

KARAKTERISTIK PASIEN KATARAK PADA ANAK DI RUMAH SAKIT MATA DR YAP YOGYAKARTA TAHUN 2014 – 2017

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INTISARI

Pendahuluan : Katarak atau kekeruhan pada lensa mata merupakan salah satu penyebab kebutaan pada anak terbanyak di seluruh dunia. Penelitian terbaru menunjukkan 20 % dari kebutaan pada anak disebabkan oleh katarak. Insidensi global katarak pada anak sebanyak 1 – 15/10.000 kelahiran.

Tujuan : Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui karakteristik pasien katarak pada anak di Rumah Sakit Mata dr YAP Yogyakarta tahun 2014 – 2017 berdasarkan usia, jenis kelamin, onset, etiologi, lokasi dan penatalaksanaan.

Metode : Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif retrospektif menggunakan data sekunder berupa rekam medik pasien katarak pada anak di RS Mata dr YAP Yogyakarta tahun 2014 sampai 2017.

Hasil : Dari hasil penelitian diperoleh 40 orang pasien katarak pada anak paling banyak pada anak dengan rentan usia 6 – 10 tahun sebanyak 16 orang (40%), rentan usia 1 – 5 tahun sebanyak 10 orang (25%), rentan usia < 1 tahun sebanyak 9 orang (22,5%) rentan usia 11 – 18 tahun sebanyak 5 orang (12,5%). Jenis kelamin laki-laki sebanyak 27 orang (67,5%), dan perempuan sebanyak 13 orang (32,5%). Sebanyak 22 orang (55%) dengan onset kongenital/infantil dan 18 orang (45%) dengan onset akuisital/juvenil. Etiologi non herediter sebanyak 30 orang (75%), idiopatik sebanyak 9 orang (22,5%) dan herediter sebanyak 1 orang (2,5%). Berdasarkan lokasi katarak unilateral sebanyak 21 orang (52,5%) dan bilateral sebanyak 19 orang (47,5%). Penatalaksanaan secara operatif sebanyak 22 orang (55%) dan tindakan konservatif sebanyak 18 orang (45%).

Kesimpulan : Dari 40 orang pasien katarak pada anak paling banyak pada anak dengan rentan usia 6 – 10 tahun yaitu 16 orang (40%). Berdasarkan jenis kelamin paling banyak laki-laki yaitu 27 orang (67,5%). Onset terbanyak adalah kongenital/infantil yaitu 22 orang (55%). Etiologi terbanyak adalah non herediter sebanyak 30 orang (75%). Lokasi terbanyak pada unilateral yaitu 21 orang (52,5%). Penatalaksanaan terbanyak dilakukan secara operatif sebanyak 22 orang (55%).

Kata kunci : karakteristik, pasien katarak pada anak, Rumah Sakit Mata DR YAP Yogyakarta

CHARACTERISTICS OF CATARAK PATIENTS IN CHILDREN IN DR YAP EYE HOSPITAL YOGYAKARTA IN 2014 – 2017

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ABSTRACT

Background : Cataracts or opacities in the lens of the eye is one of the most causes of blindness in children throughout the world. Recent research shows 20% of blindness in children was caused by cataracts. The global incidence of cataract in children is 1 - 15 / 10.000 per births.

Objective : This study objective was to determine the characteristics of cataract patients in children in DR YAP Eye Hospital Yogyakarta in 2014 – 2017 based on age, gender, onset, etiology, location and management.

Methods : This study used retrospective descriptive design. The data was obtained from secondary data by using medical records of cataract patients in children in DR YAP Eye Hospital Yogyakarta in 2014 – 2017.

Result : There were 40 subjects of cataract patients in children. It was found that the most cataract patient in children at range of age 6 - 10 years old were 16 people (40%), 1 - 5 years were 10 people (25%), <1 year were 9 people (22.5%) and 11 - 18 years were 5 people (12.5%). Male subject were 27 people (67.5%), and female were 13 people (32.5%). A total of 22 people (55%) with congenital / infantil onset and 18 people (45%) with acquired / juvenil onset. Non hereditary etiology were found on 30 people (75%), idiopathic were 9 people (22.5%) and hereditary were 1 person (2.5%). Based on location, unilateral cataract were found at 21 people (52.5%) and bilateral at 19 people (47.5%). Operative management was done at 22 people (55%) and conservative management at 18 people (45%).

Conclusion : From 40 subjects of cataract patients children, range of age of 6 - 10 years was found the most (16 people, 40%). Based on the sex the most were male at 27 people (67.5%). The most onset was congenital / infantil at 22 people (55%). The most aetiology was non hereditary at 30 people (75%). The most cataract location was unilateral at 21 people (52.5%). The most management was by operative at 22 people (55%).

Keyword : Characteristic, cataract patient in children, DR YAP Eye Hospital Yogyakarta