



KARAKTERISTIK DEMOGRAFIS DAN KLINIS GUILLAIN-BARRE SYNDROME

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INTISARI

Latar belakang: *Guillain-Barre syndrome* (GBS) adalah penyakit neuropati paralisis akut yang paling parah dan sering terjadi. Prevalensi *Guillain-Barre syndrome* (GBS) di seluruh dunia berkisar 1.1-1.8 per 100.000 populasi per tahun. Mortalitas pada pasien *Guillain-Barre syndrome* (GBS) mencapai angka 2.5%, namun meskipun angka mortalitas tersebut dinilai cukup rendah, adanya komplikasi dan prognosis pada pasien GBS dapat menjadi prediktor yang memengaruhi angka mortalitas tersebut.

Tujuan: Mengkaji karakteristik demografis dan klinis *Guillain-Barre syndrome*.

Metode: Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah review terhadap jurnal-jurnal yang membahas tentang karakteristik demografis dan klinis *Guillain-Barre syndrome*.

Hasil: Berdasarkan pencarian terhadap dua pangkalan data elektronik yaitu PubMed dan ClinicalKey, didapatkan 126 jurnal. Setelah dilakukan skrining melalui judul, abstrak, serta mengeksklusi jurnal, didapatkan 5 jurnal yang membahas tentang karakteristik demografis dan klinis *Guillain-Barre syndrome*. Berdasarkan kelima jurnal tersebut, didapatkan hasil dari 16 variabel yaitu insidensi, usia, rasio laki-laki/perempuan, musim, riwayat penyakit sebelum onset, GBS *disability score*, distribusi kelemahan, paresis saraf kranial, defisit sensoris, nyeri, ventilator, disfungsi otonom, ataksia, mortalitas, subtype GBS, dan terapi.

Simpulan: Insidensi penyakit *Guillain-Barre syndrome* adalah 1.63 per 100.000 populasi per tahun dengan rerata usia dalam rentang dekade ke 5-6. Berdasarkan literatur, GBS lebih banyak dialami oleh laki-laki dengan rasio laki-laki/perempuan adalah 1.42. Angka kejadian GBS berkaitan dengan riwayat penyakit infeksi saluran pernapasan atas (34%) pada musim dingin dan infeksi gastrointestinal (31%). Pasien GBS yang mencapai titik nadir memiliki GBS *disability score* terbanyak dengan skor 2 dan 4. Kelima literatur tersebut memaparkan beberapa gejala yang dapat ditemukan pada pasien GBS yaitu tetraparesis (71%), defisit sensoris (48%), nyeri (47%), paresis saraf kranial (37%), disfungsi otonom (20%), dan ataksia (7%). selain itu, ada 17% pasien GBS yang membutuhkan ventilator, 63% pasien GBS diketahui mengidap GBS dengan subtype AIDP, dan sebanyak 69% terapi yang dilakukan padapatient adalah *intravenous immunoglobulin* (IVIg).

Kata Kunci: *Guillain-Barre syndrome*, karakteristik demografis, karakteristik klinis.



THE DEMOGRAPHIC AND CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF GUILLAIN-BARRE SYNDROME

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ABSTRACT

Background: *Guillain-Barre* syndrome (GBS) is the most severe and common acute paralytic neuropathy. The prevalence of *Guillain-Barre* syndrome (GBS) worldwide ranges from 1.1-1.8 per 100,000 population per year. Mortality in patients with *Guillain-Barre* syndrome (GBS) reaches 2.5%, but even though this mortality rate is considered quite low, complications and prognosis in GBS patients can be predictors that affect this mortality rate.

Objective: To assess the demographic and clinical characteristics of *Guillain-Barre* syndrome.

Method: The method used in this study is a review of journals that discuss the demographic and clinical characteristics of *Guillain-Barre* syndrome

Result: Based on a search of two electronic databases, PubMed and ClinicalKey, 126 journals were found. After screening through title, abstract, and journal exclusion, there were 5 journals that discussed the demographic and clinical characteristics of *Guillain-Barre* syndrome. Based on the five journals, the results obtained from 16 variables, namely incidence of GBS, age, male/female ratio, season, history of disease before onset, GBS disability score, distribution of weakness, cranial nerve paresis, sensory deficit, pain, ventilator, autonomic dysfunction, ataxia, mortality, GBS subtypes, and therapy.

Conclusion: The incidence rate of *Guillain-Barre* syndrome is 1.63 per 100,000 population per year with a mean age in the 5-6 decades range. Based on the literature, GBS is higher among males than females with the male/female ratio is 1.42. The incidence rate of GBS was associated with a history of acute respiratory tract infections (34%) in winter and gastrointestinal infections (31%). GBS patients who reach the nadir have the highest GBS disability scores with scores of 2 and 4. The literatures describe several symptoms that can be found in GBS patients, namely tetraparesis (71%), sensory deficits (48%), pain (47%), cranial nerves paresis (37%), autonomic dysfunction (20%), and ataxia (7%). in addition, 17% of GBS patients required ventilators, 63% of GBS patients were known to have GBS with the AIDP subtype, and as much as 69% of the therapy performed on patients was intravenous immunoglobulin (IVIg).

Keyword: *Guillain-Barre* syndrome, clinical characteristics, demographic characteristics.