

HUBUNGAN ANTARA GAMBARAN HISTOPATOLOGI DENGAN ENTEROKOLITIS PASCABEDAH PADA PENDERITA PENYAKIT HIRSCHSPRUNG

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang : Enterokolitis merupakan komplikasi yang sering terjadi pascabedah penyakit Hirschsprung, dan terjadi pada setiap usia, tidak tergantung pada prosedur operasi yang dilakukan. Insidensinya bervariasi 2% - 33%. Angka mortalitasnya mencapai 30%-80%. Histopatologi sebagai *gold standar* diagnosis penyakit Hirschsprung sering menemukan adanya tanda-tanda enterokolitis, yaitu adanya sekukan sel-sel radang berupa limfosit, histiosit, sel plasma, lekosit polimorfonuklear.

Tujuan : Mengetahui hubungan antara gambaran histopatologi dengan enterokolitis pascabedah pada penderita penyakit Hirschsprung

Metode penelitian : Metode penelitian *case control* dan bersifat *observasional*. Hubungan faktor prognostik dan efek diperoleh dengan menghitung *rasio odds (RO)* yang disertai derajat kepercayaan. Penelitian ini dilakukan di RSUP Dr. Sardjito, Bulan September - Desember 2011 dengan jumlah sampel 88 pasien. Variabel bebasnya gambaran histopatologi dan variabel tergangungnya terjadinya enterokolitis pascabedah. Data penelitian pasien penyakit Hirschsprung pascabedah tahun Januari 2006 – Mei 2011 diperoleh dari buku register operasi, hasil pemeriksaan histopatologi dan rekam medis. Analisis penelitiannya menggunakan uji Chi square.

Hasil : Sampel 88 pasien, terdiri dari laki-laki 65 pasien, perempuan 23 pasien. Usia pada saat operasi yang kurang dari 6 bulan ada 40 pasien, 6 – 12 bulan ada 14 pasien dan lebih dari 12 bulan ada 34 pasien. Prosedur operasi definitif yang dilakukan meliputi prosedur SOAVE ada 25 pasien, transanal pullthrough ada 26 pasien, PSNRHD ada 26 pasien, Duhamel 10 pasien dan Swenson 1 pasien. Pasien yang mengalami enterokolitis ada 17 pasien (19,3%). Hubungan antara gambaran histopatologi dengan kejadian enterokolitis pascabedah diuji dengan tes Chi square dan hasilnya tidak bermakna secara statistika $p=0,560$ dengan *rasio odds*, 95% *CI* adalah 1,371 (0,475 – 3,961), artinya gambaran histopatologi enterokolitis akan meningkatkan risiko 1,371 kali terjadinya enterokolitis pascabedah penyakit Hirschsprung.

Kesimpulan : Tidak ada hubungan yang bermakna secara statistika antara gambaran histopatologi dengan enterokolitis pascabedah pada penderita penyakit Hirschsprung

Kata Kunci : *histopatologi enterokolitis, enterokolitis pascabedah definitif*

Relationship Between Histopathology Result and Postoperative Enterocolitis in Patients With Hirschsprung's Disease

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ABSTRACT

Enterocolitis is a common postoperative complication of Hirschsprung's disease, and occurs at any age, regardless of the surgical procedure performed. The incidence varies from 2% - 33%. Mortality rate reached 30% -80%. Histopathology as the gold standard of diagnosis of Hirschsprung's disease often find signs of enterocolitis, as the inflammatory cells such as lymphocytes, histiocytes, plasma cells, polymorphonuclear leucocytes.

This study's aim is to find out the relationship between histopathologic result and postoperative enterocolitis in patients with Hirschsprung's disease.

We used observational case control studies method. Prognostic factors and effect relationship is obtained by calculating odds ratios (ORs) along with degree of confidence. The research was conducted in the department of Dr. Sardjito, From September to December 2011 with sample size of 88 patients. Histopathological picture of the independent variables and the dependent variable of postoperative enterocolitis. The research data in postoperative Hirschsprung's disease patients in January 2006 - May 2011 obtained from a register operation, histopathological examination and medical records. Analysis of research using Chi square test.

All sample 88 patients, 65 male, 23 female. The age at time of surgery were less than 6 months there were 40 patients, 6-12 months there were 14 patients and more than 12 months there were 34 patients. Definitive surgery procedures performed Soave procedure there were 25 patients, Transanal pullthrough there were 26 patients, PSNRHD there were 26 patients, Duhamel procedure there were 10 patients and Swenson procedure there were 1 patient. Patients who develop enterocolitis there were 17 patients (19.3%). The relationship between histopathologic picture of the incidence of postoperative enterocolitis was tested by Chi square test and the results were not statistically significant with $p = 0.560$ odds ratio, 95% CI was 1.371 (0.475 to 3.961), mean histopathologic picture enterocolitis increases the risk of postoperative enterocolitis 1.371 times the occurrence of disease Hirschsprung.

This study no significant relationship between histopathology result and postoperative enterocolitis in patients with hirschsprung disease

Keywords: histopathology enterocolitis, postoperative enterocolitis definitive