

Gambaran gangguan memori auditorik dan memori visual pada pasien dengan epilepsi lobus temporal di poli saraf RSCM = Auditory and visual memory impairment in patient with temporal lobe epilepsy at neurology clinic of Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang. Gangguan memori merupakan konsekuensi epilepsi lobus temporal (ELT) dan salah satu acuan penentuan zona epileptogenik, disesuaikan semiologi kejang, EEG iktal serta neuroimaging. Hal ini diharapkan dapat meningkatkan keberhasilan tatalaksana komprehensif termasuk terapi pembedahan dan meningkatkan kualitas hidup pasien. Tujuan. Mengetahui gambaran gangguan memori penyandang ELT di RSCM. Metode. Desain penelitian berupa studi potong lintang. Subyek adalah penyandang ELT kiri atau kanan, diperoleh secara konsekutif, kemudian dilakukan pemeriksaan Rey Auditory Verbal Learning Test (RAVLT) dan Rey Osterrieth Complex Figure Test (ROCFT). Hasil. Diperoleh 85 subyek, 63.5% menderita gangguan memori. Dari 24 subyek gangguan memori visual, 29.6% dengan fokus kanan, dan 14.8% dari kiri. Dari 16 subyek gangguan memori auditorik, 25.9% dari fokus kiri dan 3.7% dari kanan. Gangguan memori visual dan auditorik pada 14 orang, dengan fokus kiri 11.1% dan kanan 14.8%. Fokus cetusan kanan berhubungan signifikan dengan gangguan memori visual dan kiri berhubungan signifikan dengan memori auditorik ($p=0.001$). Penggunaan OAE ($p<0.10$, OR 2.300, IK 95% 0.874,6.050) mempengaruhi gangguan memori secara umum. Lama menderita epilepsi ($p<0.10$; OR 2.953; IK 95% 0.863,10.110), penggunaan OAE ($p<0.10$; OR 9.253; IK 95% 1.355,63.168) dan fokus cetusan ($p<0.10$; OR 19.620; IK 95% 2.012,191,312) mempengaruhi gangguan memori auditorik. Onset bangkitan awal ($p<0.10$; OR 3.043, IK 95% 0.110, 1.136) mempengaruhi gangguan memori visual. Lama menderita epilepsi ($p<0.10$; OR 2.383; IK 95% 0.899,6.318) mempengaruhi gangguan memori visual dan auditorik.

Kesimpulan. Sebagian besar penyandang ELT menderita gangguan memori. Gangguan memori visual atau auditorik menunjukkan efek lateralisasi yang signifikan. Penggunaan OAE, lama menderita epilepsi, usia saat bangkitan awal dan fokus cetusan dapat mempengaruhi gangguan memori.

.....Background. Memory impairment was a consequence of temporal lobe epilepsy (TLE). Memory impairment with semiology, ictal EEG and neuroimaging were used in determining the epileptogenic zone of TLE, so we could improve the comprehensive management of TLE, and improve patient's quality of life. Objectives. To determine the proportion of memory impairment in people with TLE in RSCM. Methods. A cross-sectional study, subjects were those with left or right TLE. The memory function were assessed using Rey Osterrieth Complex Figure Test (ROCFT) and Rey Auditory Verbal Learning Test (RAVLT). Results. There were 85 eligible subjects. Memory impairment was found in 63.5% subjects. Visual memory impairment were found in 24 subjects, 29.6% with right focus and 14.8% left focus. Auditory memory impairment were found in 16 subjects, 25.9% with left focus and 3.7% right focus. Visual and auditory memory impairment were 14 people, 11.1% with left focus and 14.8% were right. The right sided focus was associated with visual memory impairment and auditory memory impairment was associated with left focus ($p = 0.001$). The use of Anti Epileptic Drugs (AED) ($p < 0.10$; OR 2.300; 95% CI 0.874; 6.050) affected memory impairment in general. Duration of epilepsy ($p < 0.10$; OR 2.953; 95% CI 0.863; 10.110), the use of

AED ($p < 0.10$; OR 9.253; 95% CI 1.355;63.168) and focal discharges ($p < 0.10$; OR 19,620; 95% CI 2.012;191,312) affected the auditory memory impairment. Early seizure onset ($p < 0.10$; OR 3.043; 95% CI 0.110; 1136) affected visual memory impairment. Duration of epilepsy ($p < 0.10$; OR 2,383; 95%CI 0.899;6.318) affected visual and auditory memory impairment. Conclusion. Most of subjects were suffering from memory impairment. Subjects with visual or auditory memory impairment showed significantly effects of lateralization. The use of AEDs, duration of epilepsy, early onset of seizure affected memory impairment.