

**PERBANDINGAN BAKTERI *LACTOBACILLUS PLANTARUM*,
LACTOBACILLUS MUCOSAE DAN *LACTOBACILLUS FARCIMINIS*
ANTARA MAHASISWI *POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME*
DAN TIDAK *POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME*
DI FK UNAND**

TESIS



**PROGRAM PENDIDIKAN DOKTER SPESIALIS
OBSTETRI DAN GINEKOLOGI FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN
UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS RSUP DR M DJAMIL
PADANG
2023**

**PERBANDINGAN BAKTERI *LACTOBACILLUS PLANTARUM*,
LACTOBACILLUS MUCOSAE DAN *LACTOBACILLUS FARCIMINIS*
ANTARA MAHASISWI *POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME*
DAN TIDAK *POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME*
DI FK UNAND**

TESIS



**PROGRAM PENDIDIKAN DOKTER SPESIALIS
OBSTETRI DAN GINEKOLOGI FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN
UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS RSUP DR M DJAMIL
PADANG
2023**

**PERBANDINGAN BAKTERI *LACTOBACILLUS PLANTARUM*,
LACTOBACILLUS MUCOSAE DAN *LACTOBACILLUS FARCIMINIS*
ANTARA MAHASISWI *POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME*
DAN TIDAK *POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME*
DI FK UNAND**

OLEH



**PROGRAM PENDIDIKAN DOKTER SPESIALIS
OBSTETRI DAN GINEKOLOGI FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN
UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS RSUP DR M DJAMIL
PADANG
2023**

ABSTRAK

PERBANDINGAN BAKTERI *LACTOBACILLUS PLANTARUM*, *LACTOBACILLUS MUCOSAE* DAN *LACTOBACILLUS FARCIMINIS* ANTARA MAHASISWI *POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME* DAN TIDAK *POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME* DI FK UNAND

Putri, Mentari Faisal¹, Yuad, Haviz², Putra, Andani Eka³

¹Bagian Obstetri dan Ginekologi Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Andalas/RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang

²Divisi Fertilitas Endokrinologi dan Reproduksi, Bagian Obstetri dan Ginekologi Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Andalas/RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang

³Pusat Diagnostik dan Riset Penyakit Infeksi, Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Andalas

Latar Belakang: *Polycystic Ovary Syndrome* (PCOS) merupakan kelainan yang ditandai dengan hiperandrogenisme, disfungsi ovulasi, dan gambaran morfologi ovarium polikistik. PCOS dikaitkan dengan resistensi insulin dan hiperinsulinemia. Data World Health Organization (WHO) menunjukkan bahwa sekitar 116 juta wanita (3,4%) terkena PCOS secara global. Di Indonesia, sekitar 4-6% wanita usia subur mengalami PCOS, dan wanita dengan infertilitas karena penyebab anovulasi sebesar 75% disebabkan oleh PCOS. PCOS terjadi akibat interaksi antara ketiga faktor yaitu faktor ovarium, aksis hipotalamus-pituitari, hingga gangguan aktivitas insulin, yang saling berinteraksi dalam pengaturan fungsi ovarium. Gangguan menstruasi juga berkaitan dengan stress fisik, stress emosional (psikologi) dan diet. Kondisi Functional Ovarian Hyperandrogenism (FOH) dimana hiperinsulinisme memperburuk keadaan hiperandrogenisme berperan dalam patofisiologi terjadinya PCOS. Disbiosis mikrobiota usus berperan dalam terjadinya PCOS terkait dengan resistensi insulin, hiperandrogenisme, inflamasi kronis, dan sindrom metabolic. Penanganan PCOS dengan Probiotik berperan dalam menjaga stabilitas dan keragaman mikrobioma usus.

