JURNAL
REKONSTRUKSI DAN ESTETIK

Artikel Asli:

- Management in Reconstruction of Female Silicone
- Analyses of Gynaecological Surgery Outcome in Women's Hospital
- Use of Free Tissue Transfer in Reconstructive Breast Surgery
- Common Methodologies for Breast Reconstruction in Dr. Soeharto Cancer Hospital
- Effect of Breast Reconstruction on Quality of Life

Laporan Kasus:

- Headline: "Specialist of Plastic Reconstructive and Esthetic Surgery"

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The Relationship Between Blood Type And The Formation Of Keloid Post Wound

Hubungan Antara Golongan Darah Dengan Timbulnya Keloid Pascaluka

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Abstract

Background: Keloid is the manifestation of imbalance collagen synthesis and degradation. An abnormal scar extends beyond the border of original wound with itchy and pain. It does not regress spontaneously and impaired the patient's quality of life. After exploring a wide range of literature, it is assumed that there is a relationship between keloid and A antigen in blood type A and AB. It is because A antigens containing N-acetylgalactosaminiltransferase, an enzyme that formed glycosaminoglican. Glycosaminoglycan is a carbohydrate which is essentials in keloid formation.

Objective: To determine the blood type which is most exposed to the risk of keloid formation.

Design: an observational study with case-control design.

Methods: Sampel used was 20 people, which is counted using the sampel calculation for observational srudy, representing keloid patients who came to Plastic Surgery Policlinic of RSU Dr Soetomo, Surabaya, which complied to the inclusion criteria. Sampling was done by simple random sampling techniques. Data collection methods that the researchers used in this study was to determine the blood type in the inclusion criteria with a history or Finger Prick Method. To determine the relationship between keloid and blood type, the analysis technique used was Pearson Chi-square by using SPSS 13.0 for Windows.

Results: From the data obtained $X^2$ count ($Pearson Chi-Square$) was 4,392 while the $X^2$ table result was 7,815. The result of $X^2$ count < $X^2$ table (4.392 < 7.815), then H₀ was accepted. Asyp.column Sig. (2-sided) Chi-Square test results above demonstrates probabilty value, which is 0.222 which means greater than 0.05 (0.222 > 0.05). The conclusion is H₀ was accepted, meaning that there is no association between rows and columns or "no correlation between blood type and keloid formation (keloid/non keloid)"

Conclusions: no relationship between blood type and keloid formation

Keyword : keloid, N-acetylgalactosaminiltransferase, glycosaminoglycan, ,

Daftar Pustaka :