

INTISARI

Milasari. Nim 3212068. *Gambaran Pemeriksaan HBsAg (Hepatitis B Surface Antigen), Anti-Hbc (Anti Hepatitis B Core) dan Anti-Hbs (Anti-Hepatitis B Surface) Pada Pasien Suspek Hepatitis di Klinik Prodia Mataram NTB*

Hepatitis B adalah infeksi yang disebabkan oleh Virus Hepatitis B (VHB) yang dapat menimbulkan nekrosis dan peradangan hepatoseluler dan dapat mengakibatkan hepatitis akut, kronik, dan karsinoma hepatoseluler. Pemeriksaan skrining hepatitis B di Indonesia umumnya hanya menggunakan pemeriksaan HBsAg, sehingga skrining infeksi hepatitis B dengan pemeriksaan selain HBsAg, yaitu anti-HB dan anti-HBc perlu dilakukan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran hasil pemeriksaan HBsAg, Anti-HBc dan Anti-HBs pada pasien suspek hepatitis di Mataram NTB. Desain penelitian ini adalah deskriptif dan populasi penelitian adalah seluruh pasien dengan suspek hepatitis di laboratorium klinik Prodia Mataram. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan 2 cara yaitu pemeriksaan HBsAg, Anti-HBc dan Anti-HBs serta dengan kuisioner. Variabel dalam penelitian ini adalah pemeriksaan HBsAg, Anti-HB. dan anti-HBc, kemudian data diolah dan disajikan dalam bentuk tabel kemudian dianalisa. Hasil penelitian didapatkan 2 (3,8 %) responden hepatitis B akut, 8 (15,1 %) responden hepatitis B kronis, 6 (11,3%) responden memiliki antibodi hepatitis B dari infeksi lampau yang telah sembuh, 6 (11,3%) responden memiliki antibodi hepatitis B karena keberhasilan vaksinasi dan 31 (58,5%) responden belum pernah terpapar dan belum memiliki antibodi hepatitis B (Susceptible)

Kata Kunci : Suspek Hepatitis, Hepatitis B, HBsAg, Anti-HBc, Anti-HBs

ABSTRACT

Milasari. Nim 3212068. *An Overview of HBsAg (Hepatitis B Surface Antigen), Anti-HBc (Anti Hepatitis B Core) and Anti-Hbs (Anti-Hepatitis B Surface) in Suspected Hepatitis Patients in Prodia Clinic Mataram NTB*

Hepatitis B is an infection caused by the Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) which can cause necrosis and hepatocellular inflammation and can lead to acute, chronic hepatitis, and hepatocellular carcinoma. Hepatitis B screening examination in Indonesia generally only uses HBsAg examination, so that screening for hepatitis B infection with tests other than HBsAg, namely Anti-HBc and Anti-HBs needs to be done. This study aims to describe the results of HBsAg, Anti-HBc and Anti-HBs examinations in patients with suspected hepatitis in Mataram NTB. The design of this study was descriptive and the study population was all patients with suspected hepatitis in Prodia Mataram clinical laboratory. Data was collected in 2 ways, the examination of HBsAg, Anti-HB and anti-HBc as well as with a questionnaire. The variables in this study were the examination of HBsAg, Anti-HBc and Anti-HBs, then the data was processed and presented in tabular form and then analyzed. The results showed that 2 (3.8%) respondents had acute hepatitis B, 8 (15.1%) respondents had chronic hepatitis B, 6 (11.3%) respondents had hepatitis B antibodies from the final infection that had recovered, 6 (11, 3%) respondents had hepatitis B antibodies due to successful vaccination and 31 (58.5%) respondents had never been exposed and had never had hepatitis B antibodies (Susceptible)

Keywords : Suspect Hepatitis, Hepatitis B, HBsAg, Anti-HBc, Anti-HBs