

ABSTRAK

Autoimun merupakan respon imun terhadap antigen jaringan sendiri disebabkan kegagalan mekanisme normal yang berperan mempertahankan sel tolerance sel B dan sel T. Autoimun dapat menyerang bagian tubuh dimana saja dengan penanda klasik, yaitu inflamasi. Dari berbagai macam penyakit autoimun, salah satunya adalah hepatitis autoimun yang merupakan penyakit autoimun menyerang sel hati. Angka kejadian penyakit hepatitis autoimun di Indonesia masih sangat sedikit dibandingkan dengan penyakit autoimun jenis lainnya, seperti SLE, *Rheumatoid Arthritis* dan lainnya. Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengetahui hubungan high sensitivity C-Reactive Protein (hs-CRP) dan Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT) sebagai salah satu penanda terjadinya hepatitis autoimun pada penderita autoimun. Desain yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah observasional crosssectional analytic. Pada penelitian ini menggunakan responden sebanyak 32 individu dengan umur antara 18-50 tahun. Kadar hs-CRP diperiksa dengan metode imunodeteksi sandwich, sedangkan kadar ALT diperiksa dengan metode kinetik enzimatis IFCC. Berdasarkan analisis statistik dengan korelasi spearman, diperoleh hasil $p > 0,05$ ($p = 0,391$ $r = -0,157$) yang berarti bahwa tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan kadar high sensitivity C-Reactive Protein (hs-CRP) dan kadar Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT) pada penderita autoimun dengan tes ANA reaktif.

Kata Kunci: Autoimun, *Anti Nuclear Antibody* reaktif, *high sensitivity C-Reactive Protein*, Alanine Aminotransferase

ABSTRACT

Autoimmune is an immune response to tissue antigens cause by the failure of normal mechanisms that play a role maintaining B cell and T cell tolerance cells. Autoimmune can attack any part of the body with classic markers, namely inflammation. Of the various types of autoimmune diseases, one of them is autoimmune hepatitis, which is an autoimmune disease that attacks liver cells. The incidence of autoimmune hepatitis in Indonesia is still very low compared to other types of autoimmune diseases, such as SLE, Rheumatoid Arthritis and others. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between high sensitivity C-Reactive Protein (hs-CRP) and Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT) in a autoimmune sufferers with reactive ANA test. The design ussed in this research is observational cross sectional analytic. This research used 32 individual respondents aged between 18-50 years. hs-CRP levels were examined using the sandwich immunodetection method, while ALT levels were examined using the IFCC enzymatic kinetic method. Based on statistical analysis with spearman correlation, the results obtaioned were $p > 0.05$ ($p = 0.391$ $r = -0.157$) which means that there was no significant relationship between high sensitivity C-Reactive Protein Protein (hs-CRP) levels and Alanine Aminotransferase (ALT) levels. In autoimmune sufferers with a reactive ANA tests.

Keywords: *Autoimmune disease, reactive Anti Nuclear Antibody, high sensitivity C-Reactive Protein, Alanine Aminotransferase*