

Gambaran pemeriksaan Carotid Duplex dan TCD pada pasien Lupus Eritematosus sistemik di RSCM Jakarta = Preview Carotid Duplex and TCD examination on systemic Lupus Erythematosus patient in RSCM Jakarta / Gabriel F. Goleng

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang. Lupus eritematosus sistemik (LES) merupakan penyakit inflamasi autoimun kronik. LES dapat bermanifestasi ke berbagai macam organ, antara lain kulit, sendi, ginjal, paru-paru, sistem saraf, dan organ lainnya. Secara potensial fatal atau mengancam jiwa. Neuropsikiatrik LES (NPLES) merupakan istilah untuk menggambarkan klinis gejala neurologis dan gejala psikiatrik yang terjadi pada 18-60% pasien yang terdiagnosis LES dan merupakan keadaan yang paling berat dari manifestasi Lupus. Kejadian penyakit pembuluh darah otak pada NPLES didapatkan sekitar 5-18% kasus LES.

Metode. Desain penelitian berupa studi potong lintang. Subyek penelitian adalah pasien LES yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi penelitian. Subyek diperoleh secara consecutive sampling. Pada subyek dilakukan wawancara, pengisian kuisioner, pemeriksaan fisik dan carotid duplex dan TCD. Dilakukan analisis data menggunakan perangkat SPSS 17.0.

Hasil. Diperoleh 100 subyek pasien LES di RSCM. Prevalensi aterosklerosis pada pembuluh darah karotis komunis adalah 31% yang terdiri dari, hard plaque kanan 4%, soft plaque kanan 4%, penebalan intima media 20%, plaque dan penebalan intima media 3%, sedangkan pembuluh darah serebri media 25% yang terdiri dari stenosis pembuluh darah serebri media kanan 13%, serebri media kiri 8%, bilateral 4%.

Kesimpulan. Pada semua pasien LES dengan usia < 21-36+ tahun, penggunaan kortikosteroid, dan penyakit penyerta ditemukan adanya aterosklerosis pada pembuluh darah karotis komunis maupun pembuluh darah serebri media. Tidak ditemukan perbedaan yang bermakna.

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ABSTRACT

Background. Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is a chronic autoimmune inflammatory disease. Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) manifests into a variety organs, such as skin, joint, kidney, lung, nervous system and other organs. Potentially fatal or life-threatening. Neuropsychiatric SLE (NPSLE) is a term that is used to describe the clinical symptoms of neurological and psychiatric symptoms occur in 18-60% of patients diagnosed with SLE and under the most severe manifestation of lupus. The prevalence of cerebrovascular disease in NPSLE obtained approximately 5-18% of SLE cases..

Method. The design study is cross-sectional study. The subjects were patients who met the inclusion criteria of the study. Subjects obtained by consecutive sampling. All subjects was interviewed, filled questionnaires, underwent physical examination and Carotid Duplex and TCD examination. Data analysis were performed by using SPSS 17.0 software

Result. From 100 SLE patients on RSCM, the result showed that the prevalence of atherosclerosis on carotid communis artery was 31%, consists of 4% right hard plaque, 4% right soft plaque, 20% thickening of intima media, 3% plaque and thickening of intima media. Whereas the prevalence of atherosclerosis on cerebri

media artery was 25%, consists of 13% stenosis of right cerebri media artery, 8% stenosis of left cerebri media artery, and 4% of bilateral stenosis.

Conclusion. In all SLE patient between the age below 21 years old to the age above 36 years old, with corticosteroid therapy and several manifestation of SLE, the result showed that there was no significant difference between the prevalence of atherosclerosis on carotid communis artery and cerebri media artery.