

# Hubungan antara masa laten P300 auditorik dengan gangguan memori pada penderita epilepsi umum sekunder = Correlation between auditory PM latency period and memory disorder in Secondary general epilepsy

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## Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Pada penderita epilepsi dapat terjadi gangguan memori dan dipengaruhi oleh etiologi, tipe kejang, usia saat awal bangkitan, frekuensi kejang, factor herediter, dan akibat pengobatan epilepsi.

Cognitive Event Related Potentials (ERPs) atau pemeriksaan P300 merupakan salah satu metode pemeriksaan fungsi kognitif (seperti atensi, memori, fungsi eksekutif). Pemeriksaan ini cukup akurat untuk mendeteksi penurunan fungsi memori. Pada penelitian sebelumnya terdapat pemanjangan masa laten P300 auditorik penderita epilepsi dibandingkan individu normal.

Tujuan: Mengetahui rerata masa laten gelombang P300 auditorik pada penderita epilepsi umum sekunder dengan gangguan memori dibandingkan epilepsi umum sekunder tanpa gangguan memori.

Disain dan Metode: Studi potong lintang dengan perbandingan internal pada aspek pemanjangan masa laten gelombang P300 auditorik antara kelompok yang mengalami gangguan memori dan yang tidak mengalami gangguan memori,

Hasil: Dan 93 penderita didapatkan 21 (22,6%) penderita mengalami gangguan memori. Faktor yang berpengaruh terhadap gangguan memori adalah frekuensi kejang >4 kali per bulan ( $p=0,009$ ). Rerata masa laten gelombang P300 auditorik pada penderita epilepsi  $340,81 \pm 32,84$  milidetik, pada pasien dengan gangguan memori  $385,1 \pm 12,81$  milidetik, dan pada pasien tanpa gangguan memori  $327,89 \pm 24,53$  milidetik. Terdapat perbedaan bermakna antara gangguan memori dengan rerata masa laten P300 auditorik ( $p=0,000$ ), Faktor yang berpengaruh terhadap masa laten gelombang P300 secara independen adalah frekuensi bangkitan > 4 kali per bulan ( $p < 0,05$ ).

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan antara gangguan memori pada penderita epilepsi sekunder dengan pemanjangan masa laten gelombang P300 auditorik.

.....Background: Memory impairment could be present in epilepsy, which is affected by etiology, seizure type, age at first seizure, seizure frequency, hereditary factors, and anti-epilepsy drugs, Cognitive Event Related Potentials (ERPs) or P300 examination is one of the methods to examine cognitive function (i.e. attention, memory, and executive function). This method is accurate enough, especially to detect reduction in memory function. Previous studies showed prolonged auditory P300 latency in epilepsy patients compared to normal population.

Purpose: To perceive the mean latency of auditory P300 in secondary generalized epilepsy with memory impairment compare to secondary general epilepsy without memory impairment.

Design and method: Cross sectional study with internal comparison in latency of auditory P300 aspect between group with and without memory impairment.

Result: From 93 patients, we have 21 (22.6%) patients suffering from memory impairment. The influencing fact to these circumstances is frequency of seizure which is more than 4 times per month ( $p=0.009$ ). Mean latency of auditory P300 in secondary generalized epilepsy is  $340,81 \pm 32.84$  ms, in patients with memory impairment it is  $385.1 \pm 12.81$ ms, and in patients without memory impairment it is  $327.89 \pm 24.53$ ms. There is

a significant correlation between memory impairment and mean latency of auditory P300 ( $p < 0.000$ ). The independently influencing factor to auditory P300 latency is frequency of seizure which is more than 4 times per month ( $p < 0.05$ ).

Conclusion: A significant difference between memory impairment in secondary generalized epilepsy and elongation of auditory P300 latency is proven.