

Korelasi antara skor Dimeglio dan antropometri kaki pasien clubfoot unilateral pasca Ponseti di RSCM th 2008 - 2013 = Correlation between Dimeglio score and foot anthropometry on unilateral clubfoot after Ponseti method at RSCM 2008 - 2012

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Abstrak

Pendahuluan. Congenital Talipes Equino Varus (CTEV, clubfoot) merupakan salah satu kelainan kaki bawaan yang paling sering ditemui di dunia. Jika tidak ditangani, clubfoot akan mempengaruhi kualitas hidup secara signifikan. Teknik Ponseti telah diterima secara universal sebagai metode terapi dengan hasil yang sangat memuaskan.

Tujuan. Mengetahui korelasi antara parameter antropometri kaki dengan skor Dimeglio pasca Ponseti.

Metode Penelitian. Penelitian analitik observasional dilakukan dengan desain cross sectional terhadap pasien clubfoot unilateral yang datang ke RSCM 2008-2013. Selain pencatatan data dasar dan jenis tatalaksana yang dilakukan, diukur juga panjang kaki, lebar kaki dan lingkaran betis kedua kaki, serta penilaian skor Dimeglio. Uji t digunakan untuk menganalisis perbedaan rerata panjang kaki, lebar kaki dan lingkaran betis kaki ctev dengan kaki normal. Sedangkan Uji korelasi Pearson digunakan untuk menganalisis korelasi antara selisih antropometri dengan Skor Dimeglio.

Temuan dan Diskusi Penelitian. Rerata skor Dimeglio pasca terapi adalah 4,8. Uji t satu arah ditemukan panjang kaki, lebar kaki dan lingkaran betis kaki CTEV lebih kecil signifikan dari kaki normal ($t_0 > t$, CI 95%). Korelasi selisih panjang kaki dengan Skor Dimeglio 0,694. Korelasi selisih lebar kaki dengan skor Dimeglio 0,367. Korelasi selisih lingkaran betis dengan skor Dimeglio 0,305. Uji Korelasi Pearson ditemukan korelasi bermakna antara selisih panjang kaki dengan skor Dimeglio ($P < 0,01$). Sedangkan tidak ditemukan korelasi antara lebar kaki dan lingkaran betis dengan skor Dimeglio ($P > 0,01$).

Kesimpulan. Luaran metoda Ponseti dengan skor Dimeglio pada clubfoot unilateral adalah baik. Rerata panjang, lebar, dan lingkaran betis kaki CTEV lebih rendah dari kaki normal. Terdapat korelasi antara selisih panjang kaki dengan skor Dimeglio pasca terapi.

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Introduction. Clubfoot is one of the most common congenital foot deformity in the world which affect the quality of life. Ponseti technique has been universally accepted as the method with a very satisfactory result.

Objective. This study aims to find any correlation between Dimeglio score post Ponseti-treated clubfoot with anthropometric parameter of the foot.

Method. This is an observational analytic study with cross sectional design. Unilateral clubfoot patients who came to Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital from 2008 until 2013 were recruited. Measurement of foot length, foot width, and calf circumference of both feet and Dimeglio score assessment was done. T-test was used to analyze the differences of foot length, foot width, and calf circumference between both feet. Pearson correlation test was used to analyze the correlation between anthropometric differences and severity of clubfoot.

Result and Discussion. The mean of post-treatment Dimeglio score was 4.8. One-way t-test found that the foot length, foot width and calf circumference of clubfeet were significantly smaller than the normal feet

(t0>t, CI 95%). The correlation of difference in foot length, foot width, and calf circumference with Dimeglio score was 0.694, 0.367 and 0.305, respectively. Pearson correlation test found significant correlation between the difference in foot length and Dimeglio score ($p<0.01$).

Conclusion. The outcome of Ponsetti technique for unilateral clubfoot using Dimeglio score is good. The means of foot length, foot width, and calf circumference for clubfoot were found to be less than normal foot. There were correlation between differences of foot length and post treatment Dimeglio score.