

GAMBARAN LUARAN FUNGSIONAL PASIEN PASCA
INSTRUMENTASI *PEDICLE SCREW* AKIBAT
FRAKTUR THORACOLUMBAR DI
RS M. DJAMIL PADANG
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ABSTRACT

FUNCTIONAL OUTCOMES OF PATIENTS POST-PEDICLE SCREW INSTRUMENTATION FOR THORACOLUMBAR FRACTURES AT RS M. DJAMIL PADANG IN 2022–2024

By

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Thoracolumbar fractures represent the most frequent spinal injuries resulting from trauma or pathological conditions, posing a risk of neurological deficits, functional disability, and even permanent impairment. This study aimed to evaluate the functional outcomes of patients post-pedicle screw instrumentation for thoracolumbar fractures at RS M. Djamil Padang.

This study employed a descriptive cross-sectional design utilizing patient medical records from 2022–2024, with a total sampling of 34 patients. Exclusion criteria included multilevel fractures, severe head trauma, and patients with a postoperative duration of less than one year. Functional outcome assessments were conducted using the Oswestry Disability Index (ODI) and SF-36 questionnaires.

The majority of patients were aged 50–69 years (41.2%), were male (61.8%), and most commonly had light work occupations (38.2%). High-energy trauma was the primary etiology (70.6%), and the majority of neurological function was categorized as normal (41.2%). Moderate disability dominated the ODI categories (29.4%), while SF-36 scores indicated that more than half of the patients (55.9%) had poor quality of life.

In conclusion, pedicle screw instrumentation for thoracolumbar fractures was most frequently performed in males aged 41–60 years with a high-energy trauma etiology and normal neurological function. The predominance of moderate functional disability and poor quality of life—particularly within the domains of general health, energy, and emotional well-being—among post-pedicle screw instrumentation patients at RS M. Djamil Padang strongly suggests the influence of underlying comorbidities, thereby underscoring the urgency for a holistic rehabilitation approach.

Keywords: functional outcomes, pedicle screw, thoracolumbar fracture, ODI, SF-36

ABSTRAK

GAMBARAN LUARAN FUNGSIONAL PASIEN PASCA INSTRUMENTASI *PEDICLE SCREW* AKIBAT FRAKTUR *THORACOLUMBAR* DI RS M. DJAMIL PADANG TAHUN 2022–2024

Oleh

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Fraktur thoracolumbar merupakan cedera tulang belakang tersering akibat trauma atau kondisi patologis yang berisiko menyebabkan defisit neurologis, disabilitas fungsional, hingga kecacatan permanen. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengevaluasi luaran fungsional pasien pasca instrumentasi *pedicle screw* akibat fraktur thoracolumbar di RS M. Djamil Padang.

Penelitian ini bersifat deskriptif potong lintang menggunakan data rekam medis pasien tahun 2022–2024, dengan total sampling sebanyak 34 pasien. Kriteria eksklusi mencakup fraktur multilevel, trauma kepala berat, dan pasien dengan durasi pascatindakan kurang dari satu tahun. Penilaian luaran fungsional dilakukan melalui kuesioner Oswestry Disability Index (ODI) dan SF-36.

Mayoritas pasien berusia 50–69 tahun (41,2%) berjenis kelamin laki-laki (61,8%), dan terbanyak memiliki pekerjaan ringan (38,2%). Trauma energi tinggi merupakan etiologi paling banyak (70,6%) dan sebagian besar fungsi neurologis pascabeda berada pada kategori normal (41,2%). Disabilitas sedang mendominasi kategori ODI (29,4%), sedangkan skor SF-36 menunjukkan lebih dari setengah pasien (55,9%) memiliki kualitas hidup yang buruk.

Kesimpulannya, instrumentasi *pedicle screw* akibat fraktur thoracolumbar paling sering dilakukan pada laki-laki usia 41–60 tahun dengan etiologi trauma energi tinggi dan fungsi neurologis normal, disabilitas fungsional sedang dan kualitas hidup yang buruk—terutama pada domain kesehatan umum, energi, dan emosional—pada pasien pasca-instrumentasi *pedicle screw* di RS M. Djamil Padang secara kuat mengimplikasikan adanya pengaruh komorbiditas, sehingga menegaskan urgensi pendekatan rehabilitasi holistik..

Kata kunci: luaran fungsional, *peddicle screw*, fraktur thoracolumbar, ODI, SF-36