

ABSTRAK**PERBANDINGAN AKTIVITAS LISTRIK OTOT SUPRAHYOID SAAT MENELAN SALIVA YANG DIUKUR DENGAN SURFACE ELECTROMYOGRAPHY PADA SUBYEK DENGAN DISFAGIA FARINGEAL DAN TANPA DISFAGIA**

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Latar belakang : *Surface electromyography* (sEMG) dapat mengidentifikasi gerakan otot menelan. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk membandingkan aktivitas listrik otot suprahyoid saat menelan saliva dengan pemeriksaan sEMG pada subyek disfagia faringeal dan tanpa disfagia.

Metode : Penelitian ini merupakan analitik observasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional study* dilakukan pada 30 orang dewasa, usia 20-65 tahun terdiri dari 15 penderita disfagia dan 15 tanpa disfagia. Semua subyek diukur menggunakan Myomed 932 di Instalasi Rehabilitasi Medik RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya.

Hasil : Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat perbedaan nilai aktivitas listrik otot *suprahyoid* saat istirahat, menelan saliva, dan durasi aktivitas listrik saat menelan saliva pada subyek disfagia dan tanpa disfagia. Perbedaan bermakna ($p < 0,05$) didapatkan pada kontraksi saat istirahat, *power* saat istirahat, *power* saat menelan saliva dan durasi aktivitas listrik saat menelan saliva

Kesimpulan : Terdapat perbedaan aktivitas listrik *suprahyoid* dan durasi menelan otot antara subyek disfagia dan tanpa disfagia, maka pemeriksaan sEMG dapat menjadi alat bantu diagnostik dan evaluasi hasil terapi.

Kata kunci : *Suprahyoid, surface electromyography, menelan, disfagia, faringeal.*

ABSTRACT

Background : In order to be able to recommend surface electromyography (sEMG) as a diagnostic modality on dysphagic patients to evaluate the muscle electrical activity of the suprahyoid muscle, further study is required to establish the base value of suprahyoid muscle electrical activity and swallowing duration on normal individual with a larger number of population.

Material and Method : This is an observational analytic study with a cross sectional approach, done on 30 adult subjects, age 20-65 years old, consisting of 15 subjects with dysphagia and 15 subjects without. All subjects are measured using Myomed 932 on the Installation Medical Rehabilitation of RSUD Dr Soetomo Surabaya.

Result : This study shows a difference of suprahyoid muscle electrical activity value, during rest and during swallowing saliva, and also the duration of electrical activity when swallowing saliva on subjects with or without dysphagia. A significant difference ($p < 0.05$) is found on the measurement of contraction during rest, power during rest, power when swallowing saliva, and the duration of electrical activity during swallowing saliva.

Conclusion : There is a significant difference of electrical activity of the suprahyoid, and the duration of swallowing muscle between dysphagic and non dysphagic subjects. Therefore sEMG could be a valuable tool for diagnostic modalities and evaluating the result of therapy.

Keywords : Suprahyoid, surface electromyography, swallowing , dysphagia, pharyngeal.