Protein S 100b sebagai prediktor tingkat keparahan cidera kepala = Protein S 100b as predictor severity traumatic brain injury

Hendra Samanta, author

Abstrak

[ABSTRAK
 Nama Hendra SamantaProgram Studi Pendidikan Dokter Spesialis NeurologiJudul Protein S 100B sebagai prediktor tingkat keparahan cedera kepala Latar Belakang Cedera kepala merupakan salah satu masalah kesehatan masyarakat yang serius yang dapat menyebabkan kematian kecacatan fisik dan kecacatan mental Cedera kepala dapat menyebabkan sel astrosit rusak sehingga mengeluarkan protein S 100B yang dapat dideteksi didalam darah perifer sehingga dapat dipakai untuk memprediksi tingkat keparahan cedera kepala yang terjadi Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mencari hubungan antara kadar protein S 100B dengan tingkat keparahan cedera kepala Metode Desain penelitian adalah potong lintang untuk mengetahui kadar protein S 100B pada pasien cedera kepala akut onset kurang dari 24 jam Subyek penelitian sejumlah 85 pasien yang datang berobat ke Instalasi Gawat Darurat RSCM sejak bulan maret ndash juni 2015 Dilakukan penilaian GCS lamanya tidak sadarkan diri lamanya amnesia pasca trauma dengan bantuan alat TOAG pemeriksaan CT Scan dan pemeriksaan serum protein S 100B Hasil Didapatkan kadar rerata protein S 100B serum 0 77 g L rerata durasi amnesia 21 22 jam rerata nilai GCS 13 Terdapat perbedaan kadar protein S 100B pada CKR rerata 0 4175 dibandingkan dengan pada CKS dan CKB 1 0722 p 0 020 nilai titik potong kadar protein S 100B pasien yang meninggal 0 765 g L p 0 002 Simpulan Kadar rerata protein S 100B pada cedera kepala ringan lebih rendah dibandingkan dengan kadar protein S 100B pada cedera kepala sedang dan berat semakin tinggi kadar protein S 100B akan semakin tidak baik keluaran pasien cedera kepala ABSTRACT Name Hendra SamantaStudy program Neurology Specialization Educational ProgrammedTitle Protein S 100B as Predictor Severity Traumatic Brain Injury Background Traumatic brain injury is still a serious community health problem can cause death physical and mental disability Protein S 100B release from destructive astrocyte from brain injury and detected in the peripheral blood so that protein S 100B can serve as predictor of severity traumatic brain injury This research aimed to find association between protein S 100B with traumatic brain injury severity Method This was a cross sectional study focusing to protein S 100B value from acute traumatic brain injury patients with onset 24 hours Eighty five patients were recruited from emergency room RSCM GCS value duration of post traumatic amnesia with TOAG tools duration loss of consciousness brain CT scan and concentration serum protein S 100B were record Results The mean concentration serum Protein S 100B were 0 77 mean PTA duration were 21 22 hours and the mean GCS were 13 There is a significant differentiation value of concentration protein S 100B from mild trumatic brain injury compare moderate and severe traumatic brain injury p 0 020 cut off point for death patients was 0 765 g LConclusion The mean serum Protein S 100 B from mild trumatic brain injury lower than moderate and severe traumatic brain injury higher consentration of protein S 100B have bad outcome ;ABSTRACT Name Hendra SamantaStudy program Neurology Specialization Educational ProgrammedTitle Protein S 100B as Predictor Severity Traumatic Brain Injury Background Traumatic brain injury is still a serious community health problem can cause death physical and mental disability Protein S 100B release from destructive astrocyte from brain

injury and detected in the peripheral blood so that protein S 100B can serve as predictor of severity traumatic brain injury This research aimed to find association between protein S 100B with traumatic brain injury severity Method This was a cross sectional study focusing to protein S 100B value from acute traumatic brain injury patients with onset 24 hours Eighty five patients were recruited from emergency room RSCM GCS value duration of post traumatic amnesia with TOAG tools duration loss of consciousness brain CT scan and concentration serum protein S 100B were record Results The mean concentration serum Protein S 100B were 0 77 mean PTA duration were 21 22 hours and the mean GCS were 13 There is a significant differentiation value of concentration protein S 100B from mild trumatic brain injury compare moderate and severe traumatic brain injury p 0 020 cut off point for death patients was 0 765 g LConclusion The mean serum Protein S 100 B from mild trumatic brain injury lower than moderate and severe traumatic brain injury higher consentration of protein S 100B have bad outcome , ABSTRACT Name Hendra SamantaStudy program Neurology Specialization Educational ProgrammedTitle Protein S 100B as Predictor Severity Traumatic Brain Injury Background Traumatic brain injury is still a serious community health problem can cause death physical and mental disability Protein S 100B release from destructive astrocyte from brain injury and detected in the peripheral blood so that protein S 100B can serve as predictor of severity traumatic brain injury This research aimed to find association between protein S 100B with traumatic brain injury severity Method This was a cross sectional study focusing to protein S 100B value from acute traumatic brain injury patients with onset 24 hours Eighty five patients were recruited from emergency room RSCM GCS value duration of post traumatic amnesia with TOAG tools duration loss of consciousness brain CT scan and concentration serum protein S 100B were record Results The mean concentration serum Protein S 100B were 0 77 mean PTA duration were 21 22 hours and the mean GCS were 13 There is a significant differentiation value of concentration protein S 100B from mild trumatic brain injury compare moderate and severe traumatic brain injury p 0 020 cut off point for death patients was 0 765 g LConclusion The mean serum Protein S 100 B from mild trumatic brain injury lower than moderate and severe traumatic brain injury higher consentration of protein S 100B have bad outcome]