



UNIVERSITAS PELITA HARAPAN FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN LUAS LESI ISKEMIK SUBSTANSI ALBA MRI KEPALA DENGAN FUNGSI KOGNITIF PADA PASIEN *VASCULAR COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT* DAN DEMENSIA VASKULAR

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Latar Belakang : Masalah vaskular dapat menimbulkan kondisi *vascular cognitive impairment* dan demensia vaskular. Dilakukan tes MoCA dan melakukan pencitraan MRI untuk melihat lesi substansi alba dan diukur dengan skor fazekas. Sehingga muncul ide penelitian untuk meneliti hubungan antara luas lesi iskemik pada otak terhadap fungsi kognitif.

Tujuan : Mengetahui hubungan luas lesi iskemik substansi alba dengan fungsi kognitif.

Metode : Penelitian menggunakan metode *Cross sectional* dengan sampel penelitian pasien *vascular cognitive impairment* dan demensia vaskular yang berada di Klinik Memori Rumah Sakit Siloam Karawaci. Besar sampel yang dibutuhkan dihitung menggunakan rumus analitik korelatif hipotesis 1 arah, sampel akan dipilih secara acak dan non probabilitas, data akan diambil dari data sekunder, pengolahan data menggunakan Microsoft Excel dan uji statistic Kai kuadrat dengan aplikasi SPSS.

Hasil: Skor fazekas DWM berhubungan dengan tes MoCA ($p = 0.050$), skor fazekas total berhubungan dengan tes MoCA ($p = 0.046$), tetapi skor fazekas PVR dan rata-rata tidak berhubungan dengan tes MoCA).

Kata kunci : Skor fazekas, tes MoCA, *Vascular cognitive impairment*, Demensia vaskular



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ABSTRACT

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ISCHEMIC WHITE MATTER LESSIONS OF HEAD MRI AND COGNITIVE FUNCTION ON VASCULAR COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT AND VASCULAR DEMENTIA PATIENTS

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Background : Vascular problems can lead to vascular cognitive impairment and vascular dementia. Patients performed cognitive function tests with MoCA tests and performed MRI images to see white matter lesions and is measured with fazekas scores. This study wanted to prove the correlation between white matter lesions with cognitive function.

Aim : To know the correlation between white matter lesions with cognitive function

Method : This research uses Cross sectional method with research sample of vascular cognitive impairment patients and vascular dementia at Siloam Karawaci Hospital Memory Clinic. The required sample size is calculated using correlative analytic formula 1 way hypothesis, the sample will be selected randomly and non probability, data will be taken from secondary data, data will be processed using Microsoft Excel and statistic test using Chi-square with SPSS application.

Result: Fazekas score DWM showed associate with MoCA test ($p = 0.050$), Fazekas score total showed associate with MoCA test ($p = 0.046$), but Fazekas score DWM didn't associate with MoCA test.

Key words : Fazekas score, MoCA test, Vascular cognitive impairment, Vascular dementia