

BAB VII

PENUTUP

7.1 Kesimpulan

Pada penelitian ini didapatkan hubungan antara kadar trigliserida dalam darah dengan kejadian *Acne vulgaris*, dimana kadar trigliserida yang meningkat (> 150 mg/dL) dikaitkan dengan peningkatan insidensi *Acne vulgaris* dibandingkan dengan kadar trigliserida normal.

7.2 Saran

7.2.1 Bagi Masyarakat

Diharapkan masyarakat khususnya yang menderita *acne vulgaris* untuk dapat menjaga dan menyeimbangkan pola diet yang baik sehingga dapat mencegah atau memperburuk terjadinya *acne vulgaris*.

7.2.2 Bagi Peneliti

Bagi peneliti yang ingin atau akan meneliti hubungan kadar trigliserida dalam darah dengan terjadinya *acne vulgaris* pada dewasa muda , sebaiknya :

Diharapkan dapat melakukan pengukuran kadar trigliserida sebum untuk mengevaluasi apakah peningkatan kadar trigliserida sebum sebanding dengan kadar trigliserida darah.

7.2.3 Bagi Dunia Kedokteran

Diharapkan hasil penelitian ini dapat dipertimbangkan sebagai salah satu patogenesis terjadinya *acne vulgaris*.

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

1. Fadilah AA. Hubungan Stres Psikologis Terhadap Timbulnya Akne Vulgaris. *J Ilm Kesehat Sandi Husada*. 2021;10(2):390–5.
2. Hafianty F, Batubara D, Lingga F. Faktor Risiko Terjadinya Akne Vulgaris Pada Siswa - Siswi Kelas Xii Sma Harapan 1 Medan. *J Chem Inf Model*. 2021;5(9):1689–99.
3. Roxanne J, Indira IGAAE, Adiguna MS, Karmila IGAAD. Proporsi dan karakteristik akne vulgaris pada mahasiswa program studi sarjana kedokteran dan profesi dokter fakultas kedokteran universitas udayana tahun 2019. *J Med Udayana*. 2021;10(4):90–8.
4. Toruan, T., Nopriyati, Theodorus and Sari, Y. 2017. The Relationship between Serum Lipid Profile and Sebum Secretion in Seborrheic Dermatitis Patients. *IJHSR*, 7(4), pp.138-143.
5. Islami AW, Indriatmi W, Suseno LS, Effendi EH. Correlation between Lipid Profile, Sebum Excretion Levels and Severity of Acne Vulgaris in Non-obese Patients. 2021;(Rcd 2018):150–4.
6. Wasitaatmadja S. Akne, Erupsi akneiformis, Rosea, Rinofima. 7th ed. Ilmu Penyakit Kulit dan Kelamin. Jakarta: Balai Penerbit FK UI; 2017.
7. Pasricha J. Disease of The Appendages : In Treatment of Skin Disease. New Delhi: Oxford & IBH Publishing; 2017. 233 p.
8. Hidajat D. Maskne : Akne Akibat Masker. *J Kedokt*. 2020;9(2):202–14.
9. Fleischer A, Feldman S, Katz A, Clayton B. Acne Vulgaris. In; 20 Common Problems in Dermatology. USA: Imago; 2012. 3–5 p.
10. Ayudianti P, Indramaya DM. Studi Retrospektif : Faktor Pencetus Akne Vulgaris (Retrospective Study : Factors Aggravating Acne Vulgaris). *Fakt Pencetus Akne Vulgaris*. 2014;26/No. 1:41–7.
11. Pekayon RSO. Mengenal Maskne , *Acne vulgaris* yang Timbul.
12. Eyüboğlu M, Kalay I, Eyüboğlu D. Evaluation of Adolescents Diagnosed with Acne Vulgaris for Quality of Life and Psychosocial Challenges. *Indian J Dermatol*. 2018 Mar-Apr;63(2):131-135.

13. Sankar R. Acne-causes and amazing remedial measures for acne. 2020;(April).
14. Hazel AO,etal. Acne Management Guidelines by the Dermatological Society of Singapore. *Journal of Clinicaland Aesthetic Dermatology*. 2019. Hlm. 44.
15. Hendra Tarigan S, Putra IWA, Anggraini DI. Tatalaksana Terkini Acne Vulgaris. *Jk Unila*. 2019;3(2):313–20.
16. Ogé LK, Broussard A, Marshall MD. Acne Vulgaris: Diagnosis and Treatment. 2019;475–84.
17. Yadav S, Gupta S. Radiofrequency-assisted subcision for postacne scars. *J Am Acad Dermatol*. 2018 Jan;78(1):e9-e10.
18. Connolly D, Vu HL, Mariwalla K, Saedi N. Acne Scarring-Pathogenesis, Evaluation, and Treatment Options. *J Clin Aesthet Dermatol*. 2017 Sep;10(9):12-23.
19. Catapano AL, Graham I, De Backer G, Wiklund O, et al. 2016 ESC/EAS Guidelines for the Management of Dyslipidaemias. *Rev Esp Cardiol (Engl Ed)*. 2017 Feb;70(2):11.
20. Grundy SM, Stone NJ, Bailey AL, et al. 2018. AHA/ACC/AACVPR/AAPA/ABC/ACPM/ADA/AGS/APhA/ASPC/NLA/PCNA Guideline on the Management of Blood Cholesterol: A Report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Clinical Practic.
21. Leelambika C, Sarkar P. Dyslipidemia in Patients with Acne Vulgaris: A Clinicobiochemical Study from a Tertiary Care Center. *Indian J Med Biochem*. 2019;23(3):320–3.
22. Maisyarah, Fitria F, Adriani. *Buku Dasar Ilmu Kesehatan Masyarakat*. 2021. 1–452 p.
23. Sobhan M, Seif Rabiei MA, Amerifar M. Correlation Between Lipid Profile and Acne Vulgaris. *Clin Cosmet Investig Dermatol*. 2020 Jan 21;13:67-71. doi: 10.2147/CCID.S230617. PMID: 32021370; PMCID: PMC6982527.
24. Jiang H, Li CY, Zhou L, Lu B, Lin Y, Huang X, Wei B, Wang Q, Wang L, Lu J. Acne patients frequently associated with abnormal plasma lipid profile. *J Dermatol*. 2015

