

**PENGARUH PEMBERIAN PROBIOTIK TERHADAP KADAR LAKTOFERIN FESES DAN
DURASI DIARE AKUT PADA ANAK**



Oleh:

dr. Iqbal Al Rasyid

2050304305

Pembimbing:

Dr. dr. Yusri Dianne Jurnal, Sp.A,Subsp.Gh.(K)

Dr. dr. Rinang Mariko, Sp.A,Subsp.Inf.P.T.(K)



PROGRAM STUDI KESEHATAN ANAK PROGRAM SPESIALIS FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN

UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS

RSUP. DR. M. DJAMIL PADANG

2025

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH PEMBERIAN PROBIOTIK TERHADAP KADAR LAKTOFERIN FESES DAN DURASI DIARE AKUT PADA ANAK

Iqbal Al Rasyid, Yusri Dianne Jurnalis, Rinang Mariko, Finny Fitry Yani,
Eny Yantri, Rahmi Lestari
Departemen Ilmu Kesehatan Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Andalas
RSUP. Dr. M. Djamil Padang

Latar Belakang: Diare merupakan masalah kesehatan pada anak yang sulit untuk ditanggulangi. Insiden diare tetap menjadi penyakit yang menyebabkan tingginya angka mortalitas dan morbiditas pada anak. Salah satu penanda biokimia pada diare pada anak adalah kadar laktoferin feses. Beberapa penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kadar laktoferin feses dapat digunakan untuk melihat respon saluran cerna terhadap infeksi. Pemberian probiotik dapat menurunkan kadar laktoferin feses dan durasi diare. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis pengaruh pemberian probiotik terhadap kadar laktoferin feses dan durasi diare akut pada anak.

Metode: Penelitian merupakan penelitian eksperimental dengan pendekatan *pretest and posttest with control group* yang dilakukan di Kota Padang pada November 2024 hingga bulan Maret 2025. Subjek penelitian adalah anak berusia usia 1 bulan – 60 bulan dengan diare akut dari posyandu, puskesmas dan rumah sakit di kota Padang. Pada grup kontrol diberikan tatalaksana diare sesuai panduan dari WHO dan pada kelompok perlakuan diberikan probiotik. Sampel feses diambil saat hari pertama dan hari ketiga, sampel diproses dengan metode ELISA.

Hasil: Jumlah subjek penelitian yang didapat yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan telah disingkirkannya kriteria eksklusi adalah 20 subjek kontrol dan 20 subjek perlakuan. Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara tingkat pendidikan ibu dan asupan makanan anak terhadap kadar laktoferin feses dan durasi diare. Kadar laktoferin feses median pada kelompok intervensi 19,726 (2,722-20,896) µg/ml, dengan kelompok kontrol memiliki median 19,995 (6,881-21,115) µg/ml (*p-value* 0,255). Setelah mendapatkan probiotik kadar laktoferin feses kelompok intervensi median 18,701 (5,667-21,006) µg/ml, dengan kelompok kontrol memiliki kadar 19,431 (8,247-21,020) µg/ml (*p-value* 0,332). Median durasi diare pada kelompok intervensi adalah 72 (48-120) jam dan pada kelompok kontrol 72 (24-120) jam (*p-value* : 0,747).

Kesimpulan: Tidak terdapat perbedaan signifikan kadar laktoferin feses dan durasi diare pada anak dengan diare akut setelah pemberian probiotik.

Kata kunci: Diare, Laktoferin Feses, Durasi Diare

ABSTRACT
**EFFECT OF PROBIOTIC ADMINISTRATION ON THE LEVELS OF
FECAL LACTOFERRIN AND DURATION OF ACUTE DIARRHEA
IN CHILDREN**

Iqbal Al Rasyid, Yusri Dianne Jurnal, Rinang Mariko, Finny Fitry Yani,
Eny Yantri, Rahmi Lestari

Department of Child Health, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Andalas,
Padang, Indonesia
Department of Pediatric, Dr. M. Djamil General Hospital,
Padang, Indonesia

Background: Diarrhea is a health problem in children that is difficult to overcome. The incidence of diarrhea remains a disease that causes high mortality and morbidity in children. One of the biochemical markers of diarrhea in children is the level of fecal lactoferrin. Several studies have shown that fecal lactoferrin levels can be used to see the response of the digestive tract to infection. Probiotic usage can decrease fecal lactoferrin and diarrhea duration. This study aims to analyze the effect of probiotic administration on fecal lactoferrin levels and the duration of acute diarrhea in children.

Method: This study is an experimental study with a pretest and posttest with control group approach conducted in Padang City from November 2024 to March 2025. The subjects were children aged 1 months - 60 months with acute diarrhea from integrated health posts, health centers and hospital in Padang City. The control group was given diarrhea management according to WHO guidelines and the treatment group was given probiotics. Fecal sample has been taken in day one and three, sample processing with ELISA method.

Result: Subjects in this paper who met the inclusion criteria and the exclusion criteria were eliminated were 20 control and 20 intervention subjects. There was a significant relationship between maternal education level and children's food intake on fecal lactoferrin levels and duration of diarrhea. The median level of fecal lactoferrin in the intervention group was 19,726 (2,722-20,896) $\mu\text{g/ml}$, with the control group level was 19,995 (6,881-21,115) $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ($p\text{-value}$ 0,255). After obtaining probiotics, the fecal lactoferrin level of the intervention group 18,701 (5,667-21,006) $\mu\text{g/ml}$, with the control group was 19,431 (8,247-21,020) $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ($p\text{-value}$ 0,332). The median duration of diarrhea in the intervention group was 72 (48- 120) hours and in the control group 72 (24-120) hours ($p\text{-value}$: 0,747).

Conclusion: There is no significant differences in fecal lactoferrin dan diarrhea duration in children with acute diarrhea who got probiotic.

Keywords: Diarrhea, Fecal Lactoferrin, Diarrhea Duration