

Perbandingan proporsi paradoxical vocal cord movement pada populasi asma dan non-asma. Kajian faktor risiko aktivitas fisik, refluks laringofaring, imbalance sistem saraf otonom, dan penurunan ambang laryngeal adductor reflex = Comparison of proportion of Paradoxical Vocal Cord Movement (PVCMM) in asthmatic and non-asthmatic population. Study of risk factors of physical activity, laryngopharyngeal reflux, autonomic nervous system imbalance, and decreased threshold of laryngeal ad

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Abstrak

Pendahuluan: Pergerakan pita suara paradoks atau paradoxical vocal cord movement (PVCMM) merupakan kondisi terjadi penutupan pita suara atau adduksi pada saat inspirasi. Kelainan PVCMM sering dihubungkan dengan beberapa komorbiditas lain, seperti asma, rinosinusitis kronis (RSK) atau rinitis alergi, refluks laringofaring (RLF), imbalance sistem saraf otonom, dan kelainan psikiatri atau neurologi. Aktivitas fisik juga diduga menjadi pemicu timbulnya PVCMM. Gejala PVCMM dapat menyerupai gejala asma dan sering menyebabkan misdiagnosis sebagai asma. Hingga saat ini belum didapatkan data mengenai prevalensi dan karakteristik gejala pada pasien PVCMM dengan asma dan non-asma di Indonesia khususnya di Rumah Sakit Umum Pendidikan Nasional (RSUPN) dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui perbandingan proporsi PVCMM pada kelompok pasien asma dan non asma. Faktor-faktor risiko lainnya yang dapat berkontribusi terhadap kejadian PVCMM, seperti RLF dan imbalance sistem saraf otonom.

Metode: Penelitian dilakukan selama Periode Januari 2022 hingga April 2022 di Poliklinik THT-KL dan IPD RSCM. Desain penelitian yang digunakan adalah potong lintang komparatif dengan 25 subjek kelompok asma dan 25 subjek kelompok non-asma. Pemeriksaan rinofaringolaringoskopi serat lentur, ambang Laryngeal Adductor Reflex (LAR), aktivitas fisik, HRV dengan metode Pulse Photoplethysmography, dilakukan pada seluruh subjek, baik kelompok kasus maupun kontrol.

Hasil: Proporsi kejadian PVCMM pada kelompok asma mencapai 12 %, sedangkan pada kelompok non-asma adalah 4%. Tidak terdapat perbedaan bermakna secara statistik kejadian PVCMM pada kelompok asma dibandingkan dengan kelompok non-asma ($p=0,305$). Imbalance otonom dan gangguan psikiatri didapatkan sebagai faktor determinan yang bermakna secara statistik dalam terjadinya PVCMM.

Kesimpulan: Perbandingan proporsi PVCMM pada kelompok asma lebih besar dibandingkan kelompok non-asma, walaupun pada penelitian ini tidak berbeda secara statistik ($p>0,05$).

.....Introduction: Paradoxical vocal cord movement (PVCMM) is a condition which voca; cords are closed or adducted during inspiration. PVCMM disorder are often associated with several other comorbidities, such as asthma, chronic rhinosinusitis (CRS) or allergic rhinitis, laryngopharyngeal reflux (LPR), autonomic nervous system imbalance, and psychiatric or neurological disorders. Physical activity is also though to be a trigger for PVCMM. However the exact mechanism of these abnormalities in causing PVCMM is not yet known. The symptoms of PVCMM can mimic as asthma and are often misdiagnosed as asthma. Until now there has been no data on the prevalence and symptom characteristics of PVCMM in asthmatic and non-

asthmatic patients in Indonesia, especially in Cipto Mangunkusumo General Hospital.

Purpose: This study was conducted to determine the comparison of the proportions of PVCMM in the asthmatic and non-asthmatic patient groups. Other risk factors that may contribute to the occurrence of PVCMM, such as LPR and autonomic nervous system imbalance.

Methods: The study was conducted between January to April 2022 at the ENT and Internal Medicine Outpatient Clinic in Cipto Mangunkusumo General Hospital. The study design was cross-sectional comparative study with 25 subjects in each group. Flexible fibre optic rhinopharyngolaryngoscopy, Laryngeal Adductor Reflex threshold, physical activity, Heart Rate Variability (HRV) using pulse plethysmography were performed on all subjects. **Result:** Proportion of PVCMM in asthmatic group was 12%, while in non-asthmatic group was 4%. There was no statistically difference in the prevalence PVCMM between the groups ($p=0,305$). Autonomic nervous system imbalance and psychiatric disorders were found to be statistically significant as determinants factor in the occurrence of PVCMM. **Conclusion:** The prevalence of PVCMM in the asthmatic group was greater than in the non-asthmatic group, although in this study there was no statistical difference.