

PERBEDAAN RASIO NEUTROFIL/LIMFOSIT (NLR) PADA PREEKLAMPSIA AWITAN DINI DAN LAMBAT

ABSTRAK

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Latar belakang: Preeklampsia dan eklampsia masih merupakan permasalahan kegawatdaruratan dalam bidang obstetri. Preeklampsia dibedakan menjadi dua sub tipe berdasarkan waktu munculnya penyakit, preeklampsia awitan dini yang terjadi sebelum usia kehamilan 34 minggu dan preeklampsia awitan lambat yang terjadi saat usia kehamilan 34 minggu atau lebih. Rasio neutrofil/limfosit (NLR) merupakan indikator baru terhadap inflamasi sistemik yang terjadi pada preeklampsia.

Tujuan Penelitian: Untuk mengetahui perbedaan nilai ratio neutrofil/limfosit (NLR) pada pasien preeklampsia dengan awitan dini dan lambat.

Rancangan Penelitian: *Cross Sectional*

Bahan dan cara penelitian: Pasien yang melakukan pemeriksaan maupun persalinan di RSUP Dr. Sardjito dengan preeklampsia awitan dini dan awitan lambat dicatat. Dicatat pula umur, paritas, *body mass index*, proteinuria, cara terminasi, luaran ibu, dan bayi. Data yang diambil dari rekam medik menggunakan metode sampling konsekutif. Data diolah dan dianalisis dengan *chi-square* dan *independent t-test*.

Hasil: Didapatkan sampel sebanyak 127 wanita dengan preeklampsia awitan dini dan 112 wanita dengan preeklampsia awitan lambat. Sebanyak 19 bayi (14,4%) meninggal yang dilahirkan dari ibu preeklampsia awitan dini dan 5 bayi (4,4%) meninggal pada kelompok preeklampsia awitan lambat. Terdapat perbedaan yang bermakna nilai NLR kelompok preeklampsia awitan dini dibandingkan awitan lambat ($p=0.045$ and CI 0.40-3.49).

Kesimpulan: Preeklampsia awitan dini memiliki nilai NLR yang lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan preeklampsia awitan lambat.

Kata kunci: Rasio neutrofil/limfosit, Preeklampsia awitan dini, Preeklampsia awitan lambat

DIFFERENCES OF NEUTROPHIL/LYMPHOCYTE RATIO (NLR) IN EARLY ONSET AND LATE ONSET PREECLAMPSIA

ABSTRACT

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Background : Preeclampsia and eclampsia remains an emergency obstetric issue. Preeclampsia is divided into two subtypes based on the time of disease, early onset preeclampsia that occurs before 34 weeks of gestation and late onset preeclampsia that occurs at 34 weeks of gestation or more. The neutrophils/lymphocytes ratio (NLR) is a new indicator of systemic inflammation that occurs in preeclampsia.

Objective : To determine the difference of neutrophil/lymphocyte ratio (NLR) in preeclamptic patients with early onset and late onset.

Research Method : *Cross Sectional*

Materials and Procedure of Research : Patients who performed the examination or delivery at RSUP of Dr. Sardjito with early onset preeclampsia and late onset preeclampsia was noted. In addition, age, parity, body mass index, proteinuria, termination, mothers' and infants' outcomes were also noted. The data was taken from medical record by using consecutive sampling method. The data was analyzed by using *chi square* and *independent t test*.

Results: There were 127 women with early onset preeclampsia and 112 women with late onset preeclampsia. A total of 19 infants (14.4%) died, who were born to early onset preeclamptic mothers and 5 infants (4.4%) died, who were born to the late onset group of preeclampsia. There was a significant difference in NLR in the early onset group of preeclampsia compared with late onset preeclampsia ($p=0.045$ and CI 0.40-3.49).

Conclusion: Early onset preeclampsia had a higher NLR value compared with late onset preeclampsia.

Keywords: Neutrophil/lymphocyte ratio, early onset preeclampsia, late onset preeclampsia