

**GAMBARAN ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY (EEG) PADA PASIEN
EPILEPSI PASCA STROKE DI RSPAD GATOT SOEBROTO JAKARTA**
TAHUN 2021-2022

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Abstrak

Epilepsi pasca stroke adalah kondisi di mana seseorang mengalami bangkitan epilepsi setelah mengalami stroke yang diakibatkan karena setelah stroke terjadi perubahan pada otak yang dapat menyebabkan neuron menjadi lebih mudah melepaskan sinyal listrik yang tidak teratur, yang dapat memicu bangkitan epilepsi. Salah satu modalitas pemeriksaan yang dilakukan pada pasien epilepsi pasca stroke yaitu *electroencephalography* (EEG) yang digunakan untuk merekam aktivitas listrik di otak. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui gambaran EEG pasien epilepsi pasca stroke di RSPAD Gatot Soebroto Jakarta. **Metode:** Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif dengan pendekatan *cross sectional* pada pasien dengan diagnosis epilepsi pasca stroke tahun 2021 - 2022 di RSPAD Gatot Soebroto Jakarta yang memenuhi kriteria restriksi. **Hasil:** Terdapat 52 pasien epilepsi pasca stroke dan jenis kelamin terbanyak adalah laki-laki 63.5% (n=33), kelompok usia terbanyak yaitu <55 tahun 40.4% (n=21), stroke iskemik merupakan jenis terbanyak 84.6% (n=44), dan jenis bangkitan terbanyak yaitu bangkitan fokal 51.9% (n=27). Hasil gambaran EEG pasien epilepsi pasca stroke iskemik adalah 29.54% (n=13) terdapat perlambatan, irama *background alpha* 97.72% (n=43) dan delta 2.27% (n=1). Lokasi epileptiform lobus temporal 20.45% (n=9), lobus frontal 29.54% (n=13), lobus parietal 6.81% (n=3), dan lebih dari 1 lobus 43.18% (n=19). Jenis epileptiform *spike* 54.54% (n=24) pasien, *sharp wave* 15.90% (n=7) pasien, dan *slowing* 29.54% (n=13) pasien. Hasil gambaran EEG pasien epilepsi pasca stroke hemoragik yaitu terdapat perlambatan pada 12.50% (n=1), irama *background alpha* 100% (n=8) pasien, lokasi epileptiform di lobus temporal 12.50% (n=1), lobus frontal 37.50% (n=3), dan lebih dari 1 lobus 50% (n=4), jenis epileptiform *spike* 50% (n=4), *sharp wave* 37.50% (n=3), dan *slowing* 12.50% (n=1). **Kesimpulan:** Berdasarkan data yang didapatkan dari RSPAD Gatot Soebroto Jakarta tahun 2021-2022 pada pasien epilepsi pasca stroke riwayat stroke iskemik merupakan jenis stroke terbanyak dan bangkitan fokal merupakan jenis bangkitan terbanyak serta dominansi lokasi epileptiform yaitu lebih dari 1 lobus baik pada pasien epilepsi pasca stroke iskemik maupun hemoragik.

Kata kunci: Elektroensefalografi, epilepsi pasca stroke, epileptiform

**THE ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY (EEG) PROFILE IN PATIENTS
WITH POST-STROKE EPILEPSY AT RSPAD GATOT SOEBROTO
JAKARTA FOR THE PERIOD OF 2021-2022**

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Abstract

*Post-stroke epilepsy is a condition in which an individual experiences epileptic seizures after having a stroke. This occurs because changes in the brain following a stroke can make neurons more prone to irregular electrical signals, which can trigger epileptic seizures. One of the diagnostic modalities used for patients with post-stroke epilepsy is electroencephalography (EEG), which is employed to record electrical activity in the brain. The aim of this study is to understand the EEG characteristics of post-stroke epilepsy patients at RSPAD Gatot Soebroto Jakarta. **Method:** This study is a descriptive research with a cross-sectional approach involving patients diagnosed with post-stroke epilepsy in the years 2021 - 2022 at RSPAD Gatot Soebroto Jakarta who meet the specified criteria. **Results:** There were 52 post-stroke epilepsy patients, with the majority being male at 63.5% ($n=33$). The most common age group was <55 years old at 40.4% ($n=21$). Ischemic stroke was the most prevalent type at 84.6% ($n=44$), and the most common type of seizure was focal seizures at 51.9% ($n=27$). EEG findings for post-stroke epilepsy patients with ischemic stroke revealed slowing in 29.54% ($n=13$), alpha background rhythm in 97.72% ($n=43$), and delta rhythm in 2.27% ($n=1$). Epileptiform activity was located in the temporal lobe in 20.45% ($n=9$), frontal lobe in 29.54% ($n=13$), parietal lobe in 6.81% ($n=3$), and throughout the lobes in 43.18% ($n=19$). The types of epileptiform activity included spike in 54.54% ($n=24$) of patients, sharp wave in 15.90% ($n=7$) of patients, and slowing in 29.54% ($n=13$) of patients. For post-stroke epilepsy patients with hemorrhagic stroke, EEG findings showed slowing in 12.50% ($n=1$), alpha background rhythm in 100% ($n=8$) of patients, epileptiform activity in the temporal lobe in 12.50% ($n=1$), frontal lobe in 37.50% ($n=3$), and throughout the lobes in 50% ($n=4$). The types of epileptiform activity included spike in 50% ($n=4$) of patients, sharp wave in 37.50% ($n=3$) of patients, and slowing in 12.50% ($n=1$) of patients. **Conclusion:** Based on the data obtained from RSPAD Gatot Soebroto Jakarta for the year 2021-2022 in epilepsy patients with a history of stroke, ischemic stroke was the most common type of stroke, and focal seizures were the most common type of seizure. The dominant location of epileptiform activity was observed in all lobes in both post-ischemic and hemorrhagic stroke epilepsy patients. .*

Keywords: *Electroencephalography, post-stroke epilepsy, epileptiform*