

## FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI *VISUAL OUTCOME* PASCA OPERASI PASIEN KATARAK PEDIATRI

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### ABSTRAK

**Pendahuluan :** Katarak pediatri adalah salah satu penyebab kebutaan anak yang dapat dicegah. *Visual outcome* operasi katarak pediatri secara umum lebih buruk dibandingkan pada orang dewasa.

**Tujuan :** Menganalisis faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi *visual outcome* pasca operasi pasien katarak pediatri.

**Metode:** Penelitian ini analitik observasional, *cohort prospective study*. Pasien katarak pediatri yang menjalani operasi katarak dilakukan pemeriksaan pra operasi dan pasca operasi 1 bulan. *Visual outcome* pasca operasi dikategorikan menjadi baik dan buruk. Analisis bivariat menggunakan uji *Chi-square*, uji *Fisher Exact*, uji *T-test*, uji *Mann Whitney*.

**Hasil :** Total 31 sampel mata subjek katarak pediatri yang dianalisis. Onset katarak pada median usia 4 (0-8) tahun dan usia saat dilakukan operasi 8 (6-14) tahun. Onset katarak dan usia saat operasi berpengaruh signifikan terhadap *visual outcome* dengan  $p = 0,037$  dan  $p = 0,010$ . Visus pra operasi yang baik ( $\leq 6/18$ ) sebesar 2,6 kali, RR 2,625 ( $p = 0,001$ ), ambliopia ringan-sedang sebesar 4,1 kali, RR 4,118 ( $p = 0,000$ ) dan durasi katarak  $\leq 63$  bulan sebesar 2,7 kali, RR 2,738 ( $p = 0,037$ ) mempengaruhi *visual outcome* yang baik pasca operasi katarak pediatri.

**Kesimpulan :** Onset katarak, usia saat operasi, visus pra operasi, derajat ambliopia dan durasi katarak mempengaruhi *visual outcome* pasca operasi katarak pediatri.

**Kata kunci:** *visual outcome*, operasi katarak pediatri

## **AFFECTING FACTORS OF VISUAL OUTCOME PEDIATRIC CATARACT SURGERY**

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### **ABSTRACT**

**Introduction:** Pediatric cataracts are one of the preventable causes of childhood blindness. Visual outcome of pediatric cataract surgery is generally worse than adults.

**Objective:** To analyze the factors that influence visual outcome pediatric cataract surgery.

**Methods:** This is prospective cohort study. Pediatric cataract patients undergoing cataract surgery underwent preoperative and 1-month post-operative examinations. Postoperative visual outcomes were categorized into good and poor. Bivariate analysis uses Chi-square test, Fisher Exact test, T-test, Mann Whitney test.

**Results:** A total of 31 eye samples from pediatric cataract subjects were analyzed. Cataract onset was at a median age of 4 (0-8) years and age at the time of surgery was 8 (6-14) years. Cataract onset and age at surgery had a significant effect on visual outcome with  $p = 0.037$  and  $p = 0.010$ . Good preoperative vision ( $\leq 6/18$ ) was 2.6 times, RR 2.625 ( $p = 0.001$ ), mild-moderate amblyopia was 4.1 times, RR 4.118 ( $p = 0.000$ ) and cataract duration  $\leq 63$  months was 2, 7 times, RR 2.738 ( $p = 0.037$ ) affects good visual outcomes after pediatric cataract surgery.

**Conclusion:** Cataract onset, age at surgery, preoperative visual acuity, cataract duration and degree of amblyopia influence visual outcomes pediatric cataract surgery.

**Key words:** visual outcome, pediatric cataract surgery