Tingkat sensitivitas dan spesifisitas kombinasi gambaran klinis dan ultrasonografi untuk diagnosis sindroma terowongan karpal di Rumah Sakit Cipto Mangunkusumo = The level of sensitivity and specificity of the combination of clinical features and ultrasonography for the diagnosis of carpal tunnel syndrome in Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital

Hernawan, author

Abstrak

Latar Belakang. Perkembangan teknologi dan meningkatnya peran penggunaan tangan di bidang industri, rumah tangga dan perkantoran akan meningkatkan angka kejadian STK. Hal ini akan memiliki dampak negatif di bidang medis, sosial dan ekonomi. Pemeriksaan Ultrasonografi (USG) berguna sebagai penunjang dalam mendiagnosis STK. Kemajuan dalam kualitas dan portabilitas USG telah menempatkan USG sebagai alat pilihan dalam penelitian dan penerapan klinis di bidang neurologi. USG mudah dijumpai di pelayanan kesehatan, memiliki biaya yang murah, waktu pemeriksaan yang singkat dan tidak invasif, serta memiliki sensitivitas dan spesifisitas yang cukup baik dalam mendiagnosis STK.
Metode. Desain penelitian berupa studi potong lintang. Subyek penelitian adalah pasien Poliklinik Neurologi RSCM yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Subyek diperoleh secara konsekutif. Pada subyek dilakukan wawancara, pengisian kuesioner, pemeriksan fisik, elektroneurografi dan ultrasonografi di Poliklinik Neurologi RSCM. Dilakukan analisis data menggunakan perangkat SPSS 17.0.
Hasil. Diperoleh 58 subyek tangan yang masuk kriteria inklusi. Sensitivitas dan spesifisitas kombinasi gambaran klinis dan USG adalah 86,04% dan 73,33%. Sedangkan akurasi kombinasi gambaran klinis dan USG sebesar 82,75%. Terdapat kesesuaian antara pemeriksaan kombinasi klinis dan USG dengan kombinasi klinis dan elektroneurografi dalam mendeteksi STK (kappa = 0,70).
Kesimpulan. Nilai sensitivitas kombinasi gambaran klinis dan USG sama dengan elektroneurografi. Sedangkan spesifisitas kombinasi gambaran klinis dan USG lebih rendah daripada elektroneurografi. Kombinasi gambaran klinis dan USG dapat digunakan sebagai alternatif pemeriksan dalam mendiagnosis STK.
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Background. Technological development and the increased use of hands in the fields of industrial, household and office space will increase the prevalence of Carpal Tunnel Syndrome (CTS). This will have a negative impact on medical science, social and economic. Ultrasonography (USG) is useful to support diagnosis of CTS. Progress in the quality and portability of ultrasound has placed ultrasound as a chosen instrument in research and clinical application in the field of neurology. USG is easily found at the health centers, has a lower cost, a short examination time and not invasive, as well as having superior specificity and sensitivity is good enough in diagnosing CTS.
Method. A cross-sectional sectional study was conducted. The research subject were patients of the Neurology Clinic of RSCM Hospital who meet all of the inclusion and exclusion criteria.
Result. Fifthy eight hands were included in this study. The sensitivity and specificity of the combination of clinical features and ultrasonography were 86.04% and 73.33%. While, the accuracy of the combination of clinical features and ultrasonography was 82.75%. There is a conformity between the combination of

clinical features and ultrasound with a combination of clinical picture and electroneurography in diagnosing CTS (kappa = 0.70).

Conclusion. The combination of clinical features and ultrasonography has similar sensitivity with electroneurography. Meanwhile, the specificity of the combination of clinical features and ultrasonography is inferior to electroneurography. Thus, the combination of clinical features and ultrasonography can be used as an alternative to electroneurography in diagnosing CTS.