

INTISARI

TEMUAN LABORATORIUM *HIRSCHSPRUNG ASSOCIATED* *ENTEROCOLITIS* (HAEC) PASCA PROSEDUR OPERASI SOAVE DAN DUHAMEL DI RSUP DR. SARDJITO YOGYAKARTA

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Latar Belakang : Penyakit Hirschsprung atau sering dikenal dengan istilah Megacolon kongenital merupakan suatu kelainan bawaan berupa aganglionik usus mulai dari sfingter ani interna kearah proksimal dengan segmen yang bervariasi. Berbagai operasi definitif dikembangkan untuk mengatasi penyakit ini, dua prosedur yang sering digunakan di RSUP dr. Sardjito adalah Soave dan Duhamel. Dalam penanganannya, ternyata masih didapatkan beberapa komplikasi pasca operasi definitif. Salah satu dari komplikasi tersering adalah enterokolitis yang dikenal dengan sebutan Hirschsprung Associated Enterocolitis (HAEC). HAEC merupakan penyebab mortalitas tertinggi pada pasien Hirschsprung. Sementara itu, penegakan diagnosis HAEC masih sulit dilakukan. Akhirnya didapatkanlah skor Delphi untuk mendiagnosis HAEC yang terdiri dari beberapa kriteria salah satunya adalah temuan laboratorium yang meliputi leukositosis dan *shift to the left*. Seorang pasien dikatakan terdiagnosis HAEC jika memperoleh skor Delphi > 10.

Tujuan Penelitian : Memperoleh gambaran yang jelas mengenai perbandingan temuan laboratorium HAEC pada pasien yang telah dilakukan tindakan Soave dengan pasien yang telah dilakukan tindakan Duhamel.

Subjek Penelitian : Data sekunder berupa catatan medik penderita penyakit Hirschsprung yang telah dilakukan operasi menggunakan prosedur Soave dan Duhamel di RSUP dr. Sardjito pada kurun waktu 1 Januari 2012-31

Desember 2015 dan termasuk dalam kategori pasien HAEC berdasarkan skor Delphi > 10 . Data yang diambil meliputi jenis kelamin, usia saat diagnosis, usia saat tindakan, riwayat penyakit, temuan klinis, temuan laboratorium, dan temuan radiologis.

Metode Penelitian : Penelitian merupakan penelitian analitik observatif dengan desain studi *cross sectional* retrospektif non eksperimental. Uji statistik yang digunakan adalah Uji *Chi Square* dengan nilai $p < 0,05$ dianggap bermakna.

Hasil Penelitian : Jumlah populasi pada penelitian ini adalah 20 kasus HAEC, dengan insidensi komplikasi HAEC pasca prosedur Soave 12 sampel (16%) sedangkan pasca prosedur Duhamel 8 sampel (26,7%). Hasil uji statistik *Chi Square* menunjukkan nilai $p > 0,05$ yang berarti tidak adanya hubungan yang signifikan antara kedua jenis tindakan dengan komplikasi HAEC. Setelah dilakukan operasi, hasil temuan laboratorium leukositosis dan *shift to the left* yang terjadi pasca kedua operasi dibandingkan. Pada temuan leukositosis, didapatkan hasil positif pada 10 sampel (83,3%) dengan prosedur Soave dan 7 sampel (87,5%) dengan prosedur Duhamel. Untuk temuan *shift to the left*, didapatkan hasil positif pada 9 sampel (75%) yang dilakukan tindakan Soave dan 6 sampel (75%) yang dilakukan tindakan Duhamel. Hasil uji statistik dengan menggunakan uji *Chi Square* antara kedua temuan laboratorium HAEC yakni leukositosis dan *shift to the left* terhadap tindakan Soave dan Duhamel diperoleh nilai $p > 0,05$.

Kesimpulan : Tidak didapatkan perbedaan proporsi antara temuan laboratorium pasien HAEC pasca prosedur operasi Soave dan Duhamel di RSUP dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta.

Kata Kunci : penyakit Hirschsprung, HAEC, enterocolitis, leukositosis, *shift to the left*, prosedur Soave, prosedur Duhamel

ABSTRACT

THE LABORATORY FINDINGS OF HIRSCHSPRUNG ASSOCIATED ENTEROCOLITIS (HAEC) IN POSTOPERATIVE PATIENT WITH SOAVE AND DUHAMEL PROCEDURE AT RSUP DR. SARDJITO YOGYAKARTA

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BACKGROUND : Hirschsprung disease also known as congenital megacolon is a congenital anomaly due to intestinal aganglionosis starting from the internal anal sphincter and spreading to the proximal area with varies extension of the segment. There have been several definitive procedures for Hirschsprung disease, two of them which oftenly performed in RSUP dr. Sardjito are Soave and Duhamel. During the time, there have been several reports about complications that occur in postoperative patients. One of the most important complication is enterocolitis also known as Hirschsprung Associated Enterocolitis (HAEC). HAEC remains the greatest cause of morbidity and mortality in children with Hirschsprung disease. Meanwhile, HAEC cases still remain challenging to diagnose. After several times, some doctors created a score to help diagnose HAEC with several criteria. One of the criteria included is the laboratory findings such as leukocytosis and shift to the left. A patient is diagnosed with HAEC if the total of the Delphi score reach more than 10.

OBJECTIVE : This study was aimed to achieve a clear description about the comparison between laboratory findings of HAEC in postoperative patients with Soave and Duhamel procedure

SUBJECT OF STUDY : We used secondary data in the form of medical record of Hirschsprung disease patients who underwent surgery using Soave and Duhamel procedure in RSUP dr. Sardjito from 1st of January 2012 until 31st of

December 2015. After that, we categorized the HAEC patient by using the Delphi score to get the subject of study. The collected data included sex, age at diagnosis, age at surgery, history of disease, clinical finding, laboratory findings, and radiologic findings.

METHODS : This study was an observational analysis with a non-experimental retrospective cross sectional study design. We used chi-square test for statistical analysis with significant value $p < 0,05$.

RESULT : There were 20 cases in this study population, with the incidents of HAEC complication are 12 patients (16%) in post Soave surgery and 8 patients (26,7%) in post Duhamel surgery. Based on statistical analysis using the Chi square method, the result of the p value is more than 0,05. After ongoing surgery, we compare the laboratory findings in both patients who underwent Soave and Duhamel procedure. In leukocytosis findings, there are 10 positive results in Soave patients (83,3%) and 7 positive results in Duhamel patients (87,5%). In shift to the findings, there are 9 positive results in Soave patients (75%) and 6 positive results in Duhamel patients (75%). Based on statistical analysis using the Chi square method, the result of the p value is more than 0,05.

CONCLUSION : There is no different proportion in the laboratory findings of HAEC in post Soave patients and post Duhamel patients in RSUP dr. Sadjito Yogyakarta.

KEY WORDS : hirschsprung disease, HAEC, enterocolitis, leukocytosis, *shift to the left*, Soave procedure, Duhamel procedure