

ABSTRAK

**Profil Pasien HIV/ AIDS yang Diduga Mengalami Kegagalan Virologis
Setelah Mendapat Anti Retrovirus**

Choirina Windradi

Latar belakang: HIV masih menjadi masalah kesehatan di dunia. Strategi 90-90-90 untuk mengatasi infeksi HIV masih mempunyai tantangan karena pasien HIV yang menerima ARV mempunyai resiko kegagalan virologis 20%. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mendeskripsikan faktor-faktor yang berpengaruh terhadap pasien HIV/ AIDS yang dicurigai mengalami kegagalan virologis setelah menerima ARV di RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya.

Metode: Penelitian deskriptif dengan pendekatan retrospektif ini dilakukan di RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya. Data diambil dari rekam medis pasien HIV yang berkunjung di Poli UPIPI pada periode Januari 2017 hingga Desember 2018. Parameter klinis dan laboratorium terutama CD4 dan *viral load* dimasukkan dan dianalisis.

Hasil: Dari pasien yang dicurigai mengalami kegagalan virologis; pasien laki-laki, stadium III-IV, infeksi oportunistik tuberkulosis, regimen berbasis lopinavir, tidak patuh dengan CD4 \leq 134 sel/ μ l mempunyai prevalensi kegagalan virologis lebih besar.

Kesimpulan: Kegagalan virologis pasien HIV pada penelitian ini masih tinggi. Faktor-faktor yang berhubungan seperti pasien laki-laki, stadium III-IV, infeksi oportunistik tuberkulosis, regimen berbasis lopinavir, tidak patuh dengan CD4 \leq 134 sel/ μ l dapat menjadi evaluasi utama pada pasien yang dicurigai gagal virologis. Langkah-langkah evaluasi tersebut diharapkan dapat membantu keberhasilan terapi selain mengevaluasi ketidakpatuhan serta kemungkinan terjadinya resistensi regimen ARV.

Kata kunci: HIV, gagal virologis, *viral load*, ARV

ABSTRACT

Profile of HIV / AIDS Patients Suspected of Having Virological Failure After Receiving Anti Retrovirus

Choirina Windradi

Background: HIV is still being a health problem in the world. The 90-90-90 strategy to overcome with HIV infection remains challenging because HIV patients receiving ARV have a 20% risk of virological failure. The purpose of this study was to describe the factors that influence HIV / AIDS patients suspected of experiencing virological failure after receiving ARVs at Dr. Soetomo Surabaya.

Method: This descriptive study with a retrospective approach was conducted at RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya. Data were taken from the medical records of HIV patients who visited the UPIPI Poli in the period January 2017 to December 2018. Clinical and laboratory parameters, especially CD4 and viral load were included and analyzed.

Results: Of patients with suspected virological failure; male patients, stage III-IV, opportunistic tuberculosis infection, lopinavir-based regimen, non-adherent with CD4 \leq 134 cells / μ l had a greater prevalence of virological failure.

Conclusion: The virological failure of HIV patients in this study was still high. Associated factors such as male patients, stage III-IV, opportunistic tuberculosis infection, lopinavir-based regimen, noncompliance with CD4 \leq 134 cells / μ l may be the primary evaluation in patients with suspected virological failure. It is hoped that these evaluation measures will help the success of therapy in addition to evaluating non-adherence and the possibility of resistance to ARV regimens.

Keywords: HIV, virological failure, viral load, ant retrovirus