

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN UKURAN DIAMETER VENA SAFENA MAGNA TERHADAP MANIFESTASI KLINIS PADA PASIEN INSUFISIENSI VENA KRONIS DI RUMAH SAKIT SILOAM LIPPO VILLAGE

Latar Belakang: Penyakit insufisiensi vena kronis (IVK) adalah penyakit yang diakibatkan oleh inkompetensi katup ataupun gangguan pada dinding vena tungkai bawah sehingga arus darah balik ke jantung terganggu. Gejala yang timbul akibat IVK dapat berpengaruh pada prognosis dan kualitas hidup penderita jika tidak mendapatkan penanganan yang tepat. Selain itu, obesitas yang merupakan salah satu faktor risiko IVK menyerang 13% populasi orang dewasa di dunia.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat apakah ada hubungan antara peningkatan diameter vena safena magna terhadap kelas *clinical* pada *CEAP classification*. Selain itu, juga untuk melihat perubahan ukuran diameter vena safena pada setiap klasifikasi indeks massa tubuh.

Metode: Penelitian dilakukan pada 106 pasien terdiagnosis insufisiensi vena kronis dan telah dilakukan USG doppler pada vena safena magna. Hasil USG doppler dicatat dan keluhan pasien dikelompokkan berdasarkan klasifikasi klinis CEAP. Indeks massa tubuh pasien dihitung dari data berat dan tinggi badan tersedia dan dikategorikan ke dalam berat badan kurang, normal, berat badan berlebih dan obesitas.

Hasil Penelitian: Dari 106 sampel, ditemukan bahwa 63,2% pasien mengeluhkan pembengkakan pada tungkai bawah. Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa tidak ada hubungan signifikan antara ukuran diameter vena safena magna terhadap kelas manifestasi klinis CEAP ($p = 0,175$). Di lain sisi, ditemukan bahwa ukuran diameter vena safena magna ikut membesar saat IMT meningkat ($p < 0,05$).

Kata Kunci: Insufisiensi vena kronis, vena varikosa, *CEAP Classification*, diameter, vena safena magna, indeks massa tubuh

ABSTRACT

GREAT SAPHENOUS VEIN DIAMETER IN RELATION WITH CLINICAL MANIFESTATION IN PATIENT WITH CHRONIC VEIN INSUFFICIENCY AT SILOAM LIPPO VILLAGE HOSPITAL

Background: *Chronic Vein Insufficiency (CVI) is a disorder caused by vein valve incompetence and/or vein wall weakness of the lower limb. Therefore, causes disruption of the blood flow to the heart. Prognosis and quality of life are much affected by the symptoms produced by not getting proper treatment. Furthermore, one of the risk factors for CVI, obesity, affects 13% of the world's adult population.*

Objectives: *This study aims to see whether there is a relationship between an increase in the diameter of the great saphenous vein and clinical class based on CEAP classification. Moreover, to see changes in the size of the great saphenous vein diameter in each body mass index classification.*

Methods: *The study was conducted on 106 patients diagnosed with chronic venous insufficiency in which, a Doppler ultrasound of the great saphenous vein was performed on the patients. Doppler ultrasound results were recorded and patient complaints were grouped according to the CEAP clinical classification. The patient's body mass index was calculated from their weight and height and then categorized into underweight, normal, overweight and obese.*

Results: *From 106 samples, it was found that 63.2% of patients complained of swelling in the lower limbs. This study found that there was no significant relationship between the size of the diameter of the great saphenous vein and the class of clinical manifestations of CEAP ($p = 0.175$). On the other hand, it was found that the diameter of the great saphenous vein also increased as BMI increased ($p < 0.05$).*

Keyword: *Chronic Vein Insufficiency, varicose vein, CEAP Classification, diameter, great saphenous vein*