

## **KARAKTERISTIK DEMOGRAFI PASIEN ABLASIO RETINA REGMATOGEN DI RSUP DR. SARDJITO PADA TAHUN 2017–2023**

### **INTISARI**

**Latar Belakang:** Ablasio retina regmatogen merupakan tipe ablasio retina di mana cairan *vitreous* masuk di antara lapisan sensoris dan epitel lewat robekan, kerusakan, atau lubang pada retina sehingga retina terlepas dari perlekatannya. Ablasio retina regmatogen merupakan tipe ablasio retina yang paling banyak terjadi dan termasuk kondisi kegawatdaruratan medis yang memerlukan penanganan segera untuk mencegah kebutaan permanen. Faktor risiko yang dapat menyebabkan ablasio retina adalah usia, miopia, trauma pada mata, riwayat operasi mata, riwayat ablasio retina pada keluarga, dan riwayat robekan retina pada mata sebelah.

**Tujuan Penelitian:** Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui dan memahami karakteristik demografi pasien ablasio retina regmatogen di RSUP Dr. Sardjito.

**Metode Penelitian:** Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional yang bersifat deskriptif dengan metode *cross-sectional* retrospektif. Penelitian ini menggunakan data sekunder yang didapatkan dari rekam medis elektronik RSUP Dr. Sardjito Tahun 2017-2023. Kriteria inklusi penelitian ini adalah Pasien dengan diagnosis ablasio retina regmatogen pada tahun 2017 sampai 2023 dengan kode diagnosis ICD 10 H33, sedangkan kriteria eksklusinya adalah data rekam medis pasien yang tidak lengkap. Uji statistik yang digunakan adalah Uji Chi-Square dan Uji Korelasi Spearmann.

**Hasil Penelitian:** Peneliti menemukan 1450 data pasien ablasio retina regmatogen (ARR) di RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta pada tahun 2017–2023 dengan karakteristik demografi terbanyak berusia 20–60 tahun (77%), berjenis kelamin laki-laki (62,9%), status refraktif terbanyak adalah astigmatisma (36,3%), diikuti oleh miopia, dengan derajat terbanyak >6 dioptri (51,7%) dan area residensi di perkotaan (52,5%). Waktu gejala ke diagnosis terbanyak antara 1–3 bulan sejak gejala dirasakan (38,5%) dan waktu diagnosis ke terapi terbanyak adalah <1 bulan (66,7%). Karakteristik usia dan derajat miopia memiliki hubungan signifikan dengan waktu gejala ke diagnosis pasien ARR ( $p < 0,001$ ;  $p = 0,021$ ) sedangkan area residensi tidak memiliki hubungan secara signifikan terhadap waktu gejala ke diagnosis ( $p = 0,445$ ). Waktu gejala ke diagnosis dan waktu diagnosis ke terapi saling terkait secara signifikan dalam penelitian ini ( $p = 0,001$ ).

**Simpulan:** Karakteristik demografi pasien ARR terbanyak berusia 20–60 tahun, berjenis kelamin laki-laki, status reaktif astigmatisma, area residensi di perkotaan, waktu gejala ke diagnosis 1–3 bulan, dan waktu diagnosis ke terapi <1 bulan. Usia dan derajat miopia memiliki hubungan signifikan dengan waktu gejala ke diagnosis

sedangkan area residensi tidak memiliki hubungan signifikan terhadap waktu gejala ke diagnosis. Waktu gejala ke diagnosis dan waktu diagnosis ke terapi saling terkait secara signifikan.

**Kata Kunci:** Ablasio retina regmatogen, karakteristik demografi, mata, RSUD Dr.Sardjito.

## **DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PATIENTS WITH RHEGMATOGENOUS RETINAL DETACHMENT AT RSUP DR. SARDJITO IN 2017–2023**

### **ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Rhegmatogenous retinal detachment (RRD) is a type of retinal detachment in which vitreous fluid enters between the sensory retina and the retinal pigment epithelium through a tear, break, or hole, causing the retina to detach from its attachment. RRD is the most common type of retinal detachment and is considered a medical emergency requiring immediate treatment to prevent permanent blindness. Risk factors for RRD include age, myopia, ocular trauma, a history of eye surgery, a family history of retinal detachment, and a history of retinal tears in the contralateral eye.

**Objective:** This study aims to identify and analyze the demographic characteristics of patients with RRD at RSUP Dr. Sardjito.

**Methods:** This was an observational, descriptive study with a retrospective cross-sectional design. Secondary data were obtained from the electronic medical records of RSUP Dr. Sardjito from 2017 to 2023. Inclusion criteria were patients diagnosed with RRD between 2017 and 2023 with the ICD-10 code H33. Exclusion criteria were patients with incomplete medical records. Statistical tests used in this study included the Chi-Square test and Spearman correlation analysis.

**Results:** A total of 1,450 RRD patient records were identified at RSUP Dr. Sardjito from 2017 to 2023. Most patients were aged 20–60 years (77%), male (62.9%), with the most common refractive status being astigmatism (36.3%), followed by myopia, with a high myopia degree (>6 diopters) being the most prevalent (51.7%). The majority of patients resided in urban areas (52.5%). The most common duration from symptom onset to diagnosis was 1–3 months (38.5%), and the duration from diagnosis to therapy was less than 1 month (66.7%). Age and the degree of myopia were significantly associated with the duration from symptom onset to diagnosis ( $p < 0.001$ ;  $p = 0.021$ ), while area of residence showed no significant association ( $p = 0.445$ ). Additionally, the duration from symptom onset to diagnosis was significantly related to the duration from diagnosis to therapy ( $p = 0.001$ ).

**Conclusion:** Most RRD patients were aged 20–60 years, male, had astigmatism, resided in urban areas, had a symptom-to-diagnosis duration of 1–3 months, and a diagnosis-to-therapy duration of less than 1 month. Age and the degree of myopia were significantly associated with the duration from symptom onset to diagnosis, while area of residence showed no significant association. The durations from symptom onset to diagnosis and from diagnosis to therapy were significantly related.

**Keywords:** Rhegmatogenous retinal detachment, demographic characteristics, eye, RSUP Dr. Sardjito