

## INTISARI

### HUBUNGAN ANTARA SENSITISASI ALERGEN ANJING DENGAN DERAJAT KEPARAHAN RINITIS ALERGIKA PADA ANAK

Danang Aryo Pinuji<sup>1</sup>, Sumadiono<sup>2</sup>, Cahya Dewi Satria<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Gadjah Mada Yogyakarta

<sup>2</sup>Bagian Ilmu Kesehatan Anak RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta

Latar Belakang: Prevalensi rinitis alergika di asia terjadi peningkatan terutama pada negara berkembang. Pada 4 negara asia tenggara prevalensi rinitis alergika terjadi peningkatan dari 5,9% menjadi 6,8%. Rinitis alergika menyebabkan beban yang signifikan pada kualitas hidup penderita. Prevalensi sensitisasi alergen anjing meningkat selama masa anak-anak. Pada penelitian di Brazil, ditemukan prevalensi sebesar 21,3% pada anak.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan sensitisasi terhadap alergen anjing terhadap derajat penyakit rinitis alergika pada anak.

Metode: Penelitian *cross-sectional* pada pasien dengan penyakit rinitis alergika. Subjek penelitian adalah anak-anak berusia 6-12 tahun di Yogyakarta pada bulan April-September 2014. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan anamnesis menggunakan kuisioner serta *skin prick test* dengan alergen anjing.

Hasil: Dari 61 subjek, terdapat 8 (13,1%) subjek yang memiliki sensitisasi alergen anjing. Berdasarkan derajatnya, 24(39,3%) subjek memiliki gejala ringan dan 37(60,7%) subjek memiliki gejala sedang-berat. Tidak terdapat hubungan bermakna antara sensitisasi alergen anjing dengan derajat keparahan rinitis alergika pada anak ( $p=0,373$ ). Faktor perancu jenis kelamin ( $p=0,983$ ), komorbid asma ( $p=0,094$ ), dan polisensitisasi alergen ( $p=0,135$ ) tidak memiliki hubungan bermakna terhadap derajat keparahan rinitis alergika.

Kesimpulan: tidak terdapat hubungan antara sensitisasi alergen anjing dengan derajat keparahan rinitis alergika pada anak.

Kata Kunci: *alergen anjing, sensitisasi, rinitis alergika, derajat keparahan*

## ABSTRACT

### RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DOG ALLERGEN SENSITIZATION TO SEVERITY OF ALLERGIC RHINITIS IN CHILDREN

Danang Aryo Pinuji<sup>1</sup>, Sumadiono<sup>2</sup>, Cahya Dewi Satria<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Medicine Gadjah Mada University Yogyakarta

<sup>2</sup>Department of Child Health Dr. Sardjito Hospital  
Yogyakarta

Background: The prevalence of allergic rhinitis in Asia was found to be rising, mostly in low and middle income countries. The prevalence of allergic rhinitis in 4 countries in south east Asia increased significantly from 5,9% in phase 1 survey to 6,8% in phase 3. Although allergic rhinitis is not associated with high morbidity and mortality, it still causes significant burden in patient's quality of life. The prevalence of dog sensitization increase during childhood. The prevalence of dog sensitization in Brazilian children was 21,3%.

Objective: To determine the relationship between dog allergen sensitization and the severity of allergic rhinitis in children.

Method: The study design was a cross-sectional study. Subjects were children aged 6-12 years with allergic rhinitis at Yogyakarta in April-September 2014. Data was collected through questionnaire and skin prick test with dog allergen.

Results: Of the 61 subjects, 24(39,3%) subjects had mild rhinitis and 37(60,7%) subjects had moderate-severe rhinitis. There were 8(13,1%) subjects sensitized to dog allergen. There was no significant association between dog allergen sensitization and the severity of allergic rhinitis in children ( $p = 0,373$ ). Confounding factor such as, sex ( $p=0,983$ ), asthma comorbid ( $p=0,094$ ), allergen polysensitization ( $p=0,135$ ) was not associated with severity of allergic rhinitis.

Conclusion: There is no relationship between dog allergen sensitization to the severity of allergic rhinitis.

Keywords: *dog allergen, sensitization, allergic rhinitis, severity*