

Model prediksi operasi dalam menentukan keberhasilan penanganan spondylitis tuberculosis stb = Prediction model in determining the success of managing spondylitis tuberculosis stb by surgery

Simanjuntak, Charles A, author

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Abstrak

100.000 penduduk. Sebanyak 1,12% dari penderita tuberkulosis adalah penderita tuberkulosis muskuloskeletal. Terbanyak (40-50%) berada di tulang belakang yang dikenal sebagai spondilitis tuberkulosis atau Pott's disease. Penyakit ini sudah ada sejak zaman purbakala. dengan ditemukannya pada mummy di Peru. STB ini timbul 6-36 bulan pasca infeksi primer di paru. Penderita biasanya berobat setelah adanya gangguan neurologi berupa kelemahan motorik otot dan gangguan sensibilitas. Salah satu penatalaksanaan penderita spondilitis tuberkulosis adalah dengan operasi sesuai dengan klasifikasi alternatif pengobatan Saperdan II-X Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui faktor prediktor yang mempengaruhi keberhasilan operasi dan membuat model prediksi keberhasilan operasi terhadap penderita STB. Penelitian ini berupa kohort retrospektif dari RS Hasan Sadikin Bandung, RS dr Ciptomangunkusumo dan RS Fatmawati Jakarta, RSUD Raden Mattaher Jambi dan sekitarnya serta RS dr Zainal Abidin Banda Aceh dengan jumlah 224 kasus. Berdasarkan penelitian ini, didapat keluhan nyeri tulang belakang terdapat pada 69.64%, diikuti parestesi 37.95%, tidak sanggup berdiri 41.07%, adanya abses 29.91%. Angka keberhasilan operasi sebesar 87,5%. Variabel jenis kelamin, pendidikan kedekatan lesi frankel praoperasi, IMT, jumlah level lesi, keluhan nyeri tulang belakang, keluhan kesemutan, keluhan tidak kuat jalan, keluhan abses, sebagai prediktor utama keberhasilan operasi dalam pembuatan skoring dan didapat model prediksi dengan AUC 82,6% ± 4,1% dengan rentang skor 0-40, nilai cut-off point keberhasilan skor 19 pada 94.9% kasus, dimana kemungkinan keberhasilan 7.71 kali lebih besar dibanding penderita yang mempunyai skor < 19 pada akhir follow-up 3 bulan pasca operasi.

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Indonesia is the fifth most suffering country from tuberculosis after India, China, South Africa and Nigeria, with a prevalence of 209 per 100,000 population. A total of 1.12% of patients with tuberculosis is musculoskeletal tuberculosis. Mostly (40-50%) is in the spine known as tuberculosis spondylitis or Pott's disease. This disease has been known since discovered in the mummy in Peru during ancient age. This STB arising 6-36 months post primary tuberculosis infection. Patients usually come after suffering neurological deficits such as motor weakness and impaired muscle sensibility. One of modality management of spondylitis tuberculosis is operating in accordance with the classification of treatment alternatives Saperdan II-X The purpose of this study was to determine predictors of successful operation and make predictive models of successful operation against people with STB This is a retrospective cohort study of Hasan Sadikin Hospital, Dr RS and RS Fatmawati Ciptomangunkusumo Jakarta, Jambi Mattaher Raden Hospital and surrounding areas as well as Dr. Zainal Abidin Hospital in Banda Aceh by the number of 224 cases. Based on this study, patient suffering of spinal pain at 69.64%, followed by paresthesias 37.95%, can not able to stand 41.07%, abscesses 29.91%. Operation success rate were 87.5%. Variables gender, education, proximity lesions, preoperative Frankel, BMI, number(s) level of lesion, spinal pain, paresthesias, can not able to stand, complaints abscess, are the main predictor of successful operation in the making a scoring

system and predictive models obtained with AUC $82.6\% \pm 4.1\%$ with a score range of 0-40, the cut-off score of 19 point success in 94.9% of cases, where the probability of success 7.71 times higher than patients who had scores <19 at the end of 3 months follow-up after surgery.