

ABSTRAK

KADAR sIgA SALIVA PADA ANAK TALASEMIA MAYOR (Kajian pada Pasien Talasemia Mayor Usia 12-17 Tahun di RSUD Banyumas)

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Penderita talasemia mayor berisiko tinggi mengalami masalah orofasial, seperti karies gigi, gusi berwarna pucat, sensasi terbakar pada lidah, pembengkakan kelenjar saliva, *dry mouth*, dan penurunan kadar imunoglobulin A sekretori (sIgA). Imunoglobulin A sekretori adalah imunoglobulin yang paling penting dalam saliva dan memberikan peran perlindungan yang sangat besar bagi mukosa oral terhadap infeksi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kadar sIgA di dalam saliva anak penderita talasemia mayor usia 12-17 tahun di RSUD Banyumas. Penelitian ini merupakan jenis penelitian *post-test only* dengan rancangan penelitian observasional analitik. Sampel penelitian ini menggunakan *purposive sampling* sebanyak 16 orang tiap kelompok. Sumber data yang digunakan data primer (wawancara, observasi, dan pengukuran jumlah kadar sIgA dalam saliva) dan data sekunder (rekam medis RSUD Banyumas dan data Panti Asuhan Yayasan Piatu Al-Amin Dipo Soedarmo Purwokerto). Rerata kadar sIgA kelompok anak talasemia mayor lebih rendah dibandingkan kelompok anak normal. Hasil uji statistik *Independent Sample T-Test* menunjukkan perbedaan signifikan ($p < 0,05$) antar kelompok. Kadar sIgA pada anak talasemia mayor lebih rendah secara signifikan dibandingkan anak normal.

Kata kunci: RSUD Banyumas; Saliva; sIgA; Talasemia Mayor

ABSTRACT

Level of Salivary sIgA in Saliva in Thalassemia Major Children (Study on Thalassemia Major Patients Aged 12-17 Years Old in Banyumas Hospital)

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Patients with thalassemia major are at high risk for orofacial complication such as dental caries, pale gums, burning sensation on the tongue, swollen salivary glands, xerostomia, and low IgA level in saliva (sIgA). Secretory immunoglobulin A is the most important immunoglobulin in saliva. Secretory immunoglobulin A plays an important role in the protection for oral mucosa against infection. This research aimed to know the sIgA levels in saliva between thalassemia major aged 12-17 years old at Banyumas Hospital. This study was post-test only with analytical observational design. The sample used purposive sampling. Thirty two children were divided into 2 groups, consisting of sixteen thalassemia major and sixteen normal children. The data sources were primary data (interview, observational, and measurement of the sIgA levels in saliva) and secondary data (medical record in Banyumas hospital and data in Panti Asuhan Yayasan Piatu Al-Amin Dipo Soedarmo Purwokerto). This result showed sIgA level in thalassemia major children was lower than normal children. Independent Sampel T-Test showed a significant difference ($p < 0,05$) between each group. sIgA levels in beta thalassemia major children are significantly lower than normal children.

Key word: RSUD Banyumas; Saliva; sIgA; Thalassemia Major