

ABSTRAK**SKORING UNTUK PROGNOSIS FUNGSIONAL PADA PASIEN DENGAN CEDERA PLEKSUS BRAKHIALIS****Ansari Rahman**

Latar belakang: Cedera pleksus brakhialis merupakan cedera hebat yang terjadi pada saraf perifer ekstremitas atas yang berefek sangat destruktif bagi penderitanya. Beberapa faktor yang diketahui berhubungan dengan prognosis cedera ini antara lain adalah usia, mekanisme cedera, adanya nyeri yang persisten, level cedera, waktu dilakukan operasi sejak kejadian, dan hasil elektrofisiologi awal. Dengan mengetahui faktor-faktor tersebut, diharapkan dapat dilakukan penilaian dan selanjutnya dapat dibuat sistem skoring untuk memprediksi prognosis dari cedera pleksus brakhialis.

Method: This research is a retrospective study. The researcher have collected data that affect the functional prognosis in patients with brachial plexus injury retrospectively. Collected data were analyzed using logistic regression test of each parameter based on DASH score as functional parameters. Factors that have been proven to affect the DASH score are included in a scoring system to predict functional prognosis.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian retrospektif. Peneliti mengumpulkan data yang mempengaruhi prognosis pada pasien dengan cedera pleksus brakhialis. Data yang terkumpul dianalisis menggunakan uji regresi logistik untuk masing-masing parameter berdasarkan skor DASH sebagai parameter fungsional. Faktor-faktor yang terbukti berpengaruh terhadap skor DASH dimasukkan dalam suatu system skoring untuk memprediksi prognosis fungsionalnya.

Results: Usia tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap prognosis fungsional pada pasien dengan cedera pleksus brakhialis. Faktor lainnya termasuk mekanisme cedera (15.8%), skala nyeri awal (34.8%), waktu nyeri mereda (14.1%), level cedera (45.6%), waktu dilakukan operasi (8%) and hasil EMG inisial (33.7 %) terbukti mempengaruhi skor DASH untuk menentukan prognosis fungsional. Dengan memasukkan faktor-faktor tersebut dalam suatu sistem skoring, kita dapat memprediksi prognosis fungsional pasien cedera pleksus brakhialis dengan akurasi sebesar 82.2%.

Conclusion: Prognosis fungsional pasien dengan cedera pleksus brakhialis dapat ditentukan dari mekanisme cedera, skala nyeri awal, waktu nyeri mereda, level cedera, waktu dilakukan operasi and EMG inisial. Berdasarkan sistem skoring yang dibuat dalam penelitian ini, disimpulkan bahwa total skor < 15 memiliki prognosis fungsional yang baik, sedangkan total skor ≥ 15 memiliki prognosis yang buruk, dengan sensitivitas dan spesifisitas masing-masing sebesar 76.6% dan 70.2%.

Keywords : Cedera pleksus brakhialis, prognosis fungsional, sistem skoring

ABSTRACT**SCORING FOR FUNCTIONAL PROGNOSIS
OF PATIENTS WITH BRACHIAL PLEXUS INJURIES****Ansari Rahman**

Introduction: Brachial plexus injury is a severe injury that occurs in the peripheral nerves of the upper limb which has a very destructive effect on the patient. Several factors that are known to be associated with the prognosis of this injury include age, mechanism of injury, the presence of persistent pain, the level of injury, the time of surgery since the event, and the initial electromyography (EMG) result. By knowing these factors, we can be made a scoring system to predict the functional prognosis of the patient with brachial plexus injury.

Method: This research is a retrospective study. The researcher have collected data that affect the functional prognosis in patients with brachial plexus injury retrospectively. Collected data were analyzed using logistic regression test of each parameter based on DASH score as functional parameters. Factors that have been proven to affect the DASH score are included in a scoring system to predict functional prognosis.

Results: Age does not significantly affect the functional prognosis in patients with brachial plexus injury. The other factors include the mechanism of injury (15.8%), initial pain scale (34.8%), persistent pain (14.1%), level of injury (45.6%), time to surgery (8%) and initial EMG result (33.7) % has been proven to influence the DASH score to determine the functional prognosis. By incorporating these factors into a scoring system, an accuracy of 82.2% is obtained in predicting the functional prognosis of patients with brachial plexus injury

Conclusion: Functional prognosis of patients with brachial plexus injury can be determined based on the mechanism of injury, initial pain scale, persistent pain, level of injury, time to surgery, and initial EMG result. Based on the scoring system created in this study to determine the functional prognosis of patients with brachial plexus injury, it was concluded that the total score < 15 has a good functional prognosis, while total score ≥ 15 has a bad functional prognosis, with sensitivity and specificity of 76.6% and 70.2%, respectively.

Keywords : Brachial plexus injury, functional prognosis, scoring system