PERANAN TERAPI ASETILKOLINESTERASE INHIBITOR PADA MYASTHENIA GRAVIS (STUDI *IN VIVO* DAN UJI KLINIS)

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Myasthenia Gravis merupakan penyakit autoimun yang dimediasi imunitas humoral yang mengenai *neuromuscular junction* pada daerah post sinaptik. Kelainan ini ditandai dengan kelemahan otot secara fluktuatif yaitu kelemahan otot memberat setelah aktivitas dan membaik dengan istirahat. Kejadian Myasthenia Gravis kebanyakan tidak disadari oleh pasien sebelum tingkat keparahannya yang tinggi yaitu berupa kelemahan otot pernafasan yang membutuhkan intubasi. Anti-kolinesterase atau asetilkolinesterase inhibitor merupakan salah satu terapi farmakologi yang digunakan dalam menangani kasus Myasthenia Gravis dan sudah banyak digunakan. Perlu suatu telaah ilmiah untuk mengetahui peranan terapi asetilkolinesterase inhibitor pada kasus Myasthenia Gravis.
Tujuan: Mengkaji tentang peranan terapi asetilkolinesterase inhibitor pada kasus Myasthenia Gravis.
Metode: Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adaah review terhadap jurnal-jurnal yang membahas tentang terapi asetilkolinesterase inhibitor pada kasus Myasthenia Gravis.
Hasil: Berdasarkan pencarian terhadap satu pangkatan data elektronik yaitu PubMed, didapatkan 1558 jurnal. Setelah dilakukan skrining melalui judul, abstrak, serta mengeksklusi jurnal, didapatkan 6 jurnal yang membahas tentang terapi asetilkolinesterase inhibitor pada myasthenia gravis. Dua diantaranya ialah studi *in vivo* dan empat lainnya ialah uji klinis. Dari ke enam jurnal tersebut, didapatkan hasi respon terapi berupa kelemahan otot, toleransi terhadap obat, dan efek samping.
Kesimpulan : Terapi asetilkolinesterase inhibitor dapat memperbaiki kelemahan otot pada Myasthenia gravis dengan anti-MuSK negative namum diperlukannya perhatian pada dosis pemberiannya. Terapi asetilkolinesterase inhibitor tidak memiliki peran dalam terapi Myasthenia gravis dengan anti-MuSK positif.
Kata Kunci : Myasthenia Gravis, Asetilkolinesterase Inhibitor

ROLE OF ACETYLCHOLINESTERASE INHIBITOR THERAPY IN MYASTHENIA GRAVIS (IN VIVO STUDY AND CLINICAL TEST)

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ABSTRACT

Background: Myasthenia gravis is an autoimmune disease mediated by humoral immunity that affects the neuromuscular junction in the postsynaptic region. This disorder is characterized by fluctuating muscle weakness, namely muscle weakness that worsens after activity and improves with rest. The incidence of Myasthenia Gravis mostly goes unnoticed by patients before its high severity is in the form of respiratory muscle weakness requiring intubation. Anti-cholinesterase or acetylcholinesterase inhibitor is one of the pharmacological therapies used in treating Myasthenia Gravis cases and has been widely used. A scientific study is needed to determine the role of acetylcholinesterase inhibitor therapy in the case of Myasthenia Gravis.
Objective: To assess the role of acetylcholinesterase inhibitor therapy in cases of Myasthenia Gravis.
Methods: The method used in this study is a review of journals that discuss acetylcholinesterase inhibitor therapy in cases of Myasthenia Gravis.
Results: Based on a search for one electronic data rank, PubMed, obtained 1558 journals. After screening through titles, abstracts, and journal exclusion, 6 journals discussed acetylcholinesterase inhibitor therapy in myasthenia gravis. Two of them are in vivo studies and the other four are clinical trials. From the six journals, the results of therapeutic responses were muscle weakness, drug tolerance, and side effects.
Conclusion: Acetylcholinesterase inhibitor therapy can improve muscle weakness in Myasthenia gravis with negative anti-MuSK but attention is needed at the dose administration. Acetylcholinesterase inhibitor therapy has no role in the therapy of Myasthenia gravis with positive anti-MuSK.
Keywords: Myasthenia Gravis, Acetylcholinesterase Inhibitor