

Gangguan kognitif pada anak hiperplasia adrenal kongenital dengan masalah perilaku = Cognitive impairment in children with congenital adrenal hyperplasia having behavioural problems

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Hiperplasia adrenal kongenital HAK paling banyak disebabkan oleh defisiensi enzim 21-hidroksilase. Paparan kortisol yang rendah dan androgen yang berlebihan pada masa prenatal dan/atau postnatal serta glukokortikoid berlebihan akibat terapi menyebabkan komplikasi medis dan psikososial. Anak HAK dapat mengalami masalah perilaku dan gangguan kognitif akibat penyakit atau terapi yang diberikan. Kondisi undertreatment dan overtreatment dapat memengaruhi perilaku dan kognitif. Identifikasi dini terhadap risiko masalah perilaku dan gangguan fungsi kognitif penting untuk intervensi klinis dan psikoedukasi terhadap anak. Tujuan: Mengetahui prevalens masalah perilaku dan gambaran fungsi kognitif anak HAK serta mengetahui risiko relatif terjadinya gangguan kognitif pada anak HAK yang memiliki masalah perilaku. Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan studi deskriptif-analitik dengan metode potong lintang, dilakukan di Rumah Sakit Cipto Mangunkusumo RSCM pada Januari ndash; Maret 2017. Pemeriksaan masalah perilaku menggunakan instrumen strengths and difficulties questionnaire SDQ , sedangkan pemeriksaan fungsi kognitif menggunakan instrumen the Wechsler Abbreviated Scale of Intelligence Scale WAIS untuk anak. Subyek pada penelitian ini adalah pasien HAK usia 4 ndash; 18 tahun. Analisis statistik dilakukan untuk mencari hubungan serta risiko relatif gangguan kognitif dengan masalah perilaku. Hasil: Penelitian dilakukan terhadap 20 subyek. Prevalens masalah perilaku sebesar 80 16/20 , dengan masalah terbanyak adalah masalah emosional 40 . Rerata IQ full scale adalah 96,5 20 . Terdapat 40 subyek dengan full scale IQ di bawah normal. Perbedaan bermakna secara statistik didapatkan antara rerata IQ full scale dengan hiperaktivitas

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ABSTRACT

Background Congenital adrenal hyperplasia CAH is most commonly caused by a 21 hydroxylase enzyme deficiency. Low and excessive androgen exposure during prenatal and or postnatal periods and excessive glucocorticoids from therapy leads to medical and psychosocial complications. Children of CAH can experience behavioural problems and cognitive impairment due to the disease or therapy. Undertreatment and overtreatment can affect behavior and cognitive. Early identification to the risk of behavioural problems and impaired cognitive function is important for clinical interventions and psychoeducation Aim To identification the prevalence of behavioral problems and the cognitive function of children with CAH and to know the relative risk of cognitive impairment in children who have behavioural problems. Method This is a descriptive analytic study with cross sectional method, held at Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital in January to March 2017. Examination of behavioral problems using strengths and difficulties questionnaire SDQ instrument, while examining cognitive function using the Wechsler Abbreviated Scale of Intelligence Scale WAIS for children. Subjects in this study were CAH patients aged 4 18 years. Statistical analysis was performed to find the relationship as well as the relative risk of cognitive impairment with behavioural

problems. Result This study was conducted on 20 subjects. The prevalence of behavioural problems is 80.16%, with most problems being emotional problems 40%. The full scale IQ average is 96.5. Forty percents of subjects have a full scale IQ under average. A statistically significant difference was found between mean full scale IQ and hyperactivity p