

KARAKTERISTIK PASIEN EPILEPSI DI INDONESIA TINJAUAN SISTEMATIS

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Abstrak

Epilepsi menurut World Health Organization (WHO) adalah kelainan saraf yang bersifat kronik yang menyerang manusia pada segala usia di seluruh dunia. Data prevalensi kejadian penyakit epilepsi di Indonesia masih sangatlah kurang dimana data ini diperlukan untuk melihat bagaimana persebaran karakteristik pasien epilepsi di Indonesia. **Metode:** Systematic review dengan pencarian jurnal dilakukan pada bulan Mei hingga 23 Agustus 2020. Pencarian dilakukan di pusat literatur publikasi sesuai Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses Protocols (PRISMA-P). **Hasil:** Data didapatkan sebanyak 12 jurnal, dengan hasil karakteristik pasien epilepsi di Indonesia paling banyak memiliki karakteristik rentang usia 0 – 5 tahun (54,5%), berjenis kelamin laki – laki (81,81%), tidak adanya riwayat epilepsi dalam keluarga (100%), tidak adanya kelainan perinatal (100%), tidak adanya gangguan tumbuh kembang (100%), klinis lobus epilepsi pada bagian temporal (100%), Tipe kejang umum (87,5%), pengobatan monoterapi (100%) dengan pemilihan OAE berupa fenitoin (60%), hasil yang seimbang didapatkan pada hasil EEG antara normal (50%) dan abnormal (50%), lalu etiologi idiopatik (50%) dan simtomatik (50%). **Kesimpulan:** Karakteristik pasien epilepsi terbanyak pada usia 0-5 tahun, laki-laki, tidak adanya riwayat epilepsi dalam keluarga, tidak ada gangguan tumbuh kembang, klinis lobus pada bagian temporal, tipe kejang umum, pengobatan monoterapi dan OAE fenitoin. Hasil pemeriksaan EEG didapatkan seimbang antara normal dan abnormal dan etiologi pada pasien ditemukan hasil yang seimbang antara idiopatik dan simtomatik.

Keyword : Epilepsi; Indonesia; Karakteristik

CHARACTERISTICS OF EPILEPSY PATIENTS IN INDONESIA *SYSTEMATIC REVIEW*

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Abstract

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), epilepsy is a chronic neurological disease that attacks humans at all ages throughout the world. Data on the prevalence of epilepsy in Indonesia is still lacking, whereas this data is needed to show how the distribution of epilepsy patient characteristics in Indonesia. **Method:** *Systematic review* with journal searches were conducted from May to August 23, 2020. The search was carried out in the publication literature center with the keywords: "Epilepsy" and "Characteristics" and "Indonesia" according to Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analysis Protocols (PRISMA-P). **Result:** Data were collected as many as 12 journals, with the results of epilepsy patients in Indonesia with the most criteria of the age range 0-5 years (54.5%), male gender (81.81%), no history of epilepsy in the family, (100%), absence of perinatal abnormalities (100%), absence of growth and development disorders (100%), clinical epilepsy lobe at the temporal part (100%), Generalized seizure type (87.5%), monotherapy treatment (100%)) with the selection of OAE in the form of phenytoin (60%), the results obtained were balanced on EEG results between normal (50%) and abnormal (50%), then idiopathic (50%) and symptomatic (50%) etiology. **Conclusion:** Characteristics of most epilepsy patients aged 0-5 years, male, no family history of epilepsy, no developmental disorders, clinical temporal lobe, generalized seizure type, monotherapy treatment and OAE phenytoin. EEG examination results obtained a balance between normal and abnormal and etiology in patients found a balance between idiopathic and symptomatic.

Keyword : Epilepsi; Indonesia; Karakteristik