

Hubungan tampilan susukan endometriosis pada saat pembedahan laparoskopik dengan karakteristik nyeri pada endometriosis pelvik = Correlation between endometriosis stage adhesion and lesion type during laparoscopic surgery and severity of pelvic pain symptoms a retrospective analysis in Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital Jakarta / Renny Lestari Avriyani

Renny Lestari Avriyani, author

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Hubungan antara endometriosis dan nyeri pelvik telah banyak diketahui, namun penjelasan tentang mengapa hal ini bisa terjadi masih belum jelas diketahui. Dapat ditemukan keluhan nyeri hebat pada penderita endometriosis ringan, namun sebaliknya, dijumpai pula penderita endometriosis derajat berat tanpa keluhan nyeri berarti. Tujuan : Penelitian ini bertujuan mencari hubungan antara tampilan susukan endometriosis dan karakteristik nyeri pelvik. Metode : Rancangan penelitian ini menggunakan desain studi retrospektif dengan metode analisis korelasi antara dua variabel numerik. Penelitian ini dilakukan di Rumah Sakit Umum Pusat Rujukan Nasional dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo, Jakarta. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan mengambil data retrospektif rekam medis dari 131 pasien yang dilakukan laparotomi atas indikasi endometriosis dari tahun 2012-2016. Hasil: Endometriosis minimal terdapat pada 2 pasien, endometriosis ringan pada 3 pasien, endometriosis sedang di 26 pasien, dan endometriosis berat pada 104 pasien.

Berdasarkan tampilan makroskopik, endometriosis ovarium terdapat pada 92,4 , endometriosis peritoneal 82,4 , ESD 40,5 , dan adenomiosis pada 19,1 . Terdapat korelasi positif bermakna antara skor ASRM total, subskor kista endometriosis, endometriosis superfisial, obliterasi kavum douglas, dan adhesi adneksa dengan VAS dismenorea $r=0,303; 0,187; 0,203; 0,278; 0,266$, p

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ABSTRACT

Background Controversies on relationship between endometriosis stage, adhesion, lesion type, and severity of pelvic pain remains for years, eventhough clinical experience have connected those with severity of pelvic pain. Objective To evaluate the association between ASRM score in endometriosis and pelvic pain in a group of women with endometriosis. Methods A total of 131 patients with pelvic pain who conduct laparoscopy for diagnosis and therapy of endometriosis, have pain symptoms 3 months, and absense of pelvic anomalies. Dysmenorrhea, deep dyspareunia, dyschezia, dysuria, and chronic pelvic pain were evaluated using 10 point visual analogue scale. The data was collected by assessing the medical record and retrospective analysis was performed. Disease stage according to American Society of Reproductive Medicine, presence of adhesion, lesion type Deep Infiltrating Endometriosis DIE or without DIE , and severity of pain symptoms were analyzed by Spearman analysis. Different VAS between DIE vs non DIE group was analyzed by Mann Whitney analysis. Results Minimal endometriosis was present in 2 patients, mild in 3, moderate in 26, and severe in 104. Based on the macroscopic appearance, ovarian endometriosis accounts for 92,4 , peritoneal endometriosis 82,4 , DIE was 40,5 , and adenomyosis was 19,1 . Stage IV endometriosis accounts for 79.4 . Based on the macroscopic appearance, ovarian endometriosis accounts for

92.4 , peritoneal endometriosis 82.4 , DIE was 40.5 , and adenomyosis was 19.1 . There was significant correlation between total ASRM, ovarian endometriosis, peritoneal lesion, Douglas pouch obliteration, adnexal adhesion score and VAS dysmenorrhea r 0.303 0,187 0,203 0,278 0,266, p