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PERBANDINGAN LUARAN HERNIA REPAIR ANTARA TEKNIK TERBUKA DAN LAPAROSKOPI PADA ANAK

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Perbandingan luaran hernia repair antara teknik terbuka dan laparoskopi pada anak

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Latar belakang: Repair hernia inguinalis merupakan salah satu prosedur yang paling sering dilakukan oleh dokter bedah anak. Prosedur yang dapat dilakukan dapat berupa hernia repair terbuka dan laparoskopi. Pada penelitian ini kami bertujuan untuk melihat perbandingan luaran teknik operasi hernia repair terbuka dan laparoskopi serta kejadian rekurensi jika dinilai dari jenis kelamin, usia, riwayat prematur pada anak.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional dengan desain penelitian *Cross Sectional*. Data diambil dari rekam medis penderita hernia inguinalis lateralis reponible yang dirawat di Bagian Bedah Anak FK-KMK UGM/RSUP dr. Sardjito dan RS AHS UGM antara bulan Januari 2015 hingga Desember 2020 yang telah menjalani operasi definitif.

Hasil: Terdapat 92 pasien yang masuk kriteria penelitian dengan rincian masing-masing 46 pasien menjalani teknik operasi terbuka dan laparoskopi. Lama perawatan pasca operasi pada prosedur laparoskopi secara signifikan lebih singkat dibandingkan teknik terbuka (1.09 ± 0.28 hari vs 1.37 ± 0.57 hari, $p=0.004$), tetapi tidak berpengaruh signifikan dalam durasi operasi (laparoskopi 46.63 ± 18.22 menit vs terbuka 44.56 ± 12.72 menit, $p=0.801$) dan rekurensi (laparoskopi 8.7% vs terbuka 6.5%, $p=0.677$). Begitu juga halnya dalam hal rekurensi tidak dipengaruhi oleh jenis kelamin (laki-laki 6.4% vs perempuan 14.3%, $p = 0.225$), usia saat operasi (usia <6 bulan 9.0% vs usia ≥ 6 bulan 6.8%, $p = 1$), dan prematuritas pasien (memiliki riwayat prematur 6.9% vs tidak memiliki riwayat premature 7.9%, $p=1$). Tidak didapatkan adanya infeksi luka operasi pada kedua teknik operasi.

Kesimpulan: Teknik operasi mempengaruhi lama perawatan pasca operasi tetapi tidak dalam hal durasi operasi, rekurensi, dan infeksi luka operasi. Selain itu tidak didapatkan perbedaan bermakna antara, jenis kelamin, usia saat operasi, dan riwayat prematur terhadap kejadian rekurensi.

Kata kunci: hernia inguinalis anak; repair hernia; laparoskopi; rekurensi

Outcome comparison of hernia repair between open and laparoscopic technique in children

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Background: Inguinal hernia repair is one of the most common procedure done by pediatric surgeon. This procedure can be done by using open or laparoscopic technique. The aim of this study is to compare the outcomes of both procedure and the recurrence incidence if assessed by gender, age, and history of preterm birth.

Methods: This is a retrospective cross sectional study using data from medical records. Data were taken from medical records of patients diagnosed with reponible lateral inguinal hernia that underwent definitive surgery in Dr. Sardjito Hospital and Gadjah Mada University networking hospital from January 2015 until December 2020.

Results: 92 patients were included in this study. There were 46 patients in each of both procedures. The length of stay in patients underwent laparoscopic procedure is significantly shorter than patients that underwent open procedure (1.09 ± 0.28 day vs 1.37 ± 0.57 day, $p=0.004$). Recurrence incidence and the duration of operation were not significantly different from both group (laparoscopic 8.7% vs open 6.5%, $p=0.677$; and laparoscopic 46.63 ± 18.22 minutes vs open 44.56 ± 12.72 minutes, $p=0.801$ respectively). Moreover, the recurrence incidence is not affected by gender (males 6.4% vs females 14.3%, $p = 0.225$), age when underwent definitive surgery (<6 months old 9.0% vs ≥ 6 months old 6.8%, $p = 1$), and preterm birth history (preterm birth history 6.9% vs no preterm birth history 7.9%, $p=1$) There were no surgical site infection in both group.

Conclusion: Operation technique in hernia repair might affect patients' length of stay after definitive procedure but has no significant effect in operation duration, recurrence, and surgical site infection. The recurrence incidence is not affected by gender, age of definitive surgery, and preterm birth history.

Keywords: pediatric inguinal hernia; hernia repair; laparoscopic; recurrence