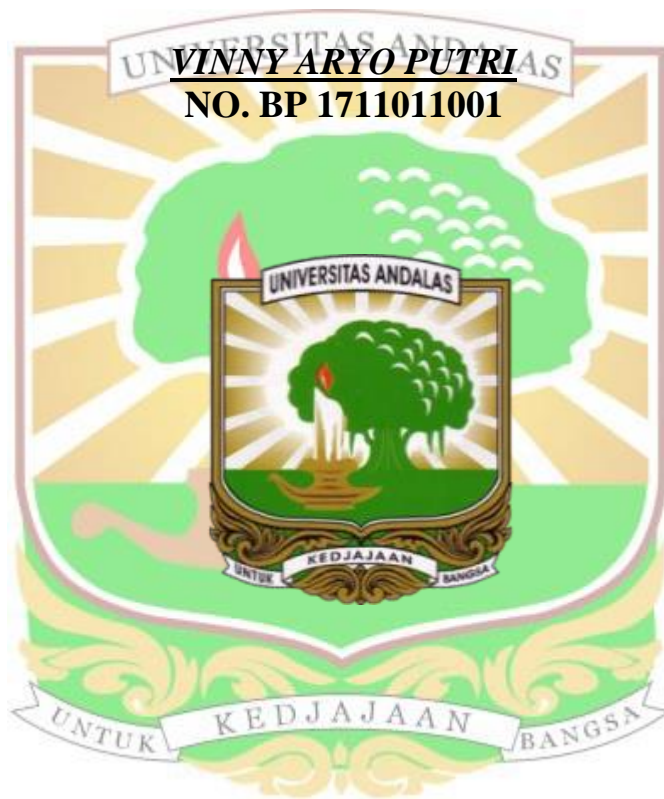


**PERBEDAAN JUMLAH SEL CD4 PADA PASIEN  
TERINFEKSI HIV TERHADAP PENGGUNAAN  
ANTIRETROVIRAL DI RSUP Dr. M. DJAMIL PADANG**

Oleh:



**FAKULTAS FARMASI  
UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS  
PADANG  
2021**

## ABSTRAK

### PERBEDAAN JUMLAH SEL CD4 PADA PASIEN TERINFEKSI HIV TERHADAP PENGGUNAAN ANTIRETROVIRAL DI RSUP Dr. M. DJAMIL PADANG

Oleh:

**VINNY ARYO PUTRI**

**NIM: 1711011001**

**(Program Studi Sarjana Farmasi)**

Virus HIV (*Human Immunodeficiency Virus*) adalah virus yang berasal dari famili retroviridae. *Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrom* atau disingkat AIDS merupakan sekumpulan gejala dan infeksi yang timbul karena rusaknya sistem kekebalan manusia akibat infeksi virus HIV. Virus HIV akan menyerang komponen sistem imun tubuh yaitu limfosit, terutama sel CD4. Pengobatan untuk HIV menggunakan antiretroviral. Antiretroviral adalah obat yang akan menghambat pertumbuhan virus HIV. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui karakteristik sosiodemografi pasien, melihat pola penggunaan obat, serta mengetahui perbedaan nilai CD4 sebelum dan sesudah pemberian obat. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif dan analitik, dengan pendekatan secara retrospektif. Jumlah pasien yang masuk dalam kriteria inklusi sebanyak 68 pasien. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pasien HIV yang menerima terapi antiretroviral paling banyak adalah laki-laki sebanyak 82,35%, berusia 26-35 tahun sebanyak 47,06%, pendidikan terakhir adalah SMA sebesar 44,12%, status pernikahan adalah belum menikah sebanyak 51,47%, pekerjaan adalah wiraswasta 30,89%, dan faktor penularan risiko terbesar adalah melalui seks sebanyak 97,06%, dengan partner seks terbanyak adalah seks sesama jenis sebanyak 33,33%. Penggunaan obat antiretroviral lini pertama terbanyak adalah TDF + FTC + EFV (Tenofovir + Emtricitabin + Efavirenz) sebanyak 38,23%. Berdasarkan analisa statistik nilai CD4 sebelum dan sesudah pemberian obat, didapatkan hasil ada perbedaan signifikan nilai CD4 saat sebelum dan sesudah pemberian obat yang dikelompokkan berdasarkan stadium klinis dan regimen obat. Dapat disimpulkan pemberian antiretroviral meningkatkan jumlah sel CD4 pada pasien terinfeksi HIV.

Kata kunci: HIV, Antiretroviral, CD4

## ABSTRACT

### **DIFFERENCES OF CD4 CELL COUNT IN HIV INFECTED PATIENTS TOWARDS ANTIRETROVIRAL USE IN RSUP Dr. M. DJAMIL PADANG**

By:

**VINNY ARYO PUTRI**  
**Student ID Number: 1711011001**  
**(Bachelor of Pharmacy)**

HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) is a virus that belongs to the retrovirus family. Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome or AIDS is a collection of symptoms and infections that arise due to damage to the human immune system due to infection with the HIV virus. The HIV virus will attack components of the body's immune system, namely lymphocytes, especially CD4 cells. Treatment for HIV uses antiretrovirals. Antiretrovirals are drugs that will inhibit the growth of the HIV virus. This study aims to determine the sociodemographic characteristics of the patient, see the pattern of drug use, and determine the difference in CD4 values before and after drug administration. This research is a descriptive and analytic study, with a retrospective approach. The number of patients who entered the inclusion criteria were 68 patients. The results showed that the most HIV patients who received antiretroviral therapy were men as many as 82.35%, aged 26-35 years as much as 47.06%, last education was high school by 44.12%, marital status was not married as much as 51.47%, occupation is 30.89% entrepreneur, and the biggest risk transmission factor is through sex is 97.06%, with the most sex partners being same-sex sex as much as 33.33%. The highest use of first-line antiretroviral drugs was TDF + FTC + EFV (Tenofovir + Emtricitabin + Efavirenz) as much as 38.23%. Based on statistical analysis of CD4 values before and after drug administration, it was found that there were significant differences in CD4 values before and after drug administration which were grouped by clinical stage and drug regimen. It can be concluded that antiretroviral administration increases the CD4 cell count in HIV-infected patients.

Keywords: HIV, Antiretroviral, CD4