Tujuan : Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui Perbandingan Bakteri *Lactobacillus Plantarum*, *Lactobacillus Mucosae* Dan *Lactobacillus Farciminis* antara Mahasiswi *Polycystic Ovary Syndrome* dan Tidak *Polycystic Ovary Syndrome* di FK Unand

Metode penelitian: Penelitian ini adalah observasional analitik dengan metode cross sectional dilakukan pada mahasiswi dengan *Polycystic Ovary Syndrome* dan Tidak *Polycystic Ovary Syndrome* di FK U.

Hasil: Analisis bivariat perbandingan mikrobiota mahasiswi dengan PCOS dan tanpa PCOS, *Mann-Whitney Test* pada *Lactobacillus mucosae* ($p=0,419$), sedangkan analisis *Independent T-Test* pada *Lactobacillus farciminis* ($p=0,006$).

Kesimpulan: Terdapat penurunan jumlah bakteri *L.mucosae* pada mahasiswi PCOS disbanding tidak PCOS namun tidak memiliki perbandingan yang bermakna, terdapat perbandingan yang bermakna pada jumlah mikrobiota *L.farciminis* antara mahasiswi PCOS dan tidak PCOS di FK Unand

Kata kunci : *Polycystic Ovary Syndrome*, *microbiota usus*

ABSTRACT

COMPARISON OF *LACTOBACILLUS PLANTARUM*, *LACTOBACILLUS MUCOSAE* AND *LACTOBACILLUS FARCIMINIS* BACTERIA BETWEEN POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME AND NON POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME STUDENTS AT MEDICAL FACULTY OF ANDALAS UNIVERSITY

Putri, Mentari Faisal¹, Yuad, Haviz², Putra, Andani Eka³

¹Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Faculty of Medicine, Andalas University/Dr. M. Djamil Hospital, Padang

²Division of Reproductive endocrinology and infertility of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Faculty of Medicine, Andalas University/Dr. M. Djamil Hospital, Padang

³Center for Infectious Disease Diagnostics and Research, Faculty of Medicine, Andalas University

Background: Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS) is a disorder characterized by hyperandrogenism, ovulatory dysfunction, and morphological features of polycystic ovaries. PCOS is associated with insulin resistance and hyperinsulinemia. World Health Organization (WHO) data shows that approximately 116 million women (3.4%) are affected by PCOS globally. In Indonesia, about 4-6% of women of childbearing age have PCOS, and 75% of women with infertility due to anovulation are caused by PCOS. PCOS occurs due to the interaction between three factors, namely ovarian factors, hypothalamic-pituitary axis, and impaired insulin activity, which interact with each other in regulating ovarian function. Menstrual disorders are also related to physical stress, emotional stress (psychology) and diet. The condition of Functional Ovarian Hyperandrogenism (FOH) where hyperinsulinism exacerbates hyperandrogenism plays a role in the pathophysiology of PCOS. Gut microbial dysbiosis plays a role in PCOS associated with insulin resistance, hyperandrogenism, chronic inflammation and metabolic syndrome. PCOS treatment with Probiotics maintains the stability and diversity of the gut microbiome.

Objectives: This study aims to determine the comparison of *Lactobacillus Plantarum*, *Lactobacillus Mucosae* and *Lactobacillus Farciminis* Bacteria Between Polycystic Ovary Syndrome and Non Polycystic Ovary Syndrome Students at Medical Faculty of Andalas University

Method: This research was an analytic observational with cross sectional method conducted on female students with Polycystic Ovary Syndrome and Non Polycystic Ovary Syndrome at Medical Faculty of Andalas University

Results: Bivariate analysis of microbiota comparison of female students with PCOS and without PCOS, Mann-Whitney Test on *Lactobacillus mucosae* (p=0.774), while Independent T-Test analysis on *Lactobacillus farciminies* (p=0.006).

Conclusion: There is a decrease in the. Umber of microbiota *L. Mucosae* in female student with PCOS but there is no significant difference. There is a significant comparison in the number of microbiota *L.farciminies* in female students with PCOS and without PCOS at FK Unand.

Keywords: Polycystic Ovary Syndrome, gut microbiota.