

CHARACTERISTICS OF HOSPITALIZED INFECTIOUS CORNEAL ULCER'S AND NON-INFECTIOUS CORNEAL ULCER'S PATIENTS AT RSUP DR M DJAMIL PADANG IN 2014

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ABSTRACT

Corneal ulcer is a major cause of blindness that can degrade the quality of life. Corneal ulcer can be infectious or non-infectious. The purpose of this study was to describe the characteristics of hospitalized infectious corneal ulcer and non-infectious corneal ulcer patients at RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang in 2014.

The study was descriptive with total sampling methods conducted by secondary data from patient's medical record. Total of samples that fulfilled criteria were 52 patients.

The result showed 88,5% of the cases was an infectious corneal ulcer. Most common age group of both infectious corneal ulcer and non-infectious corneal ulcer was 30 – 60 years and hailed from rural areas. Corneal ulcer was male predominance, most of it was infectious. Corneal ulcer occupation profile mainly consisted of farmers, most of it was infectious one. Most common cause of infectious corneal ulcer was ocular trauma, whereas non-infectious corneal ulcer was Mooren ulcer. All of infectious corneal ulcer cases only one eye was involved with central ulcer, however in majority of non-infectious corneal ulcer cases both eyes were involved with peripheral ulcer. Visual acuity $<1/60$ was found to be higher among infectious corneal ulcer, while among non-infectious one was $6/60 - 6/18$. Evisceration was done in 25,5% cases of infectious corneal ulcer, while all cases of non-infectious corneal ulcer was forming AMT procedure. Fifteen eyes (26,8%) of corneal ulcer was perforated.

The conclusion is more than half of corneal ulcer patients is infectious, most common age group of both infectious and non-infectious is 30 – 60 years, hailed from rural areas, and most complication is corneal perforation.

Keyword : Infectious corneal ulcer, non-infectious corneal ulcer

**KARAKTERISTIK PASIEN ULKUS KORNEA INFEKSIUS
DAN NON-INFEKSIUS DI BANGSAL RAWAT INAP BAGIAN MATA
RSUP DR. M. DJAMIL PADANG TAHUN 2014**

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ABSTRAK

Ulkus kornea adalah penyebab utama kebutaan sehingga dapat menurunkan kualitas hidup penderitanya. Ulkus kornea terdiri dari infeksius dan non-infeksius. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui karakteristik pasien ulkus kornea infeksius dan non-infeksius di bangsal rawat inap mata RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang tahun 2014.

Penelitian ini bersifat deskriptif dengan metode *total sampling* dan menggunakan data sekunder dari rekam medis. Sampel yang memenuhi kriteria sebanyak 52 pasien.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan 88,5% kasus merupakan ulkus kornea infeksius. Kasus terbanyak ulkus kornea terjadi pada kelompok usia 30 – 60 tahun dan bertempat tinggal di daerah *rural*. Ulkus kornea lebih banyak pada laki-laki dengan kasus infeksius. Berdasarkan pekerjaan ulkus kornea banyak dialami petani dengan kasus infeksius. Faktor predisposisi terbanyak pada ulkus kornea infeksius adalah trauma, sedangkan ulkus kornea non-infeksius adalah ulkus Mooren. Semua ulkus kornea infeksius adalah unilateral dengan lokasi ulkus terbanyak di sentralis, sedangkan pada ulkus kornea non-infeksius terbanyak adalah bilateral dengan lokasi ulkus terbanyak di parasentralis. Penurunan visus pada sebagian besar ulkus kornea infeksius <1/60, sedangkan ulkus kornea non-infeksius 6/60-6/18. Eviserasi dilakukan pada 25,5% kasus ulkus kornea infeksius, sedangkan semua kasus ulkus kornea non-infeksius dilakukan *flap* amnion. Sebanyak 15 mata (26,8%) pada ulkus kornea mengalami perforasi.

Disimpulkan bahwa lebih dari separuh pasien ulkus kornea merupakan ulkus kornea infeksius, kelompok usia terbanyak 30 – 60 tahun, bertempat tinggal di daerah *rural*, dan komplikasi terbanyak adalah perforasi kornea.

Kata kunci: Ulkus kornea infeksius, ulkus kornea non-infeksius