NILAI DIAGNOSTIK SKOR BARD DALAM DETEKSI *NON-ALCOHOLIC FATTY LIVER DISEASE* PADA PENDERITA DIABETES MELITUS DI RSUD PROF. DR. MARGONO SOEKARJO

ABSTRAK

Non-alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease (NAFLD) adalah salah satu komplikasi diabetes melitus. Biopsi hepar yang merupakan metode invasif masih menjadi *gold standard* diagnosis NAFLD. Biomarka non invasif perlu dikembangkan untuk mengurangi risiko negatif metode invasif. Skor BARD merupakan metode non invasif sederhana yang biasa digunakan untuk diagnosis fibrosis dan NAFLD. Penelitian ini mengkaji nilai sensitivitas, spesifisitas, *positive predictive value* (PPV), *negative predictive value* (NPV), dan *likelyhood ratio* sebagai penilaian akurasi diagnostik skor BARD dalam deteksi *non-alcoholic fatty liver disease* pada penderita diabetes melitus. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian deskriptif kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Responden penelitian terdiri dari 61 pasien dengan diagnosis diabetes melitus di RSUD Prof. Dr. Margono Soekarjo yang diambil secara *consecutive sampling*. Pengukuran meliputi berat badan, tinggi badan, usia, trombosit, AST, ALT, dan selanjutnya dilakukan uji diagnostik. Hasil yang didapat yaitu skor BARD memiliki sensitivitas 95%, spesifisitas 7,31%, PPV 33,33%, NPV 75%, *likelyhood ratio* positif 1,02, dan *likelyhood ratio negatif* 0,68. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini yaitu skor BARD memiliki sensitivitas yang tinggi, spesifisitas yang rendah, PPV yang rendah, NPV yang tinggi, dan likelyhood ratio yang kurang ideal.

Kata kunci: *Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease*, diabetes melitus, skor BARD

DIAGNOSTIC VALUES OF BARD SCORE IN DETECTING NON-ALCOHOLIC FATTY LIVER DISEASE IN DIABETES MELITUS PATIENTS AT THE PROF. DR. MARGONO SOEKARJO HOSPITAL

ABSTRACT

Non-alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease (NAFLD) is one of the complications of diabetes mellitus. Liver biopsy, which is an invasive method, is still the gold standard for diagnosing NAFLD. Non-invasive biomarkers need to be developed to reduce the negative risk of invasive methods. The BARD score is a simple non-invasive method commonly used for the diagnosis of fibrosis and NAFLD. This study examines the values of sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value (PPV), negative predictive value (NPV), and likelyhood ratio as an assessment of the diagnostic accuracy of the BARD score in the detection of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease in people with diabetes mellitus. This study used a quantitative descriptive study method with a cross sectional approach. Research respondents consisted of 61 patients with a diagnosis of diabetes mellitus at Prof. Dr. Margono Soekarjo Hospital taken by consecutive sampling. Measurements included weight, height, age, platelets, AST, ALT, and then the diagnostic tests were performed. The results obtained are the BARD score has a sensitivity of 95%, specificity 7.31%, PPV 33.33%, NPV 75%, positive likelyhood ratio 1.02, and negative likelyhood ratio 0.68. The conclusion of this study is that the BARD score has a high sensitivity, low specificity, low PPV, high NPV, and a less than ideal likelyhood ratio.

Keywords: Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, diabetes melitus, BARD score