

PERBEDAAN WAKTU TRANSPORTASI MUKOSILIAR HIDUNG PADA PENDERITA REFLUKS LARING FARING DIBANDING DENGAN BUKAN PENDERITA REFLUKS LARING FARING

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INTISARI

Latar belakang : Mekanisme pasti dari keterkaitan refluks laring faring dengan gangguan pada penyakit di hidung dan telinga tengah tidak diketahui secara pasti. Salah satunya terkait dengan paparan langsung nasofaring dan rongga hidung terhadap isi lambung yang mengakibatkan perubahan pada waktu transport mukosiliar hidung. Identifikasi adanya perubahan waktu transport mukosiliar hidung perlu dilakukan untuk menilai waktu transport mukosiliar hidung pada penderita refluks laring faring.

Tujuan : Menentukan perbedaan terhadap waktu transport mukosiliar hidung pada penderita refluks laring faring dibanding dengan bukan penderita refluks laring faring.

Metode : Desain penelitian observasional analitik dengan pendekatan metode potong lintang. Dua kelompok sampel yang diambil di poli rawat jalan THT KL RSUP dr. Sardjito yogyakarta yaitu penderita refluks laring faring dan kelompok bukan refluks laring faring dilakukan pemeriksaan tes sakarin untuk menilai waktu transportasi mukosiliar hidung. Hasil pemeriksaan dianalisis menggunakan *man whitny -u test*.

Hasil : Tidak didapatkan adanya perbedaan yang bermakna pada karakteristik demografi subjek. Terdapat perbedaan yang bermakna secara statistik pada waktu transportasi mukosiliar hidung berdasarkan karakteristik umur. Waktu transportasi mukosiliar hidung terpanjang pada kelompok refluks laring faring 27,05 menit dan nilai terendah 7,98 menit, dengan nilai rerata 13,555 menit ($SD \pm 4,68$) dan kelompok bukan refluks laring faring tertinggi 25,05 menit dan terendah 6,33 menit dengan rerata 10,885 menit ($SD \pm 4,46$). Waktu transportasi mukosiliar hidung antar kelompok di analisis menggunakan Uji *Mann Whitney -U* yang menunjukkan hasil $p 0.0733$

Kesimpulan : Tidak didapatkan perbedaan bermakna secara statistik waktu transportasi mukosiliar hidung pada kelompok refluks laring faring dan bukan refluks laring faring.

Kata kunci : refluks laring faring, mukosa hidung, transportasi mukosiliar hidung, tes sakarin

COMPARISON OF NASAL MUCOSILIAR TRANSPORT TIME BETWEEN PATIENTS WITH AND WITHOUT LARYNGOPHARYNGEAL REFLUX

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ABSTRACT

Background : *The exact mechanism of the association between laryngopharyngeal reflux with disorders of the nose and middle ear remains uncertain. One hypothesis predicts its relation to direct exposure of the nasopharynx and nasal cavity to the contents of the stomach, resulting in changes of nasal mucociliary transport time. Identification of changes in nasal mucociliary transport time needs to be done to assess its changes in patients with laryngopharyngeal reflux.*

Objectives : *To determine the difference in nasal mucociliary transport time between laryngopharyngeal reflux patients and non-laryngopharyngeal reflux control.*

Methods : *The study design is analytic observational research with a cross-sectional approach. Two sample groups were taken at the outpatient clinic of ENT department RSUP dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta, patients with laryngopharyngeal reflux and non-laryngopharyngeal reflux groups, were examined with saccharin test to assess nasal mucociliary transport time. The examination results were analyzed using the Mann Whitney-U test.*

Results : *There were no significant differences in the demographic characteristics of the subjects. There was a statistically significant difference in nasal mucociliary transport time based on age characteristics. The longest mucociliary nasal transport time in the laryngopharyngeal reflux group was 27.05 minutes and the lowest value was 7.98 minutes, with an average value of 13.555 minutes ($SD \pm 4.68$). The longest mucociliary nasal transport time in the non-laryngopharyngeal reflux group was 25.05 minutes and the lowest was 6.33 minutes with an average of 10,885 minutes ($SD \pm 4,46$). The difference of nasal mucociliary transport time between groups was analyzed using the Mann Whitney -U test, which showed a result of $p 0.0733$.*

Conclusion : *No statistically significant difference was found on nasal mucociliary transport time between patients with and without laryngopharyngeal reflux.*

Keywords : *laryngopharyngeal reflux, nasal mucosa, nasal mucociliary transport, saccharin test*