

ABSTRACT

AST-TO-PLATELET COUNT RATIO INDEX (APRI) AND DEGREE OF SEVERITY BASED ON CHILD-PUGH CLASSIFICATION PROFILE IN CIRRHOSIS PATIENTS IN INPATIENT UNIT OF INTERNAL MEDICINE DEPARTMENT RSUD DR. SOETOMO

Cirrhosis is a histologic phenomenon characterized by fibrotic change in hepatic tissue, causing abnormal hepatic architecture. From time to time, mortality rate of cirrhosis shows a marked increase. Indonesia, in particular, also saw similar increase from decade to decade. Starting from 1980. the mortality rate was 19,8 per 100.000 deaths, the rate increased to 22,4; 24,3; 24,8; and 25,1 in the subsequent decades.

Simple diagnostic and screening methods are necessitated to assist liver biopsy which is not always available in local health facilities. For this purpose, this research tries to assess AST-to-Platelet Count Index as a means to estimate the extent of fibrosis by using simple and routine laboratoric values.

This research employs observational descriptive study design to examine laboratoric values such as serum AST and platelet count, which then compared to Child-Pugh profiles of cirrhosis patients. Sampling method for this research is total sampling from medical histories. Data obtained was then analyzed and tabulated using descriptive technique.

191 samples were obtained, consisted of male (N=129, 67,54%) and female patients (N=62, 32,46%) with the ratio of 2,08:1. APRI score shows increase in relation to age, with peak frequency of 68 patients (35,6%) at range 50-59 years old . Male patients have higher APRI score average (2,11) than their female counterpart (1,93). Patients from Child C were the majority in this research, consisted of 105 patients (54,9%), followed by Child B and A. The research also found that the proportion of patients with advanced stage of cirrhosis (Child B and C) is increased in relation to increase in APRI score.

Recommendation for future research is to employ statistical analyses to assess the correlation between APRI score and degree of severity. Secondly, the period of research and sample seize shall be higher.

Keyword: Cirrhosis, APRI, Child-Pugh Classification