

Analisis Faktor Risiko Yang Memengaruhi Fungsi Pendengaran Pada Pasien Otitis Media Supuratif Kronik Tipe Aman Tenang Pasca Timpanoplasti Tipe 1 = Analysis of Risk Factors Affecting Hearing Function in Patients with Tubotympanic Chronic Otitis Media Post Type 1 Tympanoplasty

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Abstrak

Latar belakang: Timpanoplasti tipe 1 merupakan prosedur untuk menangani Otitis Media Supuratif Kronik (OMSK). Prosedur ini bertujuan untuk memperbaiki membran timpani, menjaga telinga tengah dari patogen luar dan pada akhirnya memperbaiki fungsi pendengaran. Faktor yang memengaruhi hasil timpanoplasti yaitu faktor operator, alat dan pasien. Tujuan: Mengidentifikasi karakteristik klinis preoperasi sebagai faktor yang memengaruhi fungsi pendengaran pascatimpanoplasti tipe 1. Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan studi kohort prospektif pada pasien OMSK tipe aman tenang yang telah menjalani timpanoplasti tipe 1. Subjek dengan membran timpani utuh pascaoperasi masuk dalam kriteria penelitian. Karakteristik klinis preoperasi berupa ukuran perforasi, letak perforasi dan fungsi Tuba Eustachius dikumpulkan melalui rekam medis. Fungsi pendengaran pascatimpanoplasti dinilai menggunakan audiometri nada murni. Hasil: Rata-rata ambang dengar preoperasi $44,7 \text{ dB} \pm 15,9 \text{ dB}$ menurun menjadi $33,2 \text{ dB} \pm 14,4 \text{ dB}$. Rata-rata Air Bone Gap (ABG) preoperasi $41,9 \text{ dB}$ menurun menjadi $14,4 \text{ dB}$. Tidak adanya perbaikan fungsi pendengaran 1 tahun pascatimpanoplasti terjadi pada 17,6% ($n = 6$). Tidak ditemukan hubungan yang bermakna antara ukuran perforasi, letak perforasi dan fungsi Tuba Eustachius preoperasi terhadap fungsi pendengaran pascatimpanoplasti tipe 1. Kesimpulan: Terdapat faktor selain ukuran perforasi, letak perforasi dan fungsi Tuba Eustachius preoperasi yang memengaruhi fungsi pendengaran.

.....Background: Type 1 tympanoplasty is a procedure in to treat Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media (CSOM). It aims to repair the tympanic membrane, protect the middle ear from external pathogens and ultimately improve hearing function. Factors that affect the outcome of tympanoplasty, including operator, tools and patient factors. Objective: Identify preoperative clinical characteristics as factors affecting hearing function after type 1 tympanoplasty. Methods: The study was a prospective cohort design involving patients with tubotympanic type CSOM who had undergone type 1 tympanoplasty. Subjects with an intact tympanic membrane postoperatively were included in the study criteria. Data regarding preoperative clinical characteristics such as perforation size, perforation location, and Eustachian tube function were collected from medical records. Pure tone audiometry was performed to determine postoperative hearing function. Results: The preoperative hearing threshold of $44.7 \text{ dB} \pm 15.9 \text{ dB}$ decreased to $33.2 \text{ dB} \pm 14.4 \text{ dB}$. The preoperative Air-Bone Gap (ABG) value of 41.9 dB decreased to 14.4 dB . There was no improvement found in 17.6% subjects ($n = 6$). There was no significant relationship between perforation size, perforation location, and preoperative Eustachian tube function on postoperative hearing function in type 1 tympanoplasty. Conclusion: There are factors other than perforation size, perforation location and preoperative Eustachian tube function that affect hearing function.