

INTISARI

Latar belakang. Penyakit batu kantong empedu adalah penyakit dengan angka morbiditas tinggi, yang dapat menyebabkan terjadinya komplikasi serius seperti perforasi, serta meningkatkan resiko terjadinya keganasan kantong empedu. Ultrasonografi sebagai *gold standar* dalam deteksi batu empedu memiliki sensitivitas dan spesifitas yang tinggi. Kadar kolesterol, LDL-kolesterol, TG yang tinggi dan rendahnya HDL-kolesterol berhubungan dengan resiko terjadinya batu kantong empedu yang sangat mungkin akan memiliki korelasi dengan karakteristik temuan ultrasonografi pada penderita batu kantong empedu. Temuan ultrasonografi diharapkan mampu memprediksi faktor resiko sehingga selain dapat membantu dalam menegakkan diagnosis juga dapat sebagai pertimbangan dalam menentukan penatalaksanaan dan mengetahui prognosis penyakit ini

Tujuan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menilai korelasi antara temuan USG dengan profil lipid penderita batu kantong empedu

Metode. Penelitian potong lintang ini mengambil tempat di RSUP dr Sardjito pada bulan maret hingga Juli 2019. Dengan sampel penelitian berupa data sekunder yang didapat dari hasil USG dan rekam medis tahun 2018. Sampel yang masuk dalam kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi kemudian dilakukan penilaian korelasi dengan menggunakan metode *Pearson test* dan *Spearman test*

Hasil. Penelitian ini mengambil sampel sebanyak 31 orang, dengan jumlah perempuan sebanyak 64,5% dan laki-laki sebanyak 35,5%, Usia sampel terbanyak di atas 40 tahun (93,5%). Penderita non diabetes sebanyak 77,4% dan 22,6% memiliki diabetes melitus. Dari analisa korelasi terdapat hubungan antara ukuran batu empedu dengan kolesterol ($r=-0,417$, $p=0.02$) dan LDL-kolesterol ($r=-0,383$, $p=0.033$). Terdapat pula korelasi antara jumlah batu kantong empedu dengan TG-kolesterol ($r=0,366$, $p=0.043$). Namun tidak terdapat korelasi antara tebal dinding dan *acoustic shadow* dengan profil lipid

Kesimpulan. Terdapat korelasi negative yang cukup antara ukuran batu kantong empedu dengan kadar kolesterol serum. Terdapat korelasi negatif yang rendah antara ukuran batu kantong empedu dengan LDL-kolesterol serum. Terdapat korelasi positif yang rendah antara jumlah batu kantong empedu dengan kadar trigliserida serum. Tidak terdapat korelasi yang signifikan antara *acoustic shadow* dan tebal dinding kantong empedu dengan profil lipid.

Kata kunci: ultrasonografi, batu kantong empedu, profil lipid

ABSTRACT

Background. Gallbladder stones are diseases with high morbidity, which can cause serious complications such as perforation, and increase the risk of gallbladder malignancy. Ultrasonography as the gold standard in the detection of gallstones has a high sensitivity and specificity. Cholesterol levels, LDL-cholesterol, high TG and low HDL-cholesterol are associated with the risk of gallbladder stones which are very likely to have a correlation with the characteristics of ultrasound findings in patients with gallbladder stones. Ultrasound findings are expected to be able to predict risk factors so that in addition to being able to help in making the diagnosis can also be a consideration in determining management and knowing the prognosis of this disease

Purpose. This study aims to assess the correlation between USG findings and lipid profiles of patients with gallbladder stones

Method. This cross-sectional study took place in RSUP Dr. Sardjito on the round of March until July 2019. With the study sample in the form of secondary data obtained from USG results and medical records in 2018. Samples included in the inclusion and exclusion criteria were then assessed for correlation using the Pearson method test and Spearman test

Results. This study took a sample of 31 people, with the number of women as much as 64.5% and men as much as 35.5%, the age of most samples was above 40 years (93.5%). Non diabetics were 77.4% and 22.6% had diabetes mellitus. From the correlation analysis there was a relationship between the size of gallstones and cholesterol ($r = -0.417$, $p = 0.02$) and LDL-cholesterol ($r = -0.383$, $p = 0.033$). There is also a correlation between the number of gallbladder stones and TG-cholesterol ($r = 0.366$, $p = 0.043$). However, there is no correlation between wall thickness and acoustic shadow with lipid profiles

Conclusion. There is sufficient negative correlation between the size of gallbladder stones and serum cholesterol levels. There is a low negative correlation between the size of gallbladder stones and LDL-serum cholesterol. There is a low positive correlation between the number of gallbladder stones and serum triglyceride levels. There is no significant correlation between acoustic shadow and thick gallbladder wall with lipid profile.

Keywords: ultrasound, gallbladder stones, lipid profile