

HUBUNGAN ANTARA LOKASI MENINGIOMA PADA PEMERIKSAAN MRI KEPALA DENGAN GEJALA KLINIS PASIEN

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Meningioma adalah tumor intrakranial primer yang paling umum dengan insiden 2,3 – 8,3 per 100.000 orang. Pemeriksaan pencitraan MRI kepala tidak bersifat invasif sehingga modalitas pencitraan lebih dipilih untuk pemeriksaan menegakkan diagnosa Meningioma. Lokasi meningioma berhubungan dengan gejala klinis, histologi tumor dan nilai prognostik.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui hubungan lokasi meningioma pada pemeriksaan MRI kepala dengan gejala klinis pada pasien Meningioma.

Metode: Penelitian dengan desain *cross sectional* ini dilakukan di RSUP Dr Sardjito Yogyakarta dengan mengambil data sekunder dari pasien yang melakukan pemeriksaan MRI kepala dan histopatologi anatomik dengan hasil Meningioma di RS Sardjito Yogyakarta periode Januari 2019 - Desember 2023. Subjek diambil dengan menggunakan *purposive sampling*. Foto MRI kepala dan hasil Patologi anatomik dari 120 subjek yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi diambil untuk dianalisis. Data diambil dari PACS dan rekam medis.

Hasil: Mayoritas sampel berjenis kelamin perempuan (85,5%) dan rerata berusia 50.3 ± 10.2 tahun. Lokasi Meningioma terbanyak di *Convexity* (52,8). Lateralisasi didapatkan pada 51 pasien (49,0 %). Derajat histopatologi menurut *grading WHO* terbanyak *grade 1* (50,9%). Terdapat hubungan signifikan antara lokasi Meningioma dengan gangguan penglihatan ($p=0,001$, $r=0,041$). Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara lokasi Meningioma dengan sakit kepala ($p=0,035$, $r=0,213$). Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara lokasi Meningioma dengan penurunan kesadaran ($p=0,020$, $r=0,235$). Tidak terdapat hubungan antara lokasi Meningioma dengan gangguan penciuman ($p=0,481$, $r=0,072$). Tidak ada hubungan yang signifikan antara lokasi Meningioma dengan kelemahan ekstremitas ($p=0,781$ dan $r=0,028$). Tidak terdapat hubungan signifikan antara lokasi Meningioma dengan kejang ($p=0,135$ dan $r=0,152$). Tidak terdapat hubungan signifikan antara lokasi Meningioma dengan gangguan memori ($p=0,135$, $r=0,152$). Tidak ada hubungan signifikan antara lokasi dengan gangguan pendengaran ($p=0,135$, $r=0,152$).

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan signifikan antara lokasi Meningioma dengan gangguan penglihatan ($p=0,001$, $r=0,041$). Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara lokasi Meningioma dengan sakit kepala ($p=0,035$, $r=0,213$). Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara lokasi Meningioma dengan penurunan kesadaran ($p=0,020$, $r=0,235$). Tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara lokasi Meningioma dengan gangguan penciuman, kelemahan ekstremitas, kejang, gangguan memori dan pendengaran.

Kata Kunci: Meningioma, MRI kepala, lokasi, gejala klinis.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MENINGIOMA LOCATIONS ON HEAD MRI EXAMINATION WITH THE PATIENT'S CLINICAL SYMPTOMS

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ABSTRACT

Background: Meningioma is the most common primary intracranial tumor with an incidence of 2.3 – 8.3 per 100,000 people. Head MRI imaging examination is not invasive so the imaging modality is preferred for examination to confirm the diagnosis of Meningioma. The location of meningioma is related to clinical symptoms, tumor histology, and prognostic value.

Objective: This study aims to determine the relationship between the location of meningioma on MRI of the head and clinical symptoms in meningioma patients.

Methods: This research with a cross sectional design was carried out at Dr Sardjito Hospital Yogyakarta by taking secondary data from patients who underwent head MRI and anatomical histopathology examinations with Meningioma results at Sardjito Hospital Yogyakarta for the period January 2019- Desember 2023. Subjects were taken using purposive sampling. Head MRI photographs and anatomical pathology results from 120 subjects who met the inclusion criteria were taken for analysis. Data were taken from PACS and medical records.

Results: The majority of samples were female (85.5%) and the average age was 50.3 ± 10.2 years. The most common meningioma locations were in Convexity (52.8). Lateralization was found in 51 patients (49.0%). The highest degree of histopathology according to WHO grading was grade 1 (50.9%). There is a significant relationship between the location of meningioma and visual impairment ($p = 0.001$, $r = 0.041$). There is a significant relationship between the location of meningioma and headaches ($p = 0.035$, $r = 0.213$). There is a significant relationship between the location of meningioma and decreased consciousness ($p = 0.020$, $r = 0.235$). There was no relationship between the location of meningioma and smell disorders ($p = 0.481$, $r = 0.072$). There was no significant relationship between meningioma location and limb weakness ($p = 0.781$ and $r = 0.028$). There was no significant relationship between the location of the Meningioma and seizures ($p = 0.135$, $r = 0.152$). There was no significant relationship between the location of the Meningioma and memory impairment ($p = 0.135$, $r = 0.152$). There is no significant relationship between the location of meningioma and hearing loss with the results $p = 0.135$, $r = 0.152$.

Conclusion: There is a significant relationship between the location of meningioma and visual impairment ($p = 0.001$, $r = 0.041$). There is a significant relationship between the location of meningioma and headaches ($p = 0.035$, $r = 0.213$). There was no significant relationship between the location of meningioma and smell disorders, limb weakness, seizures, memory disorders and hearing loss.

Keywords: Meningioma, head MRI, location, clinical symptoms.