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Iqbal Amir Sastra

Korelasi Lemak Subkutan Dan Lemak Visceral Dengan TNF- α Pada Orang Dengan HIV Yang Menjalani Terapi ARV Regimen Tenofovir, Lamivudine, Dolutegravir

xvii + 42 halaman, 4 tabel, 6 gambar dan 11 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Infeksi HIV/AIDS merupakan penyakit yang disebabkan oleh virus HIV dan berdampak pada penurunan fungsi sistem imun. Meskipun terapi ARV regimen TLD berhasil menekan virus, peradangan kronis dan disfungsi imun tetap memengaruhi metabolisme lemak. Penelitian sebelumnya menunjukkan lipodistrofi dan perubahan komposisi lemak pada ODHIV yang menerima ARV, dengan Dolutegravir berpotensi meningkatkan berat badan. Tumor Necrosis Factor Alpha (TNF- α) sebagai sitokin proinflamasi juga berperan dalam metabolisme lipid dan dikaitkan dengan kelainan metabolik pada ODHIV.

Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis korelasi kadar lemak subkutan (SAT) dan visceral (VAT) dengan kadar TNF- α pada 30 pasien ODHIV yang menjalani terapi ARV regimen TLD lebih dari 3 tahun di Puskesmas Sukabumi. Metode yang digunakan adalah analitik *cross-sectional* dengan pengumpulan data primer melalui pemeriksaan BMI dan ELISA untuk TNF- α , serta data sekunder dari rekam medis. Analisis data menggunakan uji *Spearman's Rank Correlation*. Hasil menunjukkan kadar rata-rata SAT 24,6% dan VAT 7,2%, serta kadar TNF- α rata-rata 101,5 ng/L. Ditemukan korelasi negatif signifikan antara kadar SAT dan TNF- α ($p = -0,5053$; $p\text{-value} < 0,05$), mengindikasikan bahwa peningkatan TNF- α berkorelasi dengan penurunan lemak subkutan, menandakan proses inflamasi kronis yang memengaruhi metabolisme lemak. Namun, tidak ada korelasi signifikan antara kadar VAT dan TNF- α ($p = -0,02031$; $p\text{-value} > 0,05$).

Kata Kunci : ARV, HIV, Korelasi, Lemak Subkutan, Lemak Visceral, TLD, TNF- α .

Daftar Bacaan : 42 (2006-2024)

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Iqbal Amir Sastra

Correlation of Subcutaneous Fat and Visceral Fat with TNF- α in People With HIV Undergoing ARV Therapy of Tenovir, Lamivudine, Dolutegravir Regimens

xvii + 42 pages, 4 tables, 6 pictures and 11 appendices

ABSTRACT

HIV/AIDS infection is a disease caused by the HIV virus that leads to a decline in immune system function. Although the TLD regimen antiretroviral therapy (ARV) successfully suppresses the virus, chronic inflammation and immune dysfunction continue to affect fat metabolism. Previous research has shown lipodystrophy and changes in fat composition in people with HIV who received ARV, with Dolutegravir potentially increasing weight. Tumor Necrosis Factor Alpha (TNF- α) as a pro-inflammatory cytokine also plays a role in lipid metabolism and is associated with metabolic abnormalities in ODHIV.

This study aimed to analyze the correlation between subcutaneous (SAT) and visceral (VAT) fat levels with TNF- α levels in 30 ODHIV patients who underwent TLD regimen ARV therapy for more than 3 years at the Sukabumi Health Center. The method used was cross-sectional analysis with primary data collection through BMI and ELISA examinations for TNF- α , as well as secondary data from medical records. Data analysis used the Spearman's Rank Correlation test. Results showed an average SAT level of 24.6% and VAT of 7.2%, as well as an average TNF- α level of 101.5 ng/L. A significant negative correlation was found between SAT and TNF- α levels ($p = -0.5053$; $p\text{-value} < 0.05$), indicating that an increase in TNF- α correlates with a decrease in subcutaneous fat, signaling a chronic inflammatory process that affects fat metabolism. However, there is no significant correlation between VAT and TNF- α rates ($p = -0.02031$; $p\text{-value} > 0.05$).

Keywords : ARV, Correlations, HIV, Subcutaneous Fat, TLD, TNF- α , Visceral Fat.

Reading List : 42 (2006-2024)