UJI DIAGNOSTIK METODE *SUBJECTIVE GLOBAL NUTRITION ASSESMENT* DALAM MENENTUKAN STATUS NUTRISI ANAK PALSI SEREBRAL DI RSUP DR. M. DJAMIL PADANG

TESIS

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ABSTRAK

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Pendahuluan: Malnutrisi sering terjadi pada anak palsi serebral, namun penilaian status nutrisi berdasarkan pengukuran antropometri pada anak palsi serebral cukup sulit akibat postur dan posisi tubuh yang kaku. *Subjective global nutrition assessment* (SGNA) merupakan alat skrining yang dapat digunakan untuk menentukan status nutrisi dan memiliki keunggulan sederhana, komprehensif, non invasif, serta murah.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui sensitivitas, spesifisitas, nilai prediktif positif, nilai prediktif negatif, serta akurasi SGNA dalam menentukan status nutrisi pada anak palsi serebral.

Metode: Penelitian uji diagnostik yang dilakukan pada 40 anak palsi serebral yang berobat ke Poliklinik anak RSUP Dr.M.Djamil Padang dari bulan Juli 2022 hingga September 2022 dan orangtua bersedia menandatangani *informed consent*. Subyek dengan multipel anomali kongenital dan dengan status nutrisi lebih/ obesitas dieksklusikan dalam penelitian ini. Dilakukan pengukuran antropometri dan penilaian status nutrisi berdasarkan kurva WHO 2006/CDC 2000 berdasarkan berat badan dan panjang badan serta pengisian kuesioner SGNA. Data dianalisis menggunakan tabel 2x2 dengan menggunakan program komputer. Hasil ukur: sensitivitas, spesifisitas, nilai prediktif positif, nilai prediktif negatif.

Hasil: Didapatkan hasil sensitivitas, spesifisitas, nilai prediktif positif, nilai prediktif negatif SGNA dalam menentukan status nutrisi adalah masing-masing 91,3%; 88,2%; 91,3%; 88,2%. Akurasi SGNA tinggi, dengan *area under curve* adalah 0.898 pada kurva ROC. Hasil ukur: sensitivitas, spesifisitas, nilai prediktif positif, nilai prediktif negatif.

Kesimpulan: SGNA direkomendasikan untuk skrining status nutrisi pada anak palsi serebral.

Kata kunci: SGNA, status nutrisi, palsi serebral

ABSTRACT

DIAGNOSTIC TEST USING SUBJECTIVE GLOBAL NUTRITION ASSESMENT IN DETERMINING NUTRITIONAL STATUS IN PATIENTWITH CEREBRAL PALSY IN M DJAMIL HOSPITAL PADANG

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Background: Malnutrition often occurs in children with cerebral palsy, and antropometric measurement becomes a challenge due to spastic posture. Subjective Global Nutrition Assessment (SGNA) is a helpful non-invasive screening tool to determine nutritional status for its simplicity, easy to use, comprehensive, and affordable.

Objective. This study aimed to determine sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value, negative predictive value, and accuracy of SGNA in determiningnutritional status ini children with cerebral palsy

Methods: A diagnostic test study was performed in 40 children with cerebral palsywho came to outpatient clinic of M. Djamil Hospital on July to September 2022 whom caregiver signed the informed consent. Patients with congenital anomaly and obesity were excluded. Measurements were carried out and nutritional status was determined by plotting weight and height data to WHO 2006/CDC 2000 anthropometric curve and caregivers were asked to fill in questionnaire. Data analysis was performed with 2x2 table using computer program. Main outcome measures: sentivity, specificity, positive predictive value, negative predictive valueof SGNA.

Result: Data from 40 samples were collected to compare sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value, negative predictive value of SGNA in determining nutritional status to anthropometric as gold standard. The results were 91.3%, 88.2%, 91.3%, 88.2 %, respectively.

Conclusion: SGNA is recommended for screening nutritional status in children with cerebral palsy.

Keyword: SGNA, nutritional status, cerebral palsy