ABSTRACT

CORRELATING FACTORS OF PEDIATRIC COMMUNICATING AND NON COMMUNICATING HYDROCEPHALUS AT RSUD DR SOETOMO

Denisa Dwi Rahmayani

Hydrocephalus is the most common congenital disease in children leading to decrease quality of life, however it can be prevented. The cause of hydrocephalus is still poorly understood and its risk factors have not been much studied. **Objective:** To evaluate and identify the risk factors associated with pediatric communicating and non communicating hydrocephalus. **Method:** An analytic observational case-control study, that was conducted in 80 patient who suffer hydrocephalus. Then identified related factor to hydrocephalus such as congenital hydrocephalus, age, sex, brain hemorrhage, post infection meningitis, CMV infection, encephalitis, tuberculosis, meningoencephalitis, brain edema, blood cancer, pneumonia, brain abscess, brain cyst, myelocele and chronic otitic media using secondary data at center of medical records in RSUD dr. Soetomo. Analysis using binary logistic regression. **Result and Discussion:** Prevalence of communicating hydrocephalus is 35.9% and prevalence of non-communicating hydrocephalus is 51.1%. The result showed that meningoencephalitis has correlation to communicating hydrocephalus (sig=0.01) while other factors don’t have significant relevancy to either communicating nor non communicating hydrocephalus. Statistic data showed the most clinical manifestation of hydrocephalus is brain edema. **Conclusion:** meningoencephalitis is a risk factor of communicating hydrocephalus. Other factors need further study.

Keywords: pediatric, communicating hydrocephalus, non communicating hydrocephalus, meningoencephalitis, risk factors.