

## ABSTRAK

**FUNGSI ARTICULATIO INTERPHALANGEAL DAN  
METACARPOPHALANGEAL BERDASARKAN SUDUT FUNGSIONAL  
ARTRODESIS PADA POLLEX MANUS DOMINAN DAN NON-DOMINAN  
USIA DEWASA MUDA**

**Latar belakang:** Artrodesis articulatio IP dan MCP pollex manus dominan dan non-dominan umumnya dikerjakan untuk mengurangi nyeri kronis termasuk pada kasus osteoarthritis stadium III. Belum banyak dilaporkan analisis sudut fungsional pada kedua articulatio tersebut yang dapat membantu para klinisi dan pasien dalam menentukan besaran sudut artrodesis yang optimal terutama pada kalangan usia dewasa muda di Indonesia. **Tujuan:** Menganalisis kecepatan melakukan *power task*, *precision task* dan *hand grip strength* pada pollex manus dominan dan non-dominan usia dewasa muda pada articulatio IP dan MCP dengan besaran sudut  $0^{\circ}$ ,  $15^{\circ}$ ,  $30^{\circ}$ ,  $45^{\circ}$  dan posisi tanpa *splint*. **Material dan metode:** Penelitian ini adalah studi observasional analitik *cross-sectional*, dengan  $n=32$  (16 laki-laki dan 16 perempuan), rentang usia 20-26 tahun yang dipasang *splint* akrilik pada articulatio IP dan MCP dengan variasi sudut ( $0^{\circ}$ ,  $15^{\circ}$ ,  $30^{\circ}$ ,  $45^{\circ}$  dan tanpa *splint*) pollex manus dominan dan non-dominan. Kecepatan penyelesaian PowT, PreT1, PerT2, PreT3, PreT4 (detik) dan HGs *test* (kilogram). Seluruh data dianalisis menggunakan uji komparasi *same subject analysis of variance* (ANOVA) atau uji *Friedman* dengan nilai signifikansi  $p<0,05$  (SPSS 25.0) **Hasil:** Bila dibandingkan antara 4 kelompok sudut artrodesis dan 1 kelompok tanpa *splint* articulatio IP pollex manus dominan memiliki perbedaan bermakna pada PreT 1 laki-laki ( $p=0,011$ ), PowT perempuan ( $p=0,031$ ), PreT 3 ( $p=0,008$ ) dan PreT4 perempuan ( $p=0,014$ ), sedangkan pada pollex manus non-dominan perbedaan bermakna nampak pada PreT4 pada perempuan ( $p=0,042$ ). Pada pollex manus dominan dan non-dominan laki-laki dan perempuan maupun pada PowT dan PreT jenis lainnya tidak didapatkan perbedaan yang bermakna. Pada articulatio MCP pollex manus dominan dan non-dominan, perbedaan bermakna nampak pada semua tugas, baik saat *power task* dan *precision tasks* serta *hand grip strength* baik pada laki-laki maupun perempuan ( $p<0,05$ ). Didapatkan besaran sudut fungsional paling optimal pada articulatio IP pollex manus dominan adalah  $30^{\circ}$  kemudian  $45^{\circ}$  dan  $30^{\circ}$  kemudian  $0^{\circ}$  pada laki-laki dan perempuan. Sedangkan pada pollex manus non-dominan adalah  $15^{\circ}$  kemudian  $30^{\circ}$  baik pada laki-laki maupun perempuan. Besaran sudut fungsional paling optimal pada articulatio MCP pollex manus dominan adalah  $15^{\circ}$  sampai  $45^{\circ}$  pada laki-laki dan perempuan. Sedangkan pada pollex manus non-dominan adalah  $15^{\circ}$  kemudian  $30^{\circ}$  pada laki-laki dan perempuan. **Kesimpulan:** Pada penelitian ini besaran sudut fungsional artrodesis mempengaruhi fungsi articulatio IP dan MCP dalam menyelesaikan *power task*, *precision task*, dan *hand grip strength*.

**Kata kunci:** Artrodesis pollex, articulatio interphalangeal, articulatio metacarpophalangeal, dewasa muda.

## ABSTRACT

### **INTERPHALANGEAL AND METACARPOPHALANGEAL THUMB JOINT FUNCTIONS BASED ON ARTHRODESIS FUNCTIONAL ANGLE ON DOMINANT AND NON-DOMINANT HAND IN YOUNG ADULTS**

**Background:** A thumb IP and MCP joint of dominant and non-dominant hand arthrodesis are generally used to reduce chronic pain including cases of stage III osteoarthritis. There have not been many reports on the functional angle analysis of the two joint which can assist clinicians and patients in determining the optimal arthrodesis angle, especially among young adults in Indonesia. **Purpose:** To analyze the speed thumb IP and MCP joint dominant and non-dominant hand position with power tasks, precision tasks and hand grip strength of young adults with various degrees 0°, 15°, 30°, 45° and without splint. **Material dan methods:** Cross-sectional analytic observational study, with  $n = 32$  (16 males and 16 females), an age range of 20-26 years with thumb IP and MCP joint were splinted with various angles (0°, 15°, 30°, 45° and without splint) at dominant and non-dominant hand. Accomplishment velocity of PowT, PreT1, PerT2, PreT3, PreT4 (seconds) and HGs test (kilograms). All data were analyzed using the same subject analysis of variance (ANOVA) or Friedman test with a significance value of  $p < 0.05$  (SPSS 25.0). **Result:** When compared between 4 groups of arthrodesis angle and 1 group without splint in dominant hand thumb IP joint had a significant difference in male PreT1 ( $p = 0.011$ ), female PowT ( $p = 0.031$ ), PreT3 ( $p = 0.008$ ) and female PreT4 ( $p = 0.014$ ), while in non-dominant hand thumb IP joint, significant differences were seen in PreT4 in women ( $p = 0.042$ ). There were no significant differences between dominant and non-dominant hand males and females thumb IP joint as well as in other types of PowT and PreT. In the dominant and non-dominant hand thumb MCP joint, significant differences were seen in all tasks, both during power tasks and precision tasks as well as hand grip strength for both men and women ( $p < 0.05$ ). The optimal functional angle in the dominant hand thumb IP joint is 30° then 45° and 30° then 0° in males and females. Meanwhile, non-dominant hand is 15° then 30° for both males and females. The optimal functional angle in the dominant hand thumb MCP joint is 15° to 45° in males and females. Whereas the non-dominant hand is 15° then 30° in males and females. In this study, was reported that the optimal functional angle the dominant hand thumb IP joint was 30° then 45° and 30° then 0° in males and females. Meanwhile, the non-dominant hand was 15° then 30° for both males and females. The optimal functional angle the dominant hand thumb MCP joint was 15° to 45° in males and females. Whereas the non-dominant hand was 15° then 30° in males and females. **Conclusion:** In this study, the functional angle arthrodesis affects the function of thumb IP and MCP joint in completing power tasks, precision tasks, and hand grip strength

**Keywords:** Thumb arthrodesis, interphalangeal joint, metacarpophalangeal joint, young adults.