



## ABSTRAK

**Latar Belakang:** Penyakit Hirschsprung adalah gangguan kongenital pada usus yang ditandai dengan ketiadaan sel ganglion pada plexus myentericus. Diagnosis dini penyakit ini sangat penting karena keterlambatan diagnosis dapat mempengaruhi luaran fungsional pasien pasca operasi pull-through, yang merupakan prosedur bedah definitif untuk mengatasi obstruksi.

**Tujuan:** Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan antara late diagnosis dengan luaran fungsional pasien penyakit Hirschsprung pasca operasi pull-through.

**Metode:** Penelitian ini menggunakan desain observasi analitik dengan pendekatan retrospektif kohort. Data dikumpulkan dari rekam medis pasien penyakit Hirschsprung yang telah menjalani operasi pull-through di RS Sardjito. Sampel penelitian berjumlah 68 pasien yang dibagi menjadi kelompok early diagnosis (1 tahun). Luaran fungsional dinilai berdasarkan klasifikasi Krickenbeck yang meliputi VBM, soiling, dan konstipasi. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan uji Fisher's Exact Test serta regresi logistik untuk mengontrol variabel perancu.

**Hasil:** Tidak ditemukan hubungan yang bermakna antara late diagnosis dengan VBM ( $p = 0,493$ ), soiling ( $p = 0,776$ ), maupun konstipasi ( $p = 0,614$ ). Analisis regresi logistik menunjukkan bahwa waktu diagnosis tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap ketiga luaran fungsional tersebut setelah dikontrol oleh jenis kelamin, tipe aganglionosis, dan metode operasi (seluruh  $p > 0,05$ ).

**Keywords:** Luaran fungsional; late diagnosis; pull-through



## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Hirschsprung disease is a congenital disorder of the intestine characterized by the absence of ganglion cells in the myenteric plexus. Early diagnosis is crucial, as delayed diagnosis may affect functional outcomes after pull-through surgery, which is the definitive surgical procedure to relieve intestinal obstruction.

**Objective:** This study aimed to analyze the association between late diagnosis and functional outcomes in patients with Hirschsprung disease after pull-through surgery.

**Methods:** This was an observational analytic study with a retrospective cohort design. Data were obtained from medical records of patients with Hirschsprung disease who underwent pull-through surgery at Dr. Sardjito Hospital. Purposive sampling was applied. A total of 68 patients were included and divided into early diagnosis (<1 year) and late diagnosis (>1 year) groups. Functional outcomes were assessed using the Krickenbeck classification, including voluntary bowel movement (VBM), soiling, and constipation. Data analysis was performed using Fisher's Exact Test and logistic regression to control for potential confounding variables.

**Results:** No significant association was found between late diagnosis and VBM ( $p = 0.493$ ), soiling ( $p = 0.776$ ), or constipation ( $p = 0.614$ ). Logistic regression analysis demonstrated that the timing of diagnosis did not significantly affect functional outcomes after adjustment for sex, type of aganglionosis, and surgical method (all  $p > 0.05$ ).

**Keywords:** functional outcomes; late diagnosis; pull-through