

ABSTRACT

Background: *The management of nephrotic syndrome according to the guidelines of the International Study of Kidney Disease in Children (ISKDC) involves the use of corticosteroids such as prednisone or prednisolone. However, long-term steroid use can lead to an increase in intraocular pressure, resulting in irreversible optic neuropathy. The purpose of this study is to determine the effects of increased intraocular pressure due to the duration of corticosteroid use in children with nephrotic syndrome.*

Method: *This study is a study case research with a descriptive design and a cross-sectional approach. The sample of this research consists of pediatric patients with nephrotic syndrome at Raden Mattaher Hospital and Abdul Manap Hospital who are receiving corticosteroid therapy. Sampling was conducted using a total sampling technique with 10 samples.*

Results: *The results of the study showed that out of 10 patients undergoing corticosteroid therapy, 2 patients (20%) experienced an increase in intraocular pressure, while 8 patients (80%) did not experience an increase in intraocular pressure.*

Conclusion: *The use of corticosteroid therapy in children with nephrotic syndrome does not result in a significant increase in intraocular pressure.*

Keywords: *Nephrotic Syndrome, Corticosteroids, Intraocular Pressure*

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Penatalaksanaan terhadap sindroma nefrotik berdasarkan ajuran *International Study of Kidney Disease in Children (ISKDC)* yaitu berupa kortikosteroid prednison atau prednisolon. Akan tetapi, pemberian steroid jangka panjang dapat menimbulkan peningkatan tekanan intraokular yang mengakibatkan neuropati optik yang irreversibel. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui gambaran peningkatan tekanan intraokular terhadap lama pemakaian kortikosteroid pada anak sindroma nefrotik.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian studi kasus dengan desain deskriptif dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Sampel penelitian ini adalah pasien anak sindroma nefrotik di RSUD Raden mattaher dan RSUD Abdul Manap yang mendapatkan terapi kortikosteroid. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan teknik total sampling sebesar 10 sampel.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dari 10 pasien dengan terapi kortikosteroid terdapat 2 pasien (20%) yang mengalami peningkatan tekanan intraokular dan 8 pasien (80%) tidak mengalami peningkatan tekanan intraokular.

Kesimpulan: Penggunaan terapi kortikosteroid pada anak sindroma nefrotik tidak mengakibatkan peningkatan tekanan intraokular yang signifikan.

Kata Kunci: Sindroma Nefrotik, Kortikosteroid, Tekanan Intraokular