

INTISARI

HUBUNGAN SENSITISASI ALERGEN UDANG TERHADAP DERAJAT KEPARAHAN RINITIS ALERGIKA PADA ANAK

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Latar Belakang: Rinitis alergi merupakan penyakit alergi yang sering terjadi pada usia sekolah dan terus menunjukkan peningkatan. Rinitis alergi sering berdampak pada kualitas hidup, kualitas tidur, aktivitas fisik, dan performa di sekolah. Alergen udang merupakan alergen makanan yang sering bermanifestasi pada saluran napas. Komponen tropomiosin pada udang sering bereaksi silang dengan kutu debu rumah, kecoa dan kepiting. Adanya polisensitisasi beberapa jenis alergen dapat memperparah gejala rinitis alergi.

Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan sensitisasi alergen udang terhadap derajat keparahan rinitis alergi pada anak.

Metode: Desain penelitian ini adalah potong lintang. Subyek penelitian adalah anak-anak berusia 6-12 tahun terdiagnosis rinitis alergi berdasar kuesioner ISAAC di Yogyakarta pada bulan April-September 2014. Penentuan sensitisasi alergen udang menggunakan metode uji cukit kulit. Hasil dianalisis dengan uji statistik chi-square.

Hasil: Dari 61 subyek, terdapat 12 (19.7%) subyek tersensitisasi alergen udang. Subyek yang mengalami rinitis alergi derajat sedang-berat sebanyak 37 (60.6%) subyek. Tidak terdapat hubungan bermakna antara sensitisasi alergen udang dengan derajat keparahan rinitis alergika pada anak ($p=0.511$). Faktor perancu seperti polisensitisasi ($p=0.196$) dan komorbiditas asma ($p=0.103$) tidak berpengaruh pada hasil penelitian ini.

Kesimpulan: Tidak terdapat hubungan antara sensitisasi alergen udang dengan derajat keparahan rinitis alergika pada anak.

Kata Kunci: sensitisasi alergen udang, derajat keparahan rinitis alergika, polisensitisasi

ABSTRACT

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SHRIMP ALLERGEN SENSITIZATION TO SEVERITY OF ALLERGIC RHINITIS IN CHILDREN

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Background: Allergic rhinitis is a common allergic disease at school age and continues to show increase in quantity. Allergic rhinitis often has an impact on quality of life, quality of sleep, physical activity, and performance in school. Shrimp allergen is a food allergen that often manifest in the airways. Tropomyosin component in shrimp often induces cross reaction with house dust mites, cockroaches, and crabs. Polysensitization of some types of allergens can worsen the symptoms of allergic rhinitis.

Objective: To determine the relationship of shrimp allergen sensitization against the severity of allergic rhinitis in children.

Method: The study design is cross-sectional. The subjects were children aged 6-12 years old with allergic rhinitis based on the ISAAC questionnaire at Yogyakarta in April-September 2014. The determination of the shrimp allergen sensitization uses skin prick test. The result is analyzed by chi-square test.

Results: From 61 subjects, there are 12 (19,7%) subjects sensitized to shrimp allergens and 37 (60,6%) moderate-to-severe allergic rhinitis subjects. There is no significant relationship between shrimp allergen sensitization and the severity of allergic rhinitis in children ($p = 0,511$). Confounding factors such as polysensitization ($p=0,196$) and asthma co morbidity ($p=0,103$) has no effect on the results of this study.

Conclusions: There is no relationship between allergen sensitization shrimp with the severity of allergic rhinitis in children.

Keywords: shrimp allergen sensitization, severity of allergic rhinitis, polysensitization