

## INTISARI

### PROFIL PENDERITA *JUVENILE IDIOPATHIC ARTHRITIS* DI DIVISI IMUNOLOGI INSTALASI KESEHATAN ANAK RSUP DR SARDJITO YOGYAKARTA PERIODE JANUARI 2012 – APRIL 2018

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**LATAR BELAKANG:** *Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis* (JIA) merupakan salah satu penyakit reumatik anak yang paling sering terjadi. Data mengenai JIA di Yogyakarta masih tergolong minim. Diperlukan penelitian mengenai profil penderita JIA di RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta yang diharapkan dapat mempermudah deteksi dini dan diagnosis serta mengoptimalkan terapi JIA sehingga komplikasi jangka panjang dapat dihindari.

**TUJUAN:** Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui profil penderita JIA di Divisi Imunologi Instalasi Kesehatan Anak RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta periode Januari 2012 hingga April 2018.

**METODE:** Penelitian ini menggunakan desain observasional deskriptif dengan data bersumber dari rekam medis. Subjek adalah seluruh penderita yang terdiagnosis JIA menurut kriteria ILAR di RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta periode 1 Januari 2012 hingga 30 April 2018 yang tidak memiliki penyebab artritis lainnya dan data rekam medis yang tidak sesuai. Data dianalisis menggunakan SPSS Statistics versi 22.0. Hasil disajikan dalam bentuk tabel dan diagram.

**HASIL:** Ditemukan 76 penderita (48 perempuan dan 28 laki-laki) dengan rentang usia saat diagnosis terbanyak pada usia lebih dari 14 tahun hingga 19 tahun (35,5%). Riwayat pendidikan terakhir terbanyak adalah SD (40,8%). Status nutrisi terbanyak adalah normal (60,5%). Subtipe JIA terbanyak adalah oligoartritis (52,6%), diikuti poliartikuler RF negatif (42,1%), serta poliartikuler RF positif dan sistemik (2,6%). Subtipe oligoartritis terbanyak ditemukan pada usia lebih dari 4 tahun hingga 9 tahun (35,0%). Manifestasi klinis terbanyak adalah nyeri sendi (100,0%). Jumlah sendi yang terkena cenderung tidak lebih dari 4 sendi (73,7%) dan terbanyak mengenai sendi lutut (84,2%). Gangguan fungsional sendi terbanyak ditemukan berupa nyeri (89,5%) dan abnormalitas tampilan dan gerakan terbanyak ditemukan pada lutut (masing-masing 55,3% dan 63,2%). Onset dari awal gejala hingga terdiagnosis terbanyak selama lebih dari 3 bulan (59,2%). Terapi terbanyak yang diberikan adalah NSAID (98,7%). Jumlah sendi yang diinjeksi cenderung tidak lebih dari 4 sendi (71,9%) dan terbanyak pada sendi lutut (78,1%). RF negatif ditemukan pada 78,9% penderita.

**Kata kunci:** profil, *juvenile idiopathic arthritis*, RSUP Dr. Sardjito

## ABSTRACT

### PROFILE OF JUVENILE IDIOPATHIC ARTHRITIS PATIENTS IN DIVISION OF IMMUNOLOGY OF CHILD HEALTH INSTALLATION IN DR SARDJITO CENTER GENERAL HOSPITAL YOGYAKARTA IN JANUARI 2012 – APRIL 2018

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**BACKGROUND:** Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis (JIA) is one of the most common childhood rheumatic diseases. Data on JIA in Yogyakarta is still relatively minimal. Research on the profile of JIA patients in Dr. Sardjito Center General Hospital Yogyakarta is needed to facilitate early detection and diagnosis and also to optimize therapy so that long-term complications can be avoided.

**OBJECTIVES:** This study aims to determine the profile of JIA patients in the Division of Immunology of Child Health Installation Dr. Sardjito Center General Hospital Yogyakarta from January 2012 to April 2018.

**METHODS:** This study used a descriptive observational design with data from medical records. Subjects were all patients diagnosed with JIA according to ILAR criteria in Dr. Sardjito Center General Hospital Yogyakarta from January 1, 2012 to April 30, 2018 which did not have other causes of arthritis and incompatible medical records. Data was analyzed using SPSS Statistics version 22.0. The results were presented in the form of tables and diagrams.

**RESULTS:** 76 patients (48 women and 28 men) were found with the most common age range at diagnosis of 14 years to 19 years old (35.5%). Latest patients' educational history was elementary school (40.8%). Nutritional status was mostly found normal (60.5%). JIA subtypes were oligoarthritis (52.6%), polyarticular RF negative (42.1%), and polyarticular RF positive and systemic (2.6%). Oligoarthritis was commonly found at more than 4 years to 9 years old (35.0%). The most common clinical manifestation was joint pain (100.0%). The number of affected joints tended to be no more than 4 joints (73.7%) and mostly affected the knee (84.2%). The most common joint functional disorder was found in the form of pain (89.5%) and the most common abnormal appearance and movement were found in the knee (55.3% and 63.2% respectively). Duration from the onset of symptoms to diagnosis mostly occurred for more than 3 months (59.2%). The most common therapy given was NSAIDs (98.7%). The number of injected joints tended to be no more than 4 joints (71.9%) and mostly happened in the knee (78.1%). Negative RF was found in 78.9% patients.

**Keywords:** profile, juvenile idiopathic arthritis, Dr. Sardjito Center General Hospital