

Rekanalisasi pascaablasi vena pada varises tungkai komparasi metode ablasi dengan tindakan mekanokemikal dan laser = Postablation recanalization of varicose vein of the limb comparison ablation method of mechanochemical and laser procedure

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK
Latar belakang Tindakan ablasi endovenous untuk varises tungkai di Indonesia mulai dikerjakan tahun 2010 EVLT dikerjakan di RSCM tahun 2013 dan MOCA dikerjakan di RSUP Fatmawati tahun 2014 Belum ada evaluasi terhadap rekanalisasi pasca tindakan MOCA dan EVLT di Indonesia Metode Studi ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif analitik dengan desain cross sectional Subjek pasca MOCA atau EVLT dengan rentang waktu 3 18 bulan pasca tindakan diwawancara dan dilakukan pemeriksaan USG vaskular pada tungkai yang dioperasi untuk menilai rekanalisasi Data sekunder praoperasi diambil dari rekam medis Dicari karakteristik klinis subjek membandingkan kecenderungan rekanalisasi pasca tindakan MOCA dan EVLT dicari hubungan antara karakteristik klinis subjek dengan kejadian rekanalisasi Data diolah dengan SPSS ver 20 0 Hasil Didapatkan 43 sampel tungkai terdiri dari 24 tungkai pasca MOCA dan 19 tungkai pasca EVLT Karakteristik subjek MOCA terbanyak usia 7 mm 13 19 tungkai Pada MOCA rekanalisasi total didapatkan 2 24 dan partial 8 24 tungkai sedangkan pada EVLT rekanalisasi total 1 19 dan partial 3 19 tungkai Hubungan antara karakteristik klinis subjek dengan kejadian rekanalisasi p 0 05 Kesimpulan Kecenderungan rekanalisasi MOCA lebih tinggi dibandingkan EVLT Tidak ada hubungan bermakna antara karakteristik klinis subjek dengan kejadian rekanalisasi secara statistik namun diameter terbesar VSM 7 mm sebelum operasi secara proporsional lebih tinggi MOCA 3 4 tungkai dibandingkan EVLT 3 13 tungkai

ABSTRACT
Background Endovenous ablation for varicose vein of the limb in Indonesia has been done since 2010 EVLT has been done in RSCM since 2013 and MOCA in RSUP Fatmawati in 2014 There has not any evaluation been done for recanalization post MOCA and EVLT procedure in Indonesia Method This study was descriptive analytic with cross sectional design Subjects post MOCA or EVLT with time span 3 18 months post procedure are interviewed and USG vascular examination is done on operated limb in order to evaluate the recanalization Secondary data pre surgery are taken from medical records Clinical characteristics of the subjects are seek comparing possibility of recanalization post MOCA and EVLT procedure in order to see the correlation between clinical characteristics of subjects and recanalization Data is treated using SPSS ver 20 0 Results Forty three samples were collected consists of 24 extremities post MOCA samples and 19 extremities post EVLT samples Most subjects on MOCA group were 7mm were 13 19 extremities On MOCA group total recanalization were 2 24 extremities and partial were 8 24 extremities EVLT group total recanalization were 1 19 extremities and partial were 3 19 extremities Relationship between subjects clinical characteristics with recanalization event p 0 05 Conclusion Recanalization tendency in MOCA is higher compared to EVLT There is no statistically significant assosiation between clinical characteristic of the subjects and recanalization but the highest diameter VSM 7 mm pre surgery proportionally is higher in MOCA 3 4 extremities compared to EVLT 3 13 extremities ;Background Endovenous ablation for varicose vein of the limb in Indonesia has been done since 2010 EVLT has been done in RSCM since 2013 and MOCA in RSUP Fatmawati in 2014 There has not any

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