



INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Kulit manusia merupakan bagian penting dari sistem kekebalan karena membentuk penghalang fisik pelindung antara tubuh dan lingkungan eksternal yang diperankan oleh sawar mikrobiom, sawar kimia, sawar fisik, dan sawar imunologi. Beberapa penyakit yang diketahui memiliki gangguan sawar kulit dan disbiosis mikrobiota kulit adalah dermatitis atopik dan akne. Studi sebelumnya telah mengetahui bahwa *S. epidermidis* menghasilkan senyawa-senyawa yang dalam menghambat pertumbuhan bakteri patogen dan berperan dalam fungsi sawar kulit. Pada kedua penyakit tersebut terdapat penurunan koloni *S. epidermidis* dan peningkatan koloni bakteri patogen sehingga fungsi sawar kulit dengan kepadatan koloni *S. epidermidis* menjadi hal yang menarik untuk diteliti

Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan antara fungsi sawar kulit (TEWL, pH dan hidrasi kulit) dengan koloni *S. epidermidis* pada populasi normal.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian analitik observasional dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Empat puluh orang akan menjalani periode *wash out* selama 1 minggu dengan menggunakan sabun tanpa bahan aktif yang disediakan oleh peneliti. Setiap subjek akan dilakukan kultur bakteri pada fossa antekubiti dan pengukuran fungsi sawar kulit berupa TEWL dengan tewameter, hidrasi kulit dengan corneometer, serta pH kulit dengan pHmeter. Hubungan pH, TEWL, dan hidrasi kulit dengan jumlah koloni *S. epidermidis* diuji dengan korelasi Spearman karena data tidak terdistribusi normal.

Hasil: Terdapat korelasi yang bermakna antara TEWL dan koloni *S. epidermidis* ($p < 0,001$) dengan koefisien korelasi -0,687 (negatif) yang berarti semakin tinggi TEWL maka semakin rendah jumlah koloni *S. epidermidis*. Terdapat korelasi yang bermakna antara hidrasi kulit dan koloni *S. epidermidis* ($p=0,022$) dengan koefisien korelasi 0,418 (positif) artinya semakin tinggi hidrasi kulit maka semakin tinggi pula jumlah koloni *S. epidermidis*. Terdapat korelasi yang bermakna antara pH kulit dan koloni *S. epidermidis* ($p=0,001$) dengan koefisien korelasi -0,566 (negatif) yang berarti semakin tinggi pH kulit maka semakin rendah jumlah koloni *S. Epidermidis*.

Kesimpulan: Fungsi sawar kulit yang dinilai dengan TEWL, pH, dan hidrasi kulit berhubungan secara bermakna dengan kepadatan koloni *S. epidermidis* pada populasi normal.

Kata Kunci: sawar kulit, *S. epidermidis*, TEWL, pH, hidrasi kulit



ABSTRACT

Background: Human skin is an important part of the immune system because it forms a protective physical barrier between the body and the external environment which is played by the microbiome barrier, chemical barrier, physical barrier, and immunological barrier. Several diseases that are known to have a skin barrier disorder and skin microbiota dysbiosis are atopic dermatitis and acne. Previous studies have known that *S. epidermidis* produces compounds that inhibit the growth of pathogenic bacteria and play a role in skin barrier function. In both diseases there is a decrease in *S. epidermidis* colonies and an increase in pathogenic bacteria colonies so that the function of the skin barrier with the density of *S. epidermidis* colonies is an interesting thing to study.

Objective: To determine the relationship between skin barrier function (pH, TEWL, and skin hydration) and *S. epidermidis* colonies in a normal population.

Methods: This study is an observational analytic study with a cross-sectional approach. Forty people will undergo a 1 week wash out period using soap without active ingredients provided by the researcher. Each subject will undergo bacterial culture in the antecubital fossa and measurement of skin barrier function in the form of TEWL with a tewameter, skin hydration with a corneometer, and skin pH with a pHmeter. The relationship between pH, TEWL, and skin hydration with the number of *S. epidermidis* colonies was tested by Spearman correlation because the data were not normally distributed.

Results: There was a significant correlation between TEWL and *S. epidermidis* colonies ($p < 0.001$) with a correlation coefficient of -0.687 (negative), which means the higher the TEWL, the lower the number of *S. epidermidis* colonies. There was a significant correlation between skin hydration and *S. epidermidis* colonies ($p=0.022$) with a correlation coefficient of 0.418 (positive), meaning that the higher the hydration of the skin, the higher the number of *S. Epidermidis* colonies. There was a significant correlation between skin pH and *S. Epidermidis* colonies ($p=0.001$) with a correlation coefficient of -0.566 (negative), which means that the higher the pH of the skin, the lower the number of *S. Epidermidis* colonies.

Conclusion: Skin barrier function as assessed by TEWL, pH, and skin hydration were significantly related to the density of *S. epidermidis* colonies in the normal population.

Keywords: skin barrier, *S. epidermidis*, TEWL, pH, skin hydration