

Hubungan temuan kecurigaan keterlibatan saraf kranial pada tomografi komputer dengan disfungsi klinis saraf kranial pada karsinoma nasofaring T3-T4 = Association between suspicion cranial nerve involvement in computed tomography findings with clinical cranial nerve dysfunction in nasopharyngeal carcinoma T3- T4 / Frieska Dwi Nanrasari

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui hubungan kecurigaan keterlibatan saraf kranial berdasarkan temuan tomografi komputer dengan disfungsi klinis saraf kranial pada pemeriksaan neurologi penderita karsinoma nasofaring T3-T4. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain potong lintang dengan data sekunder rekam medis dan data tomografi komputer 55 penderita karsinoma nasofaring yang telah terbukti secara histopatologi dan telah dilakukan pemeriksaan neurologi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan proporsi temuan kecurigaan keterlibatan saraf kranial berdasarkan tomografi komputer lebih tinggi dibandingkan proporsi disfungsi klinis saraf kranial pada pemeriksaan neurologi, sehingga tomografi komputer dapat menjadi acuan deteksi dini serta tatalaksana kemungkinan keterlibatan saraf kranial pada karsinoma nasofaring stadium lanjut yang belum bermanifestasi klinis.

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determined the association between suspicion cranial nerve involvement based on computed tomography findings with clinical cranial nerve dysfunction on neurological examination in nasopharyngeal carcinoma T3-T4. It used cross-sectional design with secondary data medical record and computed tomography of 55 patients nasopharyngeal carcinoma which has been proven in histopathological biopsy and have performed neurological examination. The results showed the proportion of suspicions findings of cranial nerve involvement in computed tomography is higher than the proportion of clinical cranial nerve dysfunction in neurological examination, based on this result computed tomography could be a reference for early detection and management of the possible cranial nerves involvement at an advanced stage nasopharyngeal carcinoma that has not manifested clinically.