

ABSTRAK

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HUBUNGAN ANTARA FREKUENSI REKURENSI EPILEPSI TERHADAP GANGGUAN DAYA INGAT JANGKA PENDEK PADA PASIEN DEWASA PENDERITA EPILEPSI DI SILOAM HOSPITALS LIPPO VILLAGE GEDUNG B

(X + 59 halaman + 5 tabel + 6 lampiran)

Latar Belakang: Penderita epilepsi di dunia diperkirakan mencapai 50 juta orang dan 80% diantaranya tinggal di negara berkembang. Indonesia merupakan negara berkembang dengan populasi penderita epilepsi mencapai 0,5-1,2% sehingga diperkirakan dengan penduduk 210 juta jiwa, pasien epilepsi mencapai 2.100.000 orang. Penyakit epilepsi sering dikaitkan dengan gangguan daya ingat pada penderitanya. Beberapa faktor yang dapat menyebabkan gangguan daya ingat pada pasien epilepsi diantara lain usia penderita, durasi kekambuhan, serta jenis dan etiologi dari epilepsi. Pada penelitian sebelumnya, gelombang *epileptiform interictal* pada pasien epilepsi yang ditunjukkan melalui Ensefalografi (EEG) memiliki efek yang signifikan ditunjukkan mengalami kegagalan dalam proses mengingat, sehingga mengindikasikan adanya hubungan antara frekuensi kekambuhan epilepsi terhadap gangguan daya ingat.

Tujuan Penelitian: Untuk mengetahui hubungan antara frekuensi rekurensi epilepsi terhadap gangguan daya ingat jangka pendek pada pasien dewasa penderita epilepsi di Siloam Hospitals Lippo Village Gedung B.

Metode Penelitian: Menggunakan studi potong lintang yang dilakukan pada pasien dewasa penderita epilepsi di Siloam Hospitals Lippo Village Gedung B. Data yang didapatkan berdasarkan rekam medis pasien 2 tahun terakhir, dan dilakukan wawancara menggunakan kuesioner MoCA-Ina.

Hasil: Hasil dari 77 responden penelitian didapatkan mayoritas pasien berjenis kelamin laki-laki sebanyak 54,5%, dan mayoritas pasien berusia dewasa awal 18-40 tahun sebanyak 66,2%. Pasien dengan kekambuhan epilepsi jarang-sedang (1-12 kali) menunjukkan sebanyak 84,4% memiliki kondisi normal-gangguan ringan daya ingat jangka pendek, dan pasien dengan kekambuhan epilepsi sering (>12 kali) sebanyak 91,1% pasien mengalami gangguan daya ingat sedang-berat.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara frekuensi rekurensi epilepsi terhadap gangguan daya ingat jangka pendek pada pasien dewasa penderita epilepsi di Siloam Hospitals Lippo Village Gedung B.

Kata Kunci: Epilepsi, memori jangka pendek, gangguan daya ingat, MoCA.

ABSTRACT

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EPILEPSY RECURENCE FREQUENCY AND SHORT-TERM MEMORY IMPAIRMENT IN ADULT PATIENTS WITH EPILEPSY AT SILOAM HOSPITALS LIPPO VILLAGE BUILDING B

(X + 59 pages + 5 tables + 6 attachments)

Background: *It is estimated that there are 50 million people with epilepsy in the world and 80% of them live in developing countries. Indonesia is a developing country with a population of people with epilepsy reaching 0.5-1.2%, it is estimated that with a population of 210 million people, epilepsy patients reach 2,100,000 people. Epilepsy is often associated with impaired memory in patients. Several factors can cause memory impairment in epilepsy patients, including the patient's age, the duration of the recurrency, and the type and etiology of epilepsy. In previous studies, epileptiform interictal waves in epilepsy patients were shown through Encephalography (EEG) have a significant effect on failure in the memory process, thus indicating a relationship between the frequency of recurrence of epilepsy and memory impairment.*

Objectives: *To determine the relationship between the frequency of recurrence of epilepsy and impaired short-term memory in adult patients with epilepsy at Siloam Hospitals Lippo Village Building B.*

Method: *Using a cross-sectional study conducted on adult patients with epilepsy at Siloam Hospitals Lippo Village Building B. The data obtained was based on the patient's medical records for the last 2 years, and interviews were conducted using the MoCA-Ina questionnaire.*

Results: *The results of the 77 study respondents found that the majority of patients were male as much as 54.5%, and the majority of patients were early adults 18-40 years old as much as 66.2%. Patients with rare-moderate relapses of epilepsy (1-12 times) show as many as 84.4% have normal-mild short-term memory impairment, and patients with frequent epileptic relapses (> 12 times) as many as 91.1% of patients experience memory impairment remember medium-severe.*

Conclusion: *There is a significant relationship between the frequency of recurrence of epilepsy and impaired short-term memory in adult patients with epilepsy at Siloam Hospitals Lippo Village Building B*

Keywords: *Epilepsy, short term memory, memory impairment, MoCA.*