

**KORELASI ANTARA FREKUENSI BANGKITAN EPILEPSI DENGAN
FUNGSI KOGNITIF PASIEN DI RSUD PROF. DR. MARGONO
SOEKARJO PURWOKERTO**

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Epilepsi telah banyak dihubungkan dengan penurunan fungsi kognitif pasien, terutama dari aspek frekuensi bangkitan epilepsi. Namun, terdapat kontroversi hasil penelitian korelasi frekuensi bangkitan epilepsi dengan fungsi kognitif. Deteksi dini gangguan fungsi kognitif sangat penting karena mempengaruhi kualitas hidup pasien dan menghindari diskriminasi atau stigma negatif dari masyarakat.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui korelasi antara frekuensi bangkitan epilepsi dengan fungsi kognitif.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan metode analitik observasional dengan desain penelitian *cross sectional*. Pemilihan sampel responden dengan cara *consecutive sampling*. Subjek penelitian adalah pasien epilepsi di RSUD Prof. Dr. Margono Soekarjo Purwokerto sebanyak 49 orang. Analisis univariabel menggunakan tabel distribusi frekuensi, analisis bivariabel menggunakan uji *Spearman*, dan analisis multivariabel menggunakan analisis regresi linier berganda.

Hasil: Hasil korelasi *Spearman* menunjukkan hubungan negatif kuat antara frekuensi bangkitan epilepsi dengan fungsi kognitif yaitu $r = -0,578$ dan tingkat signifikan $p = 0,000$ ($p < 0,05$). Hasil korelasi signifikan antara usia dengan fungsi kognitif menunjukkan hubungan negatif yang cukup yaitu dengan $r = -0,476$ dan $p = 0,001$ ($p < 0,05$). Hasil analisis regresi linier berganda memperoleh nilai *Adjusted* $R^2 = 0,633$ dengan variabel yang signifikan yaitu frekuensi bangkitan epilepsi dan usia ($p = 0,000$, $p < 0,05$).

Kesimpulan: Terdapat korelasi antara frekuensi bangkitan epilepsi dengan fungsi kognitif pasien di RSUD Prof. Dr. Margono Soekarjo Purwokerto. Semakin rendah frekuensi bangkitan epilepsi, maka semakin tinggi skor fungsi kognitif.

Kata Kunci : Frekuensi Bangkitan Epilepsi, Fungsi Kognitif

**CORRELATION BETWEEN EPILEPTIC SEIZURE FREQUENCY WITH
COGNITIVE FUNCTION OF PATIENTS IN RSUD PROF. DR. MARGONO
SOEKARJO PURWOKERTO**

ABSTRACT

Background: Epilepsy is often correlated with impaired cognitive function of patients, particularly in terms of the epileptic seizure frequency. However, there are controversies in research concerning the correlation of epileptic seizure frequency with cognitive function. Early detection of cognitive function impairment is very important because it affects the quality of life and relieves discrimination or public's negative stigma.

Objective: The objective of this research is to find out correlation between epileptic seizure frequency with cognitive function.

Method: This research is an observational analytic study using cross sectional study design. Research subjects are patients with epilepsy in RSUD Prof. Dr. Margono Soekarjo Purwokerto, which are selected by consecutive sampling as many as 49 people. Univariable analysis is presented using frequency distribution table, bivariable analysis is calculated with Spearman test, and multiple linear regression as multivariable analysis.

Result: The result of Spearman correlation test shows a strong negative correlation between epileptic seizure frequency and cognitive function with the r value is $-0,578$ and the p significant level is $0,000$ ($p < 0,05$). The result of Spearman correlation test between age and cognitive function shows a fairly strong negative correlation with the r value is $-0,476$ and the p significant level is $0,001$ ($p < 0,05$). The multiple linear regression analysis shows that the significant variables are epileptic seizure frequency and age, with the p significant level is $0,000$ ($p < 0,005$) and the Adjusted R^2 value is $0,633$.

Conclusion: There is a correlation between epileptic seizure frequency with cognitive function of patients in RSUD Prof. Dr. Margono Soekarjo Purwokerto. The lower of the epileptic seizure frequency, the higher of the scores cognitive function.

Keywords: Epileptic Seizure Frequency, Cognitive Function