

ABSTRACT

Background: Cataracts is one of the main cause of decreased vision. This study aims to determine the description of improved vision and intraoperative or postoperative complications in patients with senile cataract surgery at H. Abdul Manap General Hospital, Jambi City for the period January 2021 – December 2021.

Methods: The study was conducted in an observational descriptive manner with a cross sectional research design. A total of 193 data were taken from the medical records of senile cataract patients who were routinely follow up until the third week if the patient was given glasses and the fifth week with or without glasses after cataract surgery at H. Abdul Manap Hospital.

Results: Senile cataract patients who underwent cataract surgery at H. Abdul Manap General Hospital were dominated by the age group of 60-69 years (44.3%) and men (55%). Vision in 155 eyes postoperative EKEK, 35 eyes postoperative SICS, 23 eyes postoperative phacoemulsification have improved. EKEK intraoperative complications were vitreous prolapse (13.54%), PCR (1.29%), iris prolapse (0.65%) and iridodialysis (0.65%). EKEK postoperative complications were SIA (24,51%), corneal edema (3.22%), EMK (1.94%) and uveitis (1.94%). SICS intraoperative complications were vitreous prolapse (2.87%) and PCR (2.87%). SICS postoperative complications were SIA (14,28%), corneal edema (2.87%) and EMK (2.87%). Intraoperative complications of phacoemulsification, namely PCR (4.35%). Phacoemulsification postoperative complications were SIA (4,35%) and corneal edema (4.35%).

Conclusion: Characteristics of most postoperative senile cataract patients were aged 60-69 years and more found in male sex, visual acuity in all postoperative patients on the EKEK, SICS, and phacoemulsification techniques have improved, intraoperative or postoperative complications were mostly on the EKEK technique.

Keywords: EKEK, SICS, phacoemulsification, intraoperative complications, postoperative complication

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Katarak merupakan penyebab utama penurunan penglihatan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran perbaikan visus serta komplikasi intraoperasi atau pascaoperasi pada pasien operasi katarak senilis di RSUD H. Abdul Manap Kota Jambi Periode Januari 2021 – Desember 2021.

Metode: Penelitian dilakukan secara observasional deskriptif dengan desain penelitian *cross sectional*. Sebanyak 193 data diambil dari rekam medis pasien katarak senilis yang rutin kontrol hingga minggu ketiga jika pasien diberikan kacamata dan minggu kelima dengan atau tanpa pemberian kacamata pascaoperasi katarak di RSUD H. Abdul Manap.

Hasil penelitian: Pasien katarak senilis yang menjalani operasi katarak di RSUD H. Abdul Manap didominasi oleh kelompok usia 60-69 tahun (44,3%) dan laki-laki (55%). Visus pada 155 mata pascaoperasi EKEK, 35 mata pascaoperasi SICS, 23 mata pascaoperasi fakoemulsifikasi mengalami perbaikan. Komplikasi intraoperasi EKEK yaitu *prolaps vitreus* (13,54%), PCR (1,29%), prolaps iris (0,65%) dan iridodialisis (0,65%). Komplikasi pascaoperasi EKEK, yaitu SIA (24,51%), edema kornea (3,22%), EMK (1,94%) dan uveitis (1,94%). Komplikasi intraoperasi SICS, yaitu prolaps vitreus (2,87%) dan PCR (2,87%). Komplikasi pascaoperasi SICS, yaitu SIA (14,28%), edema kornea (2,87%) dan EMK (2,87%). Komplikasi intraoperasi fakoemulsifikasi, yaitu PCR (4,35%). Komplikasi pascaoperasi fakoemulsifikasi, yaitu SIA (4,35%) dan edema kornea (4,35%).

Kesimpulan: Karakteristik pasien katarak senilis pascaoperasi paling banyak usia 60-69 tahun dan jenis kelamin laki-laki lebih banyak, visus pada keseluruhan mata pasien pascaoperasi pada teknik EKEK, SICS, dan fakoemulsifikasi telah mengalami perbaikan, komplikasi intraoperasi atau pascaoperasi paling banyak pada teknik EKEK.

Kata kunci: EKEK, SICS, fakoemulsifikasi, komplikasi intraoperasi, komplikasi pascaoperasi