

**PERBANDINGAN EFEKTIFITAS SOLUSIO HIDROGEN PEROKSIDA 45% DAN  
SALEP ASAM SALISILAT 40% TERHADAP VERUKA VULGARIS**

**TESIS**



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# **PERBANDINGAN EFEKTIFITAS SOLUSIO HIDROGEN PEROKSIDA 45% DAN SALEP ASAM SALISILAT 40% TERHADAP VERUCA VULGARIS**

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## **Abstrak**

### **Latar belakang**

Solusio hidrogen peroksida ( $H_2O_2$ ) merupakan modalitas terapi yang tergolong baru untuk pengobatan veruka. Bahan baku yang mudah didapat dengan harga yang relatif murah dengan efek samping yang ringan menjadikan hidrogen peroksida mulai diteliti untuk veruka. Hingga saat ini belum ada penelitian yang membandingkan solusio hidrogen peroksida dengan modalitas terapi veruka lainnya.

### **Tujuan**

Mengetahui perbandingan efektifitas solusio hidrogen peroksida 45% dan salep asam salisilat 40% terhadap veruka vulgaris.

### **Subjek dan metode**

Penelitian ini dilakukan di Poliklinik Kulit dan Kelamin RSUP. Dr. M. Djamil Padang dan juga kunjungan rumah selama periode Januari-Mei 2021. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian uji klinis acak terkontrol dengan total jumlah subjek penelitian 18 pasien veruka vulgaris. Efektifitas diukur dari selisih diameter dan persentase selisih diameter veruka vulgaris sebelum dan sesudah perlakuan.

### **Hasil**

Terdapat 18 subjek penelitian pasien veruka vulgaris. Rerata selisih diameter terpanjang sebelum dan sesudah terapi pada hidrogen peroksida 45% adalah  $3.06 \pm 1.01$ mm sedangkan pada terapi asam salisilat 40% yaitu  $1.39 \pm 0.65$ mm. Rerata persentase selisih diameter sebelum dan sesudah terapi pada hidrogen peroksida 45% lebih tinggi yaitu  $69.11 \pm 30.33\%$  dibandingkan pada terapi asam salisilat 40% yaitu  $34.33 \pm 13.10\%$ . Terdapat perbedaan yang bermakna secara statistik dengan nilai  $p = 0.000$  ( $p < 0.05$ ) pada rerata selisih diameter dan rerata persentase selisih diameter.

### **Kesimpulan**

Efektifitas solusio hidrogen peroksida 45% lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan salep asam salisilat 40% terhadap veruka vulgaris.

**Kata kunci:** *asam salisilat, efektifitas, hidrogen peroksida, veruka vulgaris*

## **COMPARISON OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF 45% HYDROGEN PEROXIDE SOLUTION AND 40% SALICYLIC ACID OINTMENT AGAINST VERUCA VULGARIS**

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## Abstract

### **Background**

Hydrogen peroxide solution ( $H_2O_2$ ) is a relatively new therapeutic modality for the treatment of verrucae. Raw materials that are easy to obtain at relatively cheap prices with mild side effects have made hydrogen peroxide started to be investigated for verrucae treatment. There have been no studies comparing hydrogen peroxide solution with other treatment modalities for verrucae until now.

### **Objective**

To compare of the effectiveness of 45% hydrogen peroxide solution and 40% salicylic acid ointment against verruca vulgaris.

### **Subject and method**

This research was conducted at the Dermatology and Venereology outpatient, RSUP. Dr. M. Djamil Padang and home visits in January-Mei 2021. This study is a randomized clinical trial with total of 18 patients with verruca vulgaris. Effectiveness was measured from the difference in diameter of the verruca vulgaris before and after treatment in millimeters and the percentage difference in the diameter of the verruca vulgaris.

### **Results**

There were 18 research subjects of verruca vulgaris patients. The mean difference in the longest diameter before and after treatment with 45% hydrogen peroxide solution was  $3.06 \pm 1.01$ mm compared to 40% salicylic acid ointment, which was  $1.39 \pm 0.65$ mm. The average percentage difference in diameter before and after treatment with hydrogen peroxide was 45% greater, namely  $69.11 \pm 30.33\%$  compared to 40% salicylic acid ointment, which was  $34.33 \pm 13.10\%$ . There was a statistically significant difference with  $p$  value = 0.000 ( $p < 0.05$ ) in the mean difference in diameter and the average percentage difference in diameter.

### **Conclusion**

Effectiveness of 45% hydrogen peroxide solution higher than 40% salicylic acid ointment against verruca vulgaris.

**Keywords :** common wart, effectiveness, hydrogen peroxide, salicylic acid

