

INTISARI

Latar Belakang

Hiperplasia adrenal kongenital (HAK) merupakan kelainan genetik akibat gangguan pada salah satu dari 5 tahap enzimatik yang diperlukan biosintesis steroid di kelenjar adrenal. HAK mengakibatkan kegawatan medis dan sosial. HAK akibat defisiensi enzim 21-hidroksilase tipe *salt wasting* (75%) dapat menyebabkan krisis adrenal yang bisa berujung pada kematian jika tidak ditangani dengan baik.

Presentasi Kasus

Pasien yang diamati adalah anak laki-laki usia 3 tahun 6 bulan, yang terdiagnosis HAK sejak usia 3 minggu di RSUP Dr. Sardjito, Yogyakarta. Diagnosis berdasarkan adanya gejala muntah-muntah dan tidak mau minum, pemeriksaan fisik terdapat hiperpigmentasi pada skrotum, dan pemeriksaan penunjang didapatkan hiponatremia, hiperkalemia dan testosteron tinggi.

Kesimpulan

Luaran selama pengamatan 12 bulan yang tercapai yaitu tidak ada rehospitalisasi akibat krisis adrenal, kadar testosteron normal, tanda virilisasi tidak bertambah dan status gizi tetap baik. Luaran yang belum tercapai setelah dilakukan intervensi farmakologi (penyesuaian dosis) yaitu *bone age* lebih tua dari usia kronologis yang menunjukkan bahwa terapi yang diberikan masih *undertreatment*. Pada akhir pengamatan didapatkan nilai total kualitas hidup pasien sesuai target 100%. Hal ini menunjukkan intervensi melalui manajemen terapi yang komprehensif oleh kedua orang tua dan tenaga kesehatan berhasil mempertahankan kualitas hidup pasien.

Kata kunci : *HAK, krisis adrenal, anak*

ABSTRACT

Background

Congenital adrenal hyperplasia (CAH) is a genetic disorder or disorder in one of the 5 enzymatic stages required of steroid biosynthesis in the adrenal glands. CAH results in medical and social distress. CAH due to salt wasting type 21-hydroxylase enzyme deficiency (75%) can cause an adrenal crisis that can lead to death if not handled properly

Case Presentation

The observed patient was a boy aged 3 years and 6 months, who was diagnosed with CAH since the age of 3 weeks at Sardjito Hospital, Yogyakarta. The diagnosis is based on the symptoms of vomiting and not wanting to drink, physical examination there is hyperpigmentation of the scrotum, and supporting examinations obtained hyponatremia, hyperkalemia and high testosterone.

Conclusion

The output during 12-month observations achieved was that there was no rehospitalization due to adrenal crisis, testosterone levels were normal, signs of virilization did not increase and nutritional status remained good. The outcomes that have not been achieved after pharmacological interventions (dose adjustments) namely *bone age* older than the chronological age, indicate that the therapy given is still *undertreatment*. At the end of the observation, the total value of the patient's quality of life was obtained according to the target of 100%. This shows that intervention through comprehensive therapeutic management by both parents and health workers has succeeded in maintaining the patient's quality of life.

Keywords : *CAH, adrenal crisis, child*