

ABSTRAK

KARAKTERISTIK KLINIS DAN ETIOLOGI, ASOSIASI ANTARA ONSET USIA EPILEPSI AWAL DENGAN *GLOBAL DEVELOPMENTAL DELAY*, DAN ASOSIASI ANTARA *GLOBAL DEVELOPMENTAL DELAY* DENGAN POLITERAPI PADA PASIEN EPILEPSI ANAK DI INSTALASI KESEHATAN ANAK RSUP DR. SARDJITO TAHUN 2020-2022

Latar belakang. Epilepsi adalah gangguan kronis otak yang ditandai dengan kejang berulang. Epilepsi memiliki angka kejadian tinggi khususnya di negara berkembang. Epilepsi mencakup gangguan yang luas mulai dari gejala kejang ringan hingga mengancam jiwa.

Tujuan. Mengetahui karakteristik klinis dan etiologi, asosiasi antara onset usia epilepsi awal dengan *global developmental delay*, dan asosiasi antara *global developmental delay* dengan politerapi pada pasien epilepsi anak di Instalasi Kesehatan Anak RSUP Dr. Sardjito tahun 2020-2022.

Metode. Penelitian deskriptif dengan rancangan potong lintang melalui data sekunder rekam medis pasien epilepsi usia 0-18 tahun di Instalasi Catatan Medik RSUP Dr. Sardjito.

Hasil. Selama tahun 2020-2022 didapatkan 113 pasien, didominasi laki-laki (63,7%) onset usia <1 tahun (39,8%), dan asal daerah Yogyakarta (56%). Sebagian kecil pasien memiliki riwayat keluarga epilepsi (7%) dan riwayat kejang demam (8%). Insidensi cukup tinggi pada *global developmental delay* (38,9%), palse serebral (28,3%), dan politerapi obat anti-epilepsi (50,5%). Tipe kejang paling sering adalah kejang umum (61,1%) dan etiologi paling banyak diidentifikasi adalah etiologi struktural (40%). Terdapat asosiasi antara onset usia epilepsi awal dengan kejadian *global developmental delay* (nilai $P < 0,0001$). Terdapat asosiasi antara pasien epilepsi dengan *global developmental delay* dengan politerapi (nilai $P = 0,0055$). Namun, kejadian *global developmental delay* dan kebutuhan politerapi bersifat multifaktorial.

Kesimpulan. Penelitian ini menunjukkan jumlah epilepsi onset usia awal dan epilepsi dengan komorbid neurologis seperti *global developmental delay* dan palse serebral yang tinggi sehingga banyak pasien memerlukan politerapi. Tipe kejang paling sering adalah kejang umum dan etiologi paling banyak diidentifikasi adalah etiologi struktural.

Kata kunci. epilepsi, anak, karakteristik, *global developmental delay*, etiologi.

ABSTRACT

CLINICAL AND ETIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS, ASSOCIATION BETWEEN EARLY ONSET EPILEPSY AND GLOBAL DEVELOPMENTAL DELAY, AND ASSOCIATION BETWEEN GLOBAL DEVELOPMENTAL DELAY AND POLYOTHERAPY IN PEDIATRIC EPILEPSY PATIENTS AT THE INSTALASI KESEHATAN ANAK RSUP DR. SARDJITO, 2020-2022

Background. Epilepsy is a chronic brain disorder characterized by recurrent seizures. Epilepsy in pediatric patients has a high incidence rate, especially in developing countries. Epilepsy covers a wide range of disorders ranging from mild to life-threatening seizures.

Objective. Determine the clinical and etiological characteristics, association between early onset epilepsy and global developmental delay, and association between global developmental delay and polytherapy in pediatric epilepsy patients at the Pediatric Ward of RSUP Dr. Sardjito in 2020-2022.

Method. This was a descriptive study with a cross-sectional design using secondary data from medical records of epilepsy patients aged 0-18 years at the Medical Records Installation of RSUP Dr. Sardjito.

Result. In the course of 2020-2022 we studied 113 patients, predominantly boys (63.7%), age of onset < 1 year (39.8%), and Yogyakarta origin (56%). A small proportion of patients had family history of epilepsy (7%) and history of febrile seizures (8%). The incidence of global developmental delay (38.9%), cerebral palsy (28.3%), and polytherapy (50.5%) is quite high. The most frequent seizure type is generalized seizures (61.1%) and the most frequently identified etiology is structural (40%). There is an association between the early age of onset and global developmental delay (P value <0.0001). There is an association between global developmental delay and polytherapy (P value= 0.0055). However, the incidence of global developmental delay and the need for polytherapy are multifactorial.

Conclusion. This study shows a high number of early onset epilepsy and epilepsy with comorbid such global developmental delay and cerebral palsy therefore many of patients require polytherapy. The most common type of seizure is generalized seizures and the most frequently identified etiology is structural etiology.

Keywords. epilepsy, pediatric, characteristic, global developmental delay, etiology.