- Mar;42(3):296-9. doi: 10.1111/1346-8138.12761. Epub 2015 Jan 13. PMID: 25639454.
25. Lin CF, Chang YH, Chien SC, Lin YH, Yeh HY. Epidemiology of Dyslipidemia in the Asia Pacific Region. *International Journal of Gerontology*. 2018 March;12(1):2-6. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijge.2018.02.010>
 26. Gu T, Zhou W, Sun J, Wang J, Zhu D, Bi Y. Gender and Age Differences in Lipid Profile Among Chinese Adults in Nanjing: a Retrospective Study of Over 230,000 Individuals from 2009 to 2015. *Exp Clin Endocrinol Diabetes*. 2018 Jul;126(7):429-436. doi: 10.1055/s-0043-117417. Epub 2017 Sep 11. PMID: 28895638.
 27. Klop B, Cohn JS, van Oostrom AJ, van Wijk JP, Birnie E, Castro Cabezas M. Daytime triglyceride variability in men and women with different levels of triglyceridemia. *Clin Chim Acta*. 2011 Nov 20;412(23-24):2183-9. doi: 10.1016/j.cca.2011.08.010. Epub 2011 Aug 12. PMID: 21864522.
 28. Heng AHS, Say YH, Sio YY, Ng YT, Chew FT. Epidemiological Risk Factors Associated with Acne Vulgaris Presentation, Severity, and Scarring in a Singapore Chinese Population: A Cross-Sectional Study. *Dermatology*. 2022;238(2):226-235. doi: 10.1159/000516232. Epub 2021 Jun 1. PMID: 34062533.
 29. Abulnaja KO. Changes in the hormone and lipid profile of obese adolescent Saudi females with acne vulgaris. *Braz J Med Biol Res*. 2009 Jun;42(6):501-5. doi: 10.1590/s0100-879x2009000600005. PMID: 19448897.
 30. Drakou K, Tsianni A, Vrani F, Kefala V, Rallis E. Revealing the Correlation between Altered Skin Lipids Composition and Skin Disorders. *Cosmetics*. 2021; 8(3):88. <https://doi.org/10.3390/cosmetics8030088>
 31. Arora MK, Seth S, Dayal S. The relationship of lipid profile and menstrual cycle with acne vulgaris. *Clin Biochem*. 2010 Dec;43(18):1415-20. doi: 10.1016/j.clinbiochem.2010.09.010. Epub 2010 Sep 27. PMID: 20880492.
 32. Nasution K, Putra IB, Jusuf NK. No Association Between Lipid Profiles and Acne Vulgaris. *Mol Cell Biomed Sci*. 2018;2(2):70-72. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijge.2018.02.010>
 33. Oh B, Sung J, Chun S. Potentially modifiable blood triglyceride levels by the control of

- conventional risk factors. *Lipids Health Dis.* 2019 Dec 13;18(1):222. doi: 10.1186/s12944-019-1134-0. PMID: 31836004; PMCID: PMC6911291.
34. Utami OC, Kurniawati Y, Diba S, Saleh MI. Correlation between serum lipid profile and acne vulgaris severity. *Journal of Physics: Conference Series.* 2019;1246(012066). doi: 10.1088/1742-6596/1246/1/012066
 35. Arora MK, Seth S, Dayal S, Trehan AS, Seth M. Serum lipid profile in female patients with severe acne vulgaris. *Clin Lab.* 2014;60(7):1201-5. doi: 10.7754/clin.lab.2013.120811. PMID: 25134390.
 36. Akpınar Kara Y, Özdemir D. Evaluation of food consumption in patients with acne vulgaris and its relationship with acne severity. *J Cosmet Dermatol.* 2020 Aug;19(8):2109-2113. doi: 10.1111/jocd.13255. Epub 2019 Dec 16. PMID: 31840382.
 37. Heng AHS, Chew FT. Systematic review of the epidemiology of acne vulgaris. *Sci Rep.* 2020 Apr 1;10(1):5754. doi: 10.1038/s41598-020-62715-3. PMID: 32238884; PMCID: PMC7113252.