

Akurasi pelvic organ prolapse quantification untuk diagnosis elongasio serviks pada pasien prolaps organ panggul = Pelvic organ prolapse quantification accuracy for elongasio cervix diagnose in pelvic organ prolapse patients.

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Prolaps Organ Panggul (POP) dikelompokkan menjadi prolaps dinding anterior, posterior dan puncak vagina. 40% wanita dengan POP dinding anterior vagina memiliki elongasio serviks yang akan mempengaruhi tatalaksana pembedahan POP. Terdapat beberapa alat untuk mengukur panjang serviks, diantaranya Pelvic Organ Prolapse Quantifications System (POP-Q), dengan mengukur perbedaan titik C dan D. Sampai saat ini belum terdapat penelitian yang menguji sensitivitas, spesifisitas dan akurasi pemeriksaan POP-Q dalam mengukur panjang serviks untuk mendiagnosis elongasio serviks pada pasien POP. Tujuan: Diketuainya nilai sensitivitas, spesifisitas dan akurasi POP-Q untuk menilai panjang serviks sebagai diagnosis elongasio serviks pada pasien POP dengan baku emas pengukuran anatomi serviks dari hasil histerektomi. Metode: Uji diagnosis, potong lintang, consecutive sampling. Data diambil dari pemeriksaan POP-Q dan pengukuran anatomi serviks dari hasil histerektomi.

Hasil: 66 subjek, 1.5% POP derajat 2, 45.5% POP derajat 3 dan 53.0 % POP derajat 4. Rerata (\pm sb) usia dan indeks massa tubuh (IMT) berturut-turut 59.88 tahun (\pm 9.347) dan 24.41 (\pm 3.67) kg/m². Median (min-maks) PS POPQ dan PS Anatomi berturut-turut 4 cm (1-12) dan 5 cm (3-10). Sensitivitas, Spesifisitas dan Akurasi POP-Q berturut-turut 79%, 58% dan 68%.

Kesimpulan: Pemeriksaan POPQ memiliki spesifitas yang baik (79%) tetapi dengan sensitivitas yang kurang baik (58%) dan akurasi 68% untuk diagnosis elongasio serviks pada prolaps organ panggul.

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Background: Pelvic Organ Prolapse (POP) categorized as anterior, posterior and apical prolapse. 40% women with anterior POP have cervical elongation. Cervical elongation will make difference in surgical POP treatment. There are several tool for measure cervical length, one of them is Pelvic Organ Prolapse Quantifications System (POP-Q), by measure difference in point C and D. Until now, there is no research to measure sensitivity, specificity and accuracy of POP-Q to measure cervical length for cervical elongation diagnose in POP patients. Objective: To know sensitivity, specificity and accuracy of POP-Q to measure cervical length for cervical elongation diagnose in POP patients with gold standard was anatomical cervical length from hysterectomy result.

Method: Diagnosis research, cross sectional, consecutive sampling. POP-Q was taken before operation and anatomi cervical length was from hysterectomy result.

Result: 66 subject, 1.5% 2nd degree POP, 45.5% 3rd degree POP, and 53.0 % 4th degree POP. Mean (\pm sd) age and body mass index consecutively 59.88 years (\pm 9.347) and 24.41 (\pm 3.67) kg/m². Median (min-max) cervical length POP-Q and anatomy consecutively 4 cm (1-12) and 5 cm (3-10). Sensitivity, Spesifisity dan Accuracy POP-Q consecutively 79%, 58% dan 68%.

Conclusion: POPQ has good specificity (79%) but with less sensitivity (58%) with accuracy 68% to diagnose cervical elongation in POP.

