

Studi radiologis kolitis ulserativa dengan pemeriksaan barium enema: suatu penelitian retrospektif = Radiological study on ulcerative colitis with barium enema examination

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Telah dilakukan studi radiologis secara retrospektif terhadap kolitis ulseratif yang diperiksa dengan barium enema pada dua rumah sakit, yaitu satu rumah sakit pemerintah (RS. Umum Dadi) dan satu rumah sakit swasta (RS. Stella Maris) Ujung Pandang.

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi kelainan radiologis yang ditemukan, menetapkan stadium berdasar gambaran radiologis oleh akibat perubahan patologis kolon yang terserang kolitis ulserativa. Selain itu penelitian ini juga bermaksud untuk mendapatkan data distribusi umur, jenis kelamin, lokasi anatomic kolitis ulserativa dan membandingkannya dengan data kepustakaan yang ada dengan harapan ini bisa digunakan dalam melacak dan mendiagnose penyakit tersebut.

Penelitian dilakukan selama dua tahun (1988 - 1989) terhadap 457 pemeriksaan barium enema yang dicurigai sebagai kasus kolitis. Ditemukan 241 kolitis ulserativa yang terdiri dari 120 laki-laki dan 121 wanita (1 : 1) Tertinggi pada umur 21 - 40 tahun, gejala klinis yaitu menonjol adalah diare dengan atau tanpa darah, yang paling kurang yaitu demam dan takikardia. Kolitis fulminan ditemukan 8 penderita, hanya 14 penderita kolitis ulserativa timbul, neoplasms.

Kolitis tingkat ringan terbanyak ditemukan pada penderita dirumah sakit swasta sedang yang tingkat berat terbanyak pada rumah sakit pemerintah. Penderita kolitis ulserativa terbanyak menempati ruang rawat kategori B (ekonami lemah).

Lokasi anatomis kolitis ulserativa terbanyak pada kolon kiri sedang keterlibatan rectum pada penelitian ini hanya 70.5%, bandingkan dengan kepustakaan (95%).

Dari penelitian ini dapat ditarik kesimpulan bahwa pemeriksaan barium enema Cukup efektif untuk: mendiagnose awal kolitis ulserativa dan dapat dilakukan penetapan stadium secara radiologis, yang berguna untuk para klinikus dalam penanganan penderita kolitis ulserativa.

<hr><i>Barium examination of ulcerative colitis had been studied retrospectively in two which is Dadi Goverment hospital and Stella Morris hospital (a private one) that located in Ujung Pandang, South of Sulawesi.

The purpose of this research was to determined radiological image of ulcerative colitis and to confirmed the stage of the disease that based on pathologic and radiological changes.

Distribution of age, sex and anatomical location were also described and compared with other articles to detect and diagnosed the disease more properly.

There were 457 barium enema examination had been performed to detect suspected cases in the period of 1933 - 1939.

From such examination, 4hc's were 241 cases of ulcerative colitis had been detected (120 men and 121 women) with the highest age frequency was 21 till 40 years old .

The frequency clinical findings were diarrhea with or without blood staining and the lesser findings were febrile and tachycardi. There were 8 patients with fulminant stage of the disease and there were 14 patients that came up to be neoplasma.

Mild colitis were found in the private hospital but on the other hand, severe colitis were more found in the government hospital. Patients with severe colitis came from lower social economic society that they had been hospitalized in B category.

The anatomical location of ulcerative colitis were in the left side of colon and rectal involvement were only 70,5% compared to 95% from other article.

It had been concluded that barium enema examination was very effective to diagnosed the early stage of ulcerative colitis and others stage as well, that is important for clinical doctors to decide the proper management for the patients.</i>