

**PERBANDINGAN INDEKS ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE TO
PLATELET RATIO INDEX (APRI) PADA PASIEN SIROSIS
HEPATIS DAN KARSINOMA HEPATOSELULER**

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Sirosis hepatitis dianggap sebagai kondisi sebelum terjadinya karsinoma hepatoseluler. Sirosis hepatitis dan karsinoma hepatoseluler perlu dideteksi lebih awal dengan menggunakan indeks sederhana karena prognosisnya yang buruk. APRI merupakan indeks yang dapat membantu diagnosis fibrosis dan sirosis secara signifikan. Hasil penelitian sebelumnya melaporkan adanya perbedaan signifikan pada rerata indeks APRI yang diambil dari data rekam medis pasien sirosis hepatitis dan karsinoma hepatoseluler. Penelitian ini mengkaji rerata indeks APRI dari hasil pemeriksaan laboratorium pasien yang baru terdiagnosis sirosis hepatitis dan karsinoma hepatoseluler.

Tujuan: Untuk mengetahui perbandingan indeks APRI pada pasien sirosis hepatitis dan karsinoma hepatoseluler.

Metode: Penelitian analitik observasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional* dilakukan pada 11 pasien sirosis hepatitis dan 11 pasien karsinoma hepatoseluler yang baru terdiagnosis di RSUD Prof. Dr. Margono Soekarjo. Pengambilan data dilakukan dengan teknik *consecutive sampling* pada sampel darah pasien yang kemudian dikirim ke laboratorium Patologi Klinik. Analisis hipotesis menggunakan uji T tidak berpasangan.

Hasil: Rerata indeks APRI pada pasien sirosis hepatitis adalah $0,79 \pm 0,60$. Rerata indeks APRI pada pasien karsinoma hepatoseluler adalah $7,27 \pm 7,11$. Terdapat perbedaan bermakna pada indeks APRI antara pasien sirosis hepatitis dan karsinoma hepatoseluler dengan nilai $p = 0,00$ ($p < 0,05$).

Kesimpulan: Terdapat perbedaan rerata pada indeks APRI antara pasien sirosis hepatitis dan karsinoma hepatoseluler.

Kata Kunci: Indeks APRI, karsinoma hepatoseluler, sirosis hepatitis

**COMPARISON OF ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE TO PLATELET
RATIO INDEX (APRI) BETWEEN PATIENTS WITH HEPATIC
CIRRHOSIS AND HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA**

ABSTRACT

Background: Hepatic cirrhosis was considered as a condition before the occurrence of hepatocellular carcinoma. Hepatic cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma needed to be detected earlier using a simple index because of their poor prognosis. APRI was an index that could help diagnosing fibrosis and cirrhosis significantly. The results of previous studies reported a significant difference in the average APRI taken from the medical record data of hepatic cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma patients. This study investigated the average of APRI from laboratory results of newly diagnosed patients with hepatic cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma.

Aim: To determine the comparison of the APRI in patients with hepatic cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma.

Methods: An analytic observational study with cross sectional model was conducted among 11 hepatic cirrhosis and 11 hepatocellular carcinoma patients which newly diagnosed in Prof. Dr. Margono Soekarjo General Hospital. Data collection was performed by consecutive sampling technique on the patient's blood sample which was then sent to the laboratory of Clinical Pathology. Hypothesis was analysed using independent t-test.

Results: The mean of APRI in hepatic cirrhosis patients is 0.79 ± 0.60 . The mean of APRI in hepatocellular carcinoma patients is 7.27 ± 7.11 . There is a significant difference of the APRI between the hepatic cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma patients with a value of $p = 0.00$ ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusions: There is a mean difference of the APRI between the hepatic cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma patients.

Keywords: APRI, hepatic cirrhosis, hepatocellular carcinoma