

Long qt syndrome pada pasien dengan keluhan kejang = Long qt syndrome in patients with symptom of seizure

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK
 Latar belakang Long QT syndrome LQTS adalah gangguan irama jantung bergejala kejang yang harus dikenali sejak dini karena dapat menyebabkan kematian mendadak Tujuan Mengetahui angka kejadian LQTS pada pasien dengan keluhan kejang serta karakteristiknya Metode Studi potong lintang terhadap anak yang pernah mengalami kejang tanpa provokasi di poliklinik neurologi anak RSUPN Cipto Mangunkusumo Subyek berusia 6 bulan hingga 17 tahun Panjang QT interval diukur menggunakan EKG dan dinilai menggunakan metode Bazett Hasil Seratus empat puluh enam pasien kejang mengikuti penelitian ini Usia subyek jenis kelamin serta jenis kejang memiliki sebaran cukup merata Pada penelitian ini didapatkan kelainan penyerta kejang seperti tuli sensorineural autisme keterlambatan perkembangan menyeluruh disabilitas intelektual dan sindroma Rett Sebanyak 20 6 mengalami epilepsi intractabel Tidak ditemukan subyek dengan pencetus kejang aktivitas fisik dan stres emosional dan hanya 2 7 memiliki riwayat keluarga meninggal mendadak Hasil penilaian QTc pada seluruh subyek di bawah 0 44 detik Nilai QTc terpendek adalah 0 333 detik dan nilai QTc terpanjang adalah 0 437 Nilai tersebut masih dalam rentang normal QTc pada anak Simpulan Pada penelitian ini tidak didapatkan pemanjangan QTc baik pada penderita kejang umum maupun fokal ABSTRACT Background Long QT syndrome LQTS is a heart rhythm disorder with symptom of seizures that should be identified early because it can cause sudden death Aim Knowing the prevalence of LQTS in patients with symptom of seizures and characteristics Method A cross sectional study of children who have experienced an unprovoked seizure in child neurology clinic Cipto Mangunkusumo Subjects aged 6 months to 17 years QT interval was measured by ECG and assessed with Bazett rsquo s formula Results One hundred and forty six patients with seizures were followed in this study The age sex and seizure rsquo s type of subject distributed evenly In this study we found some disorder along with seizure such as sensorineural deafness autism global developmental delay intellectual disability and Rett syndrome A total of 20 6 had intractable epilepsy We didn rsquo t find subject with physical activity and emotional stress as the trigger of seizure and only 2 7 had a family history of sudden death QTc assessment results in all subjects were under 0 44 seconds The shortest QTc values was 0 333 seconds and the longest QTc value was 0 437 seconds This value is still within the normal range QTc in children Conclusion In this study we concluded that we found no QTc prolongation in patients with seizures ; Background Long QT syndrome LQTS is a heart rhythm disorder with symptom of seizures that should be identified early because it can cause sudden death Aim Knowing the prevalence of LQTS in patients with symptom of seizures and characteristics Method A cross sectional study of children who have experienced an unprovoked seizure in child neurology clinic Cipto Mangunkusumo Subjects aged 6 months to 17 years QT interval was measured by ECG and assessed with Bazett rsquo s formula Results One hundred and forty six patients with seizures were followed in this study The age sex and seizure rsquo s type of subject distributed evenly In this study we found some disorder along with seizure such as sensorineural deafness autism global developmental delay intellectual disability and Rett syndrome A total of 20 6 had

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