

INTISARI

HUBUNGAN ANTARA NILAI *CONTROLLED ATTENUATION PARAMETER* (CAP) DENGAN LAMA TERAPI ANTIVIRAL PADA PASIENT HEPATITIS B KRONIS DI RSUP DR. SARDJITO, YOGYAKARTA

Latar belakang: Hepatitis B kronis (CHB) adalah infeksi global yang berdampak besar pada morbiditas dan mortalitas, dengan 296 juta kasus pada 2019 dan prevalensi 7,1% di Indonesia (Riskesdas 2013). Infeksi ini dapat berkembang menjadi fibrosis, sirosis, dan karsinoma hepatoseluler. Terapi antivirus menekan progresivitas penyakit, tetapi hanya 5% pasien yang menerima pengobatan. Status HBeAg, steatosis hati, serta NAFLD akibat obesitas dan resistensi insulin dapat mempengaruhi respons terapi dan memperburuk kondisi hati.

Tujuan: Untuk Mengetahui adanya hubungan antara nilai *Controlled Attenuation Parameter* (CAP) dengan lama terapi antiviral pada pasien hepatitis B kronis di RSUP Dr. Sardjito.

Metode: Penelitian retrospektif *cross-sectional* yang menggunakan data klinis dan data laboratoris dari rekam medis serta data fibroscan atau data pasien Poliklinik Penyakit Dalam RSUP DR Sardjito. Sampel penelitian yaitu pasien hepatitis B kronis poliklinik rawat jalan Penyakit Dalam berusia di atas 18-60 tahun dalam kurun waktu Januari 2022-Desember 2023 yang berjumlah total 33 subjek.

Hasil: Terdapat hubungan positif yang signifikan antara lama terapi antiviral dan nilai *Controlled Attenuation Parameter* (CAP) ($r = 0,406$, $p = 0,019$), serta antara usia dan CAP ($r = 0,349$, $p = 0,046$). Nilai CAP juga terdapat perbedaan signifikan pada pasien dengan dislipidemia ($p = 0,036$) dan kadar HBV DNA ≥ 2000 IU/mL serta < 2000 IU/mL ($p = 0,026$). Kemudian, hasil utama penelitian ini adalah lama terapi antiviral ($\beta = 0,743$, $p = 0,195$) dan usia ($\beta = 1,402$, $p = 0,171$) berhubungan positif dengan nilai CAP, dengan signifikansi $p < 0,25$.

Kesimpulan: Nilai *Controlled Attenuation Parameter* (CAP) berkorelasi signifikan dengan lama terapi antiviral serta usia pada pasien hepatitis B kronis di RSUP Dr. Sardjito.

Kata kunci: Hepatitis B kronis, *Controlled Attenuation Parameter* (CAP), terapi antiviral, usia, dislipidemia, HBV DNA, steatosis hati.

ABSTRACT

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN *CONTROLLED ATTENUATION PARAMETER* (CAP) VALUES AND DURATION OF ANTIVIRAL THERAPY IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC HEPATITIS B AT RSUP DR. SARDJITO, YOGYAKARTA

Background: Chronic hepatitis B (CHB) is a global infection with a significant impact on morbidity and mortality, with 296 million cases reported in 2019 and a prevalence of 7.1% in Indonesia (Riskesdas 2013). This infection can progress to fibrosis, cirrhosis, and hepatocellular carcinoma. Antiviral therapy helps slow disease progression, yet only 5% of patients receive treatment. HBeAg status, hepatic steatosis, and NAFLD due to obesity and insulin resistance can influence therapy response and worsen liver conditions.

Purpose: To determine the relationship between Controlled Attenuation Parameter (CAP) values and the duration of antiviral therapy in patients with chronic hepatitis B at RSUP Dr. Sardjito.

Methods: A retrospective cross-sectional study utilizing clinical and laboratory data from medical records, as well as FibroScan data from patients at the Internal Medicine Clinic of Dr. Sardjito General Hospital. The study sample consisted of 33 outpatients with chronic hepatitis B, aged 18–60 years, from January 2022 to December 2023.

Results: A significant positive correlation was found between the duration of antiviral therapy and Controlled Attenuation Parameter (CAP) values ($r = 0.406$, $p = 0.019$), as well as between age and CAP ($r = 0.349$, $p = 0.046$). CAP values also showed significant differences in patients with dyslipidemia ($p = 0.036$) and HBV DNA levels ≥ 2000 IU/mL and < 2000 IU/mL ($p = 0.026$). The main findings indicate that the duration of antiviral therapy ($\beta = 0.743$, $p = 0.195$) and age ($\beta = 1.402$, $p = 0.171$) were positively associated with CAP values, with statistical significance at $p < 0.25$.

Conclusion: The Controlled Attenuation Parameter (CAP) value is significantly correlated with the duration of antiviral therapy and age in patients with chronic hepatitis B at RSUP Dr. Sardjito.

Keywords: Chronic hepatitis B, Controlled Attenuation Parameter (CAP), antiviral therapy, age, dyslipidemia, HBV DNA, hepatic steatosis