

# Pengaruh Tipe Perlekatan Superior Prosesus Unsinatus Terhadap Sinusitis Kronis Maksila Berdasarkan High-Resolution CT (HRCT) Scan Sinus Paranasal Tanpa Kontras di RS Cipto Mangunkusumo = Effect of Superior Attachment of Uncinate Process on Chronic Maxillary Sinusitis Based on High-Resolution CT (HRCT) Scan of Paranasal Sinuses Without Contrast at Cipto Mangunkusumo General Hospital

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## Abstrak

**<strong>Latar Belakang</strong>**: Rinosinusitis kronis diasosiasikan dengan abnormalitas variasi anatomi pada kompleks ostiomeatal, salah satunya variasi prosesus unsinatus. Pola perlekatan superior diketahui memiliki korelasi signifikan dengan sinusitis frontalis, namun belum terdapat laporan mengenai korelasi dengan kejadian sinusitis maksilaris. **<strong>Tujuan</strong>**: Menilai hubungan antara tipe perlekatan superior prosesus unsinatus dengan ada tidaknya konkha bullosa terhadap kejadian sinusitis kronis maksila. **<strong>Metode</strong>**: Sebanyak 262 pasien memenuhi kriteria penelitian studi kasus-kontrol yang telah dilakukan pemeriksaan HRCT scan kepala leher selama tahun 2020 hingga 2023. Analisis bivariat dilakukan pada faktor risiko kelompok usia dan faktor risiko gabungan tipe perlekatan superior dengan adanya konkha bullosa, disajikan dalam nilai Odds Ratio (OR) dengan Interval Kepercayaan (IK) 95%. **<strong>Hasil</strong>**: Kelompok usia 31-60 tahun pada kedua kelompok mempunyai nilai OR sebesar 2,11 (1,16-3,81 IK 95%; p <0,05) dan kelompok usia 61-82 tahun pada kedua kelompok mempunyai nilai OR 2,82 (1,20-6,61 IK 95%; p <0,05) dibandingkan kelompok usia 18-30 tahun. Perlekatan superior prosesus unsinatus tipe II dengan konkha bullosa mempunyai nilai OR 2,58 (1,28-5,20 IK 95%; p <0,05) dan tanpa konkha bullosa mempunyai nilai OR 2,53 (1,66-3,87 IK 95%; p <0,05).

**<strong>Kesimpulan</strong>**: Terdapat peningkatan risiko terjadinya sinusitis kronis maksila pada perlekatan superior tipe II dibandingkan dengan perlekatan tipe I.

.....**<strong>Background</strong>**: Chronic rhinosinusitis is associated with anatomical variations in the ostiomeatal complex, including uncinate process variations. The superior attachment pattern is known to have a significant correlation with frontal sinusitis, but there have been no reports on its correlation with the occurrence of maxillary sinusitis. **<strong>Objective</strong>**: To evaluate the relationship between the superior attachment of the uncinate process and the presence or absence of concha bullosa in the occurrence of chronic maxillary sinusitis. **<strong>Method</strong>**: A total of 262 patients met the criteria for a case-control research study, undergoing head and neck HRCT scans from 2020 to 2023. Bivariate analysis was conducted on age group risk factors and the combined risk factors of superior attachment type with the presence of concha bullosa, presented as Odds Ratio (OR) with a 95% Confidence Interval (CI).

**<strong>Results</strong>**: In both study groups, the OR of 31-60 year-old group was 2,11 (95% CI 1,16-3,81; p <0,05), and the OR of 61-82 year-old group was 2,82 (95% CI 1,20-6,61; p <0,05) compared to the 18-30 year-old group. Superior attachment of uncinate process type II with concha bullosa had an OR of 2,58 (95% CI 1,28-5,20; p <0,05), and without concha bullosa, the OR was 2,53 (95% CI 1,66-3,87; p <0,05). **<strong>Conclusion</strong>**: There is an increased risk of chronic maxillary sinusitis in superior

attachment type II compared to attachment type I.</p><p>Keywords: superior attachment of uncinate process, concha bullosa, chronic maxillary sinusitis