

INTISARI

FAKTOR RISIKO MATERNAL FOR HIRSCHSPRUNG-ASSOCIATED ENTEROCOLITIS (HAEC) POST PROSEDUR SOAVE DI RUMAH SAKIT DR. SARDJITO YOGYAKARTA

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Latar Belakang: Penyakit Hirschsprung (HSCR) ditandai oleh tidak terbentuknya sel ganglion pada plexus myentericus dan plexus submukosal di intestine. Hirschsprung-Associated Enterocolitis (HAEC) merupakan komplikasi yang signifikan dari penyakit Hirschsprung baik sebelum tindakan operasi maupun sesudah tindakan operasi. Hirschsprung-Associated Enterocolitis (HAEC) merupakan salah satu penyebab kematian terbesar dan bertanggung jawab untuk setengah dari jumlah kematian yang diakibatkan penyakit HSCR. Ada beberapa faktor risiko maternal yang berkaitan dengan HAEC post prosedur Soave.

Tujuan: Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menentukan frekuensi dari HAEC post prosedur Soave di Rumah Sakit Dr. Sardjito dan untuk menyelidiki faktor risiko maternal yang berkaitan dengan HAEC post prosedur Soave.

Metode: Metode penelitian ini adalah observasional dengan desain cross sectional. Sampel yang digunakan diambil dari rekam medis pasien HSCR post prosedur Soave di Rumah Sakit Dr. Sardjito, Yogyakarta, terhitung dari bulan September

2012 hingga September 2016. Diagnosis HAEC ditegakkan menggunakan skor Delphi. Faktor risiko maternal berupa usia kehamilan, usia ibu saat melahirkan, dan tingkat pendidikan ibu. setiap variabel dikategorikan dan dianalisa menggunakan chi-square.

Hasil: Ada 44 pasien HSCR post prosedur Soave, terdiri dari laki-laki dan perempuan. Frekuensi dari pasien HAEC post prosedur Soave di Rumah Sakit Dr. Sardjito, Yogyakarta, adalah 10/44 (22.7%) yang terdiri dari 9/10 (90%) adalah laki-laki dan 1/10 (10%) adalah perempuan (p-value 0.49). Dari total 10 pasien HAEC post prosedur Soave, 1/10 (10.0%) dengan usia kehamilan kurang bulan, 9/10 (90.0%) dengan usia kehamilan cukup bulan (p-value 0.54). 10/10 (100.0%) pasien dengan usia ibu saat melahirkan kurang dari 35 tahun dan 0/10 (0.0%) pasien dengan usia ibu saat melahirkan diatas 35 tahun (p-value 0.19). 2/10 (20.0%) pasien dengan tingkat pendidikan ibu yang rendah, 5/10 (50.0%) pasien dengan tingkat pendidikan ibu yang tinggi dan 3/10 (30.0%) pasien dengan tingkat pendidikan ibu yang lebih tinggi (p-value 0.80).

Kesimpulan: Frekuensi HAEC post prosedur Soave di Rumah Sakit Dr. Sardjito, Yogyakarta, adalah tinggi. Selain itu, tidak ditemukan hubungan antara usia kehamilan, usia ibu saat melahirkan dan tingkat pendidikan ibu sebagai faktor risiko maternal dan HAEC post prosedur Soave.

Kata kunci: Penyakit Hirschsprung; faktor risiko maternal; prosedur Soave; HAEC

ABSTRACT

MATERNAL RISK FACTORS FOR HIRSCHSPRUNG-ASSOCIATED ENTEROCOLITIS (HAEC) POST SOAVE PROCEDURE IN DR. SARDJITO HOSPITAL YOGYAKARTA

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Background: Hirschsprung disease (HSCR) is characterized by the absence of ganglion cells in the myenteric and submucosal plexuses of the intestine. Hirschsprung-Associated Enterocolitis (HAEC) is a significant complication of HSCR both in the pre and postoperative period. HAEC is one of the leading cause of morbidity and is responsible for half of the deaths associated with Hirschsprung disease. There are several maternal risk factors associated with HAEC post Soave procedure.

Objective: The objectives in this research is to determine the frequency of HAEC post Soave procedure in Dr, Sardjito Hospital, to investigate maternal risk factors associated with HAEC post Soave procedure.

Method: This study was an observational study with cross-sectional design. The sample was obtained from medical record of HSCR post Soave procedure patients in Dr. Sardjito Hospital Yogyakarta from September 2012 to September 2016. The diagnosis of HAEC was defined using Delphi method. The maternal risk factors

were gestational age, mother's age at childbirth, and mother's educational level. Each variable was categorized and analyzed with *chi-square test*.

Results: There were 44 HSCR patients following Soave procedure, consisted of males and females. The frequency of HAEC post Soave procedure in Dr. Sardjito Hospital, Yogyakarta, was 10/44 (22.7%). There were 9/10 (90.0%) males and 1/10 (10.0%) female having HAEC post Soave procedure (p-value 0.49). From 10 patients with HAEC post Soave procedure, there were 1/10 (10.0%) with preterm gestational age and 9/10 (90.0%) with aterm gestational age (p-value 0.54). 10/10 (100.0%) patients with mother's age at childbirth below 35 years old and 0/10 (0.0%) patient with mother's age at childbirth above 35 years old (p-value 0.19). 2/10 (20.0%) patients with mother's educational level is low, 5/10 (50.0%) patients with mother's educational level is high and 3/10 (30.0%) patients with mother's educational level is higher (p-value 0.80).

Conclusion: The frequency of HAEC post Soave procedure in Dr. Sardjito Hospital, Yogyakarta, was considered high. In addition, there was no association between gestational age, mother's age at childbirth and mother's educational level as maternal risk factors and HAEC post Soave procedure.

Keywords: Hirschsprung disease; maternal risk factor; Soave procedure; HAEC