

**KORELASI KADAR RECEPTOR ACTIVATOR OF NUCLEAR FACTOR-KB,
RECEPTOR ACTIVATOR OF NUCLEAR FACTOR-KB LIGAND DAN
OSTEOPROTEGERIN DENGAN CARBOXYTERMINAL
CROSSLINKED TELOPEPTIDE OF TYPE 1 COLLAGEN PADA PROSES
REMODELING TULANG PENDERITA ARTRITIS REUMATOID**



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ABSTRAK

KORELASI KADAR *RECEPTOR ACTIVATOR OF NUCLEAR FACTOR-KB*, *RECEPTOR ACTIVATOR OF NUCLEAR FACTOR-KB LIGAND* DAN *OSTEOPROTEGERIN* DENGAN *CARBOXYTERMINAL CROSSLINKED TELOPEPTIDE OF TYPE 1 COLLAGEN* PADA PROSES *REMODELLING* TULANG PENDERITA ARTRITIS REUMATOID

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Pendahuluan: Pasien dengan artritis reumatoid (AR) menunjukkan peningkatan risiko osteoporosis. Kondisi ini mempersulit tatalaksana dan mengakibatkan peningkatan beban keuangan. Kadar *Carboxyterminal Crosslinked Telopeptide of Type I Collagen* (CTX-1) yang lebih tinggi dapat menunjukkan aktivitas AR bersamaan dengan gejala perusakan sendi yang cepat. Selain itu, *bone turnover marker* (BTM) bertanggung jawab atas pengeroposan tulang dan AR. Pemeriksaan BTM seperti *receptor activator of nuclear factor-B* (RANK), *receptor activator of nuclear factor-B ligand* (RANKL), dan *osteoprotegerin* (OPG) pada pasien AR dapat membantu klinisi memahami laju proses resorpsi tulang yang terkait dengan perkembangan osteoporosis.

Metode: Penelitian ini adalah suatu penelitian observasional analitik dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional* pada 30 pasien AR yang menjalani pengobatan di Poliklinik Reumatologi RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang yang dipilih dengan metode *consecutive sampling*. Pemeriksaan konsentrasi RANK, RANKL, OPG, dan CTX-1 serum dilakukan melalui pengambilan darah vena dan menggunakan metode enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). Kemudian, dilakukan analisis deskriptif dan korelatif.

Hasil: Hasil analisis menunjukkan terdapat derajat korelasi yang sangat kuat antara kadar RANK dan CTX-1 pada AR ($r=0,928$) dengan arah korelasi positif yang secara statistik bermakna ($p<0,05$) dan R^2 sebesar 0,380, terdapat derajat korelasi yang sangat kuat antara kadar RANKL dan CTX-1 pada AR ($r=0,929$) dengan arah korelasi positif yang secara statistik bermakna ($p<0,05$) dan R^2 sebesar 0,327, dan terdapat derajat korelasi yang kuat antara kadar OPG dan CTX-1 pada AR ($r=0,786$) dengan arah korelasi positif yang secara statistik bermakna ($p<0,05$) dan R^2 sebesar 0,321. Rerata kadar RANK, RANKL, dan CTX-1 pasien AR mengalami peningkatan dari ambang batas normal ($p=0,001$). Sementara itu, kadar OPG pasien AR mengalami penurunan dari ambang batas normal ($p=0,001$).

Kesimpulan: Pemeriksaan BTM dapat dilakukan untuk menilai risiko pengeroposan pada pasien AR. Karena terdapat korelasi yang bermakna antara kadar RANK, RANKL, dan OPG dengan CTX-1 pada pasien AR

Kata Kunci: RANK, RANKL, OPG, CTX-1, artritis reumatoid

ABSTRACT

CORRELATION OF RECEPTOR ACTIVATOR OF NUCLEAR FACTOR-KB, RECEPTOR ACTIVATOR OF NUCLEAR FACTOR-KB LIGAND AND OSTEOPROTEGERIN LEVELS WITH CARBOXYTERMINAL CROSSLINKED TELOPEPTIDE OF TYPE 1 COLLAGEN IN THE BONE REMODELING PROCESS OF PATIENTS WITH RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS

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Introduction: Patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA) show an increased risk of osteoporosis. This condition complicates management and results in an increased financial burden. Higher levels of Carboxyterminal Crosslinked Telopeptide of Type I Collagen (CTX-1) may indicate RA activity along with symptoms of rapid joint destruction. In addition, bone turnover markers (BTMs) are responsible for bone loss and RA. Examination of BTMs such as receptor activator of nuclear factor-B (RANK), receptor activator of nuclear factor-B ligand (RANKL), and osteoprotegerin (OPG) in AR patients can help clinicians understand the rate of bone resorption process associated with the development of osteoporosis.

Methods: This study is an analytical observational study with a cross-sectional approach in 30 RA patients undergoing treatment at the Rheumatology Polyclinic of Dr. M. Djamil Hospital Padang selected by consecutive sampling method. Examination of serum RANK, RANKL, OPG, and CTX-1 concentrations was carried out through venous blood collection and using the enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) method. Then, descriptive and correlative analysis were conducted.

Results: Showed that there was a very strong degree of correlation between RANK and CTX-1 levels in RA ($r=0.928$) with a positive correlation direction that was statistically significant ($p<0.05$) and R^2 of 0.380, there was a very strong degree of correlation between RANKL and CTX-1 levels in RA ($r=0.929$) with a positive correlation direction that is statistically significant ($p<0.05$) and R^2 of 0.327, and there is a strong degree of correlation between OPG and CTX-1 levels in RA ($r=0.786$) with a positive correlation direction that is statistically significant ($p<0.05$) and R^2 of 0.321. The mean levels of RANK, RANKL, and CTX-1 in RA patients were increased from the normal threshold ($p=0.001$). Meanwhile, OPG levels of RA patients decreased from the normal threshold ($p=0.001$).

Conclusion: BTM examination can be performed to assess the risk of osteoporosis in patients with RA. Because there is a significant correlation between the levels of RANK, RANKL, and OPG with CTX-1 in RA patients.

Keywords: RANK, RANKL, OPG, CTX-1, rheumatoid arthritis

