

Korelasi Subjective Visual Vertical dengan Vestibular Evoked Myogenic Potential dalam penilaian fungsi otolith pada populasi geriatri tanpa keluhan gangguan keseimbangan di Rumah Sakit Cipto Mangunkusumo Jakarta = Correlation of Subjective Vertical Visual with Vestibular Evoked Myogenic Potential in assessment of otolith function in a geriatric population without complaints of balance disorders at Cipto Mangunkusumo General Hospital, Jakarta

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Abstrak

Latar belakang: Pemeriksaan Subjective Visual Vertical (SVV) dan Vestibular Evoked Myogenic Potential (VEMP) adalah pemeriksaan fungsi organ otolith yang dinilai cukup nyaman bagi usia lanjut karena dilakukan dalam posisi duduk. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui korelasi antara nilai rerata SVV metode bucket dengan oVEMP dan cVEMP. Metode penelitian: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain potong lintang pada 41 subyek geriatri tanpa keluhan gangguan keseimbangan di poliklinik geriatri dan neurotologi Rumah Sakit Cipto Mangunkusumo Jakarta. Subyek menjalani pemeriksaan SVV metode bucket dan VEMP dengan stimulus tone burst pada intensitas 95 dB dan 100 dB. Hasil penelitian: Nilai median SVV adalah $1,8^\circ$ ($0,8^\circ-3,8^\circ$). Rerata masa laten awal dan akhir oVEMP adalah $11,7 \pm 2,6$ ms dan $16,5 \pm 3,8$ ms. Rerata masa laten awal dan akhir cVEMP adalah $16,4 \pm 3,9$ ms dan $25,0 \pm 4,2$ ms. Terdapat korelasi antara pemeriksaan SVV dengan asimetri cVEMP pada intensitas 95 dB ($r = 0,310$; $p = 0,049$) dan 100 dB ($r = 0,586$; $p = 0,001$). Tidak ditemukan korelasi SVV dengan pemeriksaan oVEMP. Kesimpulan: Terdapat korelasi antara rerata SVV dengan cVEMP pada subyek geriatri tanpa keluhan gangguan keseimbangan.

.....Introduction: Subjective Visual Vertical (SVV) and Vestibular Evoked Myogenic Potential (VEMP) examinations evaluated otolith organ function which were considered comfortable for the elderly because they were carried out in a sitting position. This research aims to determine the correlation between the SVV value of the bucket method with oVEMP and cVEMP. Methods: A cross-sectional study on 41 geriatric subjects without complaints of balance disorders at the geriatrics and neurotology clinic at Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital, Jakarta. Subjects underwent bucket method SVV and VEMP examinations with tone burst stimuli at 95 dB and 100 dB intensity. Results: The median SVV value was $1,8^\circ$ ($0,8^\circ-3,8^\circ$). The mean n1 and p1 of oVEMP were $11,7 \pm 2,6$ ms and $16,5 \pm 3,8$ ms. The mean p1 and n1 of cVEMP were $16,4 \pm 3,9$ ms and $25,0 \pm 4,2$ ms. There was a correlation between SVV and cVEMP asymmetry at intensities of 95 dB ($r = 0,310$; $p = 0,049$) and 100 dB ($r = 0,586$; $p = 0,001$). No correlation was found between SVV and oVEMP examination. Conclusion: There was a correlation between the mean SVV value and cVEMP in geriatric subjects without complaints of balance disorders.