

KARAKTERISTIK PASIEN SINDROM GUILLAIN BARRE DI INDONESIA - TINJAUAN SISTEMATIS

Firdha Rahmadhania Hardi

ABSTRAK

Sindrom Guillain Barre (SGB) adalah neuropati perifer akut yang ditandai dengan kelemahan motorik secara cepat dan penurunan refleks. Jumlah kasus SGB di Indonesia belum banyak terdokumentasikan. Namun infeksi sebagai faktor pemicu SGB masih tinggi terjadi di Negara tropik seperti Indonesia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui karakteristik pasien Sindrom Guillain-Barre di Indonesia. Penelitian ini menggunakan tinjauan sistematis yang dilakukan dengan *google scholar* dan mengikuti prosedur PRISMA-P. Publikasi jurnal antara 1995-2020 dengan penggunaan bahasa Indonesia dan Inggris. *The Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI) Critical Appraisal tools* digunakan untuk mengevaluasi kualitas literatur. Ekstraksi data mengikuti panduan *Cochrane*. Dilakukan tabulasi data dan analisis naratif dari literatur. Hasil data didapatkan 13 jurnal dengan hasil karakteristik pasien SGB di Indonesia berupa persebaran data ditemukan di Pulau Sumatera, Pulau Jawa dan Pulau Bali, jenis kelamin laki-laki (55%) dan perempuan (41.5%). Rentang usia dari balita sampai lansia, balita (11.4%) dan kanak-kanak (7.7%). Subtipe SGB paling dominan *Acute Motor Axonal Neuropathy / AMAN* (20%) dan *Acute Motor Axonal Neuropathy / AMSAN* (23%). Manifestasi klinis paling banyak gangguan motoric (20.5%). Pada penelitian ini dapat disimpulkan karakteristik pasien SGB didapatkan terbanyak pada usia anak-anak (0-5 Tahun), laki-laki lebih banyak daripada perempuan, subtype AMAN dan AMSAN dengan manifestasi klinis gangguan motorik.

Kata Kunci: Sindrom Guillain Barre, Karakteristik, Indonesia

CHARACTERISTICS OF GUILLAIN BARRE SYNDROME PATIENTS IN INDONESIA - SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Firdha Rahmadhania Hardi

ABSTRACT

Guillain Barre's syndrome (GBS) is an acute peripheral neuropathy characterized by rapid motor weakness and decreased reflexes. The number of GBS cases in Indonesia has not been widely documented. However, infection as a triggering factor for GBS is still high in tropical countries like Indonesia. This study aims to determine the characteristics of Guillain-Barre Syndrome patients in Indonesia. This study uses a systematic review conducted with google scholar and follows the PRISMA-P procedure. Journal publications between 1995-2020, language was Indonesian and English. The Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI) Critical Appraisal tools were used to evaluate the quality of the literature. Data extraction followed Cochrane guidelines. Data tabulation and narrative analysis of the literature were performed. The results of the data obtained were 13 journals with the results of the characteristics of GBS patients in Indonesia data distribution found in Sumatra, Java and Bali, male (55%) and female (41.5%). Range of the age from toddlers to elderly, toddlers (11.4%) and children (7.7%). The most predominance subtypes of GBS were Acute Motor Axonal Neuropathy / AMAN (20%) and Acute Motor Axonal Neuropathy / AMSAN (23%). The most clinical manifestations were motoric disorders (20.5%). This study can be concluded that the characteristics of GBS patients were found mostly in children (0-5 years), more men than women, the subtypes were AMAN and AMSAN with clinical manifestations of motoric disorders.

Keywords: Guillain Barre Syndrome, Characteristics, Indonesia