

Ultrasonografi Diafragma Dibandingkan dengan Fluoroskopi sebagai Metode Diagnostik pada Populasi dengan Kecurigaan Paralisis Diafragma Pasca Operasi Penyakit Jantung Bawaan = Diaphragmatic Ultrasound Compared with Fluoroscopy as a Diagnostic Method in a Population with Suspected Diaphragmatic Paralysis Postoperative Congenital Heart Disease

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Abstrak

Paralisis diafragma pasca operasi penyakit jantung bawaan dapat meningkatkan mortalitas dan morbitas pasien. Penegakkan diagnosa kelainan ini menjadi kunci untuk pengambilan keputusan tindak lanjut seperti plikasi diafragma. Fluoroskopi sebagai baku emas memiliki keterbatasan untuk dilakukan pada pasien pasca operasi penyakit jantung bawaan. Dari 2.287 operasi penyakit jantung yang dilakukan di RSJPDHK terdapat 41 pasien yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Median usia pasien 10 (1-119) bulan dan 43,9% berjenis kelamin laki-laki. Terdapat perbedaan bermakna pada jenis operasi yang dijalani. Dari hasil perhitungan didapatkan sensitivitas dan spesifisitas USG diafragma dibandingkan fluoroskopi pada subjek penelitian sebesar 100%(95%CI 82,35%-100%) untuk sensitivitas, dan 95.5%(95% CI 77,16%-99,88%) untuk spesifisitas. Lebih lanjut dilakukan perhitungan nilai prediksi positif dengan hasil 95%(95%CI 73,68%-99,27%) dan nilai prediksi negatif 100% (95% CI 83,89%-100%). Ultrasonografi memiliki sensitivitas dan spesifisitas yang baik dibandingkan fluoroskopi sebagai metode diagnostik pada populasi dengan kecurigaan paralisis diafragma pasca operasi penyakit jantung bawaan dengan sensitivitas 100% dan spesifisitas 95.5%.

.....Diaphragmatic paralysis after congenital heart disease surgery can increase patient mortality and morbidity. Establishing a diagnosis of this disorder is key for making follow-up decisions such as diaphragm plication. Fluoroscopy as the gold standard has limitations for performing post-surgical patients with congenital heart disease. This study is a comparative diagnostic study that evaluates the ability of diaphragmatic ultrasound to diagnose diaphragmatic paralysis in patients with suspected diaphragmatic paralysis after surgery for congenital heart disease at RSJPDHK from June 2022 to May 2024. Each diaphragmatic ultrasound result was recorded and compared with the findings on fluoroscopy examination. Of the 2,287 heart surgery performed at RSJPDHK, there were 41 patients who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The median patient age was 10 (1-119) months and 43.9% were male. There are significant differences in the type of surgery undertaken. From the calculation results, it was found that the sensitivity and specificity of diaphragm ultrasound compared to fluoroscopy in research subjects was 100% (95% CI 82.35% - 100%) for sensitivity, and 95.5% (95% CI 77.16% - 99.88%) for specificity. Furthermore, the positive predictive value was calculated with results of 95% (95% CI 73.68%-99.27%) and negative predictive value of 100% (95% CI 83.89%-100%). Ultrasonography has good sensitivity and specificity compared to fluoroscopy as a diagnostic method in the population with suspected diaphragmatic paralysis after surgery for congenital heart disease with a sensitivity of 100% and a specificity of 95.5%.