

Perbandingan laser fotokoagulasi panretinal 532 NM durasi 20 MS dosis tunggal dan 100 MS dosis tunggal serta terbagi terhadap ketebalan makula sentral (pada severe non-proliferative diabetic retinopathy dan non-high risk proliferative diabetic retinopathy) = Comparison of 532 NM panretinal laser photocoagulation of 20 MS duration single session and 100 MS duration single session and multiple session toward central macular thickness (in severe non-proliferative diabetic retinopathy and non-high risk proliferative diabetic retinopathy) / Faresa Hilda

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Tujuan tesis ini adalah mengetahui pengaruh laser fotokoagulasi panretinal 532 nm durasi 20 ms dosis tunggal 100 ms dosis tunggal dan 100 ms 3 sesi terhadap ketebalan makula sentral KMS Desain penelitian adalah uji klinis acak terkontrol tersamar ganda Tiga puluh tiga mata yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dirandomisasi untuk mendapatkan laser 20 ms dosis tunggal atau 100 ms dosis tunggal atau 100 ms 3 sesi Keluaran primer adalah KMS yang diukur menggunakan time domain Optical Coherence Tomography pada baseline 4 minggu dan 8 minggu pasca laser Analisis hasil didapatkan rerata SE KMS baseline kelompok 100 ms 20 ms dan 100 ms 3 sesi berturut turut adalah 212 18 12 18 m 199 18 12 18 m 215 36 12 18 m Empat minggu pasca laser KMS berturut turut meningkat menjadi 232 09 18 63 m 206 27 18 63 m 254 09 18 63 m Delapan minggu pasca laser KMS meningkat pada kelompok 100 ms dan 20 ms 237 90 17 47 m 208 27 17 47 m namun menurun pada kelompok 100 ms 3 sesi 252 36 17 47 m Kata kunci severe non proliferative diabetic retinopathy non high risk proliferative diabetic retinopathy laser fotokoagulasi panretinal ketebalan makula sentral

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of panretinal laser photocoagulation 532 nm of 20 ms duration single session SS 100 ms SS and 100 ms 3 session toward central macular thickness CMT The study design was a double blind randomized controlled clinical trial Thirty three subjects who met inclusion criteria were randomized to receive 20 ms SS laser or 100 ms SS or 100 ms 3 session Primary output was CMT measured by time domain Optical Coherence Tomography at baseline 4 weeks and 8 weeks post laser Results showed mean SE CMT at baseline from 100 ms SS group 20 ms SS and 100 ms 3 session were 212 18 12 18 m 199 18 12 18 m 215 36 12 18 m respectively Four weeks after laser CMT was increased to 232 09 18 63 m 206 27 18 63 m 254 09 18 63 m respectively Eight weeks post laser CMT was increased in 100 ms SS and 20 ms SS 237 90 17 47 m 208 27 17 47 m but decreased 100 ms 3 session group 252 36 17 47 m ;The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of panretinal laser photocoagulation 532 nm of 20 ms duration single session SS 100 ms SS and 100 ms 3 session toward central macular thickness CMT The study design was a double blind randomized controlled clinical trial Thirty three subjects who met inclusion criteria were randomized to receive 20 ms SS laser or 100 ms SS or 100 ms 3 session Primary output was CMT measured by time domain Optical Coherence Tomography at baseline 4 weeks and 8 weeks post laser

Results showed mean SE CMT at baseline from 100 ms SS group 20 ms SS and 100 ms 3 session were 212 18 12 18 m 199 18 12 18 m 215 36 12 18 m respectively Four weeks after laser CMT was increased to 232 09 18 63 m 206 27 18 63 m 254 09 18 63 m respectively Eight weeks post laser CMT was increased in 100 ms SS and 20 ms SS 237 90 17 47 m 208 27 17 47 m but decreased 100 ms 3session group 252 36 17 47 m