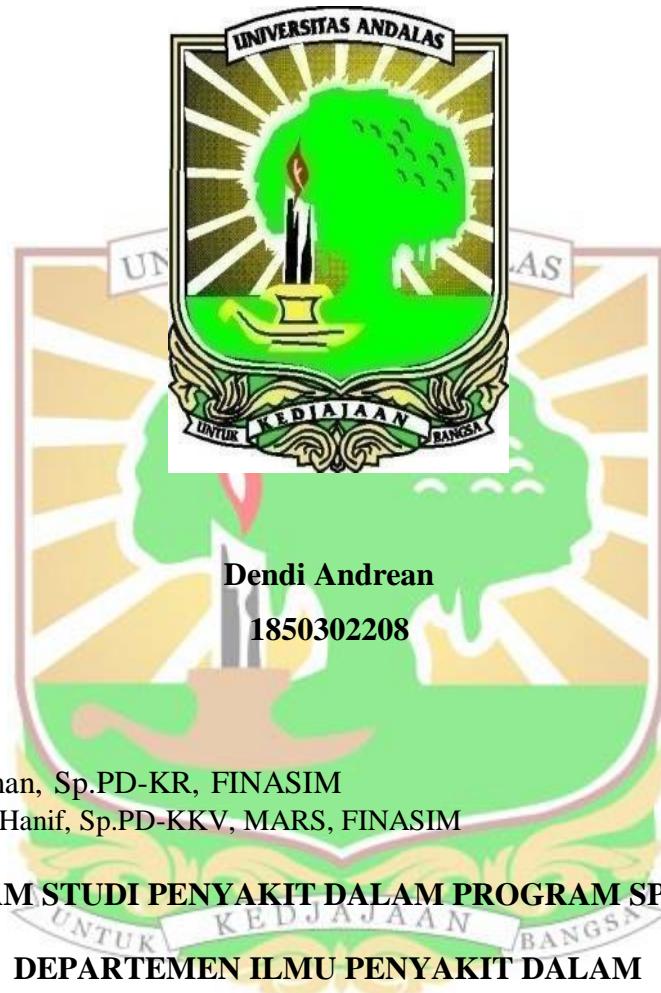


**HUBUNGAN KADAR VASCULAR CELL ADHESION
MOLECULE-1, INTERCELLULAR CELL ADHESION-1,
ENDOTHELIN-1 SERUM DENGAN KETEBALAN TUNIKA
INTIMA MEDIA ARTERI KAROTIS PADA PASIEN ARTRITIS
REUMATOID**



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ABSTRAK

Pendahuluan: Artritis reumatoid (AR) adalah penyakit autoimun kronis yang ditandai dengan inflamasi sistemik kronik dan progresif yang menimbulkan kerusakan sendi yang permanen. Disfungsi endotel dan aterosklerosis lebih banyak terjadi pada populasi AR. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui hubungan antara VCAM-1, ICAM-1, Endothelin-1 serum dengan ketebalan tunika intima media karotis (KIMK) pada pasien AR. **Metode penelitian:** Penelitian ini adalah suatu penelitian observasional analitik dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*, yaitu variabel independen dan dependen yang diamati di waktu bersamaan.

Hasil penelitian: Dari 46 sampel, subjek didominasi perempuan, rerata usia 42 tahun, dan indeks massa tubuh terbanyak normoweight. Ketebalan tunika intima media arteri karotis pada sampel pasien AR normal adalah 0,619 (0,118) mm dengan median 0,65 (0,35-0,85) mm dan sampel pasien AR tebal adalah 0,922 (0,112) mm dengan median 0,95 (0,65-1,1) mm. Analisis dengan korelasi Spearman, antara kadar VCAM-1, ICAM-1, Endothelin-1 dan nilai rerata CIMT didapatkan nilai $r = 0,612$ dan $p = <0,001$, $r = 0,767$ dan $p = <0,001$, dan $r = 0,673$ dan $p = <0,001$. **Kesimpulan:** Terdapat korelasi positif yang bermakna secara statistik antara VCAM-1, ICAM-1, dan Endothelin-1 dengan CIMT pada pasien AR. Kadar VCAM-1, ICAM-1, dan Endothelin-1 serum secara bermakna lebih tinggi pada pasien AR dengan penebalan KIMK.

Kata kunci: *Vascular Cell Adhesion Molecule-1, Intercellular Cell Adhesion-1, Endothelin-1 Serum, Tunika Intima Media Arteri Karotis, Artritis Reumatoid*



ABSTRACT

Introduction: Rheumatoid arthritis (AR) is a chronic autoimmune disease characterized by chronic and progressive systemic inflammation that causes permanent joint damage. Endothelial dysfunction and atherosclerosis are more common in the AR population. The aim of this study was to determine the relationship between serum VCAM-1, ICAM-1, Endothelin-1 and carotid intima media thickness (CIMT) in AR patients. **Research method:** This research is an analytical observational study with a cross-sectional approach, the independent and dependent variables are observed at the same time. **Research results:** Of the 46 samples, the subjects were predominantly female, the average age was 42 years, and the body mass index was mostly normo-weight. The thickness of the tunica intima media of the carotid arteries in the sample of normal AR patients was 0.619 (0.118) mm with a median of 0.65 (0.35-0.85) mm and the thickness of the AR patient sample was 0.922 (0.112) mm with a median of 0.95 (0.65-1.1) mm. Analysis using Spearman's correlation between VCAM-1, ICAM-1, Endothelin-1 levels and the mean CIMT value showed $r = 0.612$ and $p = <0.001$, $r = 0.767$ and $p = <0.001$, and $r = 0.673$ and $p = < 0.001$. **Conclusion:** There is a statistically significant positive correlation between VCAM-1, ICAM-1, and Endothelin-1 with CIMT in AR patients. Serum VCAM-1, ICAM-1, and Endothelin-1 levels were significantly higher in AR patients with CIMT thickening.

