

ABSTRACT

VIROLOGICAL RESPONSE OF HCV PATIENT TREATED WITH PEGYLATED INTERFERON + RIBAVIRIN IN DR.SARDJITO GENERAL

Background: Hepatitis C virus (HCV) is one of the major globally cause of death and morbidity. It can be transmitted through injection drug use, unscreened blood and blood product transfusion, or vertical transmission from mother-baby. HCV exists in several distinct genotypes, which can affect the HCV treatment. Pegylated interferon is one of the choices of the treatment. Pegylated Interferon and ribavirin is one of the choice of HCV treatment.

Aim: to know virological response of HCV infected patients treated with pegylated interferon and ribavirin and factor that influenced it.

Method: The data taken from medical records of Hepatitis C infected patients treated with pegylated interferon and ribavirin and fulfill the medical record in internal medicine polyclinic at Dr. Sardjito General Hospital in 2015 – 2017. Afterwards, the data were processed using SPSS software. Categorical data were analyzed using the Chi-square analyses.

Result: The SVR rates were 84.6% for group I and 88.9% for group II. Thirteen patients including 7 females (53.8%) and 6 males (46.2%) participated in group I. Genotyping showed that 30.8% were infected with genotype 1, 30.8% with genotype 2, 23.1% with genotype 3, and 15.4% with genotype 4. Forty-five patients including 16 females and 29 males were belonging to group II. The mean age of the subjects is 47.5 years old with standard deviation of 10.2 years. Among of them, the patients who received the treatment under the age 45 years old are 60.0% and patients who received the treatment above 45 years old are 40.0%. Genotyping revealed that 68.9% patients were infected with genotype 1, 26.7% with genotype 2, 2.2% with genotype 3, and 2.2% with genotype 4.

Conclusion: This study showed that 12 weeks of pegylated interferon plus ribavirin and sofosbuvir therapy is more effective than 24 or 48 weeks of pegylated and ribavirin only therapy. Gender , genotype, and age at initiation might have an association with the SVR since it is statistically similar with studies that have been done before. Thus, this study is cross sectional study with small sample size that influence the statistical significance.

Keyword: Hepatitis C, pegylated interferon, ribavirin.

INTISARI

RESPONS PEMBERIAN OBAT PEGYLATED INTERFERON + RIBAVIRIN TERHADAP PASIEN DENGAN INFEKSI HCV DI RUMAH SAKIT UMUM SARDJITO

Latar Belakang: Hepatitis C merupakan salah satu penyebab kematian terbesar secara global. Virus tersebut dapat ditransmisikan melalui jarum suntik, transfuse darah, ataupun transmisi vertikal dari ibu ke bayi. Virus Hepatitis C memiliki beberapa jenis genotype yang dapat mempengaruhi keberhasilan *treatment*. Pegylated interferon dan ribavirin adalah salah satu kombinasi *treatment* yang dianjurkan.

Tujuan: Untuk mengkaji response virus terhadap pasien hepatitis C yang sudah menggunakan pegylated interferon and ribavirin serta untuk mengetahui faktor apa yang mempengaruhi keberhasilan obat ini.

Metode: Data diambil dari pasien hepatitis c *medical records* yang menggunakan pegylated interferon dan ribavirin di poliklinik ilmu penyakit dalam RS. Sardjito pada 2015-2017. Setelah itu, data diproses dengan menggunakan SPSS software dan dianalisis dengan Chi-square.

Hasil: Persentasi SVR pada grup I sebesar 84,6% dan 88,9% pada grup II. Tiga belas pasien dengan 7 wanita (53,6%) dan 6 pria (46,2%) tergabung ke dalam kelompok I. Terdapat 4 jenis genotype yang dapat diidentifikasi diantaranya 30,8% genotype 1; 30,8% genotype 2; 23,1% genotype 3; dan 15,4% genotype 4. Terdapat 45 pasien yang terdiri dari 16 wanita dan 29 pria di grup II. Rata-rata usia sekitar 47,5 tahun dengan standar deviasi 10,2 tahun. Di antara mereka, pasien yang menerima pengobatan pada saat usia di bawah 45 tahun sebesar 60% . Berdasarkan genotype, 68,9% pasien terinfeksi dengan genotype 1; 26,7% genotype 2; 2,2 % genotype 3; dan 2,2% genotype 4.

Kesimpulan: Studi ini menunjukkan bahwa pengobatan 12 minggu dengan pegylated interferon plus ribavirin dan sofosbuvir lebih efektif dari pengobatan 24 atau 48 minggu dengan pegylated interferon plus ribavirin saja. Jenis kelamin, genotype dan usia dimulainya pengobatan tampak memiliki faktor keterkaitan dengan keberhasilan pengobatan. Namun, perlu digaris bawahi bahwa studi ini menggunakan *sample size* yang kecil yang bisa mempengaruhi signifikansi statistik.

Kata Kunci: Hepatitis C, pegylated interferon, ribavirin.