

CHARACTERISTICS OF PATIENTS OF *Cleft LIP- PALATE* OPERATED AT BHAYANGKARA KEDIRI HOSPITAL & BHAYANGKARA TULUNGAGUNG HOSPITAL

R. Mohamad Javier⁽¹⁾, Dani Pratama Febrianto⁽²⁾, Hanif Azin Abada⁽¹⁾

Martin Yudi Adenanto⁽³⁾, Ruby Riana Asparini^(4,5),,

⁽¹⁾ Medical Profession Education, University of Muhammadiyah Malang

⁽²⁾ Profession of Doctor, University of Muhammadiyah Malang

⁽³⁾ SMF Anesthesiology & Intensive Therapy at Bhayangkara Hospital, Kediri

⁽⁴⁾ Deputy Dean for Academic Affairs, Faculty of Medicine, University of Muhammadiyah Malang

⁽⁵⁾ SMF of Surgery, Division of Aesthetic Reconstructive Plastic Surgery, University of Muhammadiyah Malang Hospital

javierbedah@webmail.umm.ac.id⁽¹⁾

danipratama4@webmail.umm.ac.id⁽²⁾

abadaazinhanif@webmail.umm.ac.id⁽¹⁾

martin@umm.ac.id⁽³⁾

ruby@umm.ac.id^(4,5)

Abstract

Cleft lip palate (CLP) is a defect resulting from a congenital deformity caused by an abnormality in facial development during pregnancy. The aim of the study was to determine the characteristics of CLP sufferers who were operating at Bhayangkara Kediri Hospital and Bhayangkara Tulungagung Hospital for the period October 2021 - February 2022. The research method used was descriptive using the cohort retrospective design method. Data were collected from patients who underwent CLP surgery for the period October 2021 - February 2022. Sampling was carried out by total sampling and 31 samples were obtained. This study found that there were more males than females who suffered CLP . The conclusion of this study is that CLP patients were dominated by men with the most age who operated less than five years old and the most types of cleft reconstruction, were cleft palate reconstruction.

Keywords: *Cleft lip and palate, characteristics of cleft reconstruction*

INTRODUCTION

Activities within the framework of the Indonesian National Police's Birthday this year in the field of community service through Biddokkes (Medicine and Health) of the National Police are social services for cleft lip (CB) and cleft palate (CL) surgery through the Bhayangkara Hospital throughout Indonesia. This activity was carried out in East Java, especially at the Kediri Regional Police carried out at the Kediri and Tulungagung Bhayangkara Hospital (Tribatanews, 2022). CBL 's operational social services which coincide with the 76th Birthday of the Indonesian National Police in 2022, is part of the Tri

Dharma of higher education which includes: education and teaching, research and development, community service ([Fadholi, 2020](#))

CB and CL operations were carried out to reduce the psychological burden of the sufferer later , that's why CBL surgery is usually performed at the age of infants or children. Cleft lip or cleft lip is a defect resulting from a congenital deformity caused by an abnormal development of the face during gestation (pregnancy). Clefts can occur in the lips, palate or both. Cleft lip occurs when the tissues that make up the lips of a fetus don't fuse properly. The cause is not known with certainty, but is thought to be related to the result of a combination of genetic and environmental factors ([Saphira, 2021](#))

CBL defects are congenital (congenital) abnormalities, where these defects can bring significant psychological pressure, both to themselves and their families, which can result in disrupting a child's emotional development. CBL surgery aims to reduce psychological pressure during the growth period. This action is a way to relieve CBL sufferers ([Saphira, 2021](#))

This study aims to determine the characteristics of patients with CBL palate operated on at Bhayangkara Kediri Hospital and Bhayangkara Tulungagung Hospital for the period October 2021 – February 2022 and to fulfill the Tri Dharma of Higher Education, especially in the field of Community Service.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research method is an observational study using a *retrospective cohort design method* . The research was conducted at the Central Surgical Installation of Bhayangkara Kediri Hospital & Bhayangkara Tulungagung Hospital. The study started from October 2021 to February 2022. The population in this study were CBL sufferers obtained from operations at the central surgical installation in the last few years at Bhayangkara Kediri Hospital & Bhayangkara Tulungagung Hospital. The sample in this study were CBL sufferers obtained from patient medical records in October 2021 - February 2022 at Bhayangkara Kediri Hospital & Bhayangkara Tulungagung Hospital with predetermined inclusion criteria, namely: CBL sufferers for the period October 2021 - February 2022 who were operated on at Bhayangkara Kediri Hospital & Bhayangkara Tulungagung Hospital, male -men & women with an age limit of <2 months and> 26 years, and the patient's condition before surgery . Data presentation and analysis techniques obtained descriptively, presented using diagrams.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This research is a type of descriptive survey research that was carried out at Bhayangkara Kediri Hospital and Bhayangkara Tulungagung Hospital in October 2021 – February 2022 . The sample in this study were CBL patients who underwent surgery at Bhayangkara Kediri Hospital and Bhayangkara Tulungagung Hospital during January-November 2022. Data collection in this study was taken from data on patients who underwent CBL surgery at Bhayangkara Kediri Hospital and Bhayangkara Tulungagung Hospital. Samples obtained at Bhayangkara Kediri Hospital were 22 patients and 9 patients at Bhayangkara Tulungagung Hospital, with a total of 31 patients. The results of the research obtained are presented as follows.

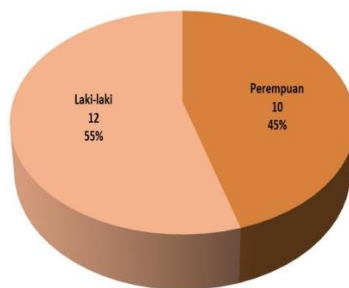


Diagram 1. Distribution CBL at Bhayangkara Hospital Kediri by Gender

The results obtained in diagram 1 show the distribution of CBL in Bhayangkara Hospital Kediri based on gender. CBL sufferers 55% of those undergoing surgery at Bhayangkara Hospital were male (12 patients) and 45% female (10 patients).

Diagram 2 shows the same thing, namely the distribution of CBL in Bhayangkara Tulungagung Hospital based on gender. Total patients included in this study were 9 patients. Five patients were male (56%) and 4 patients were female (44%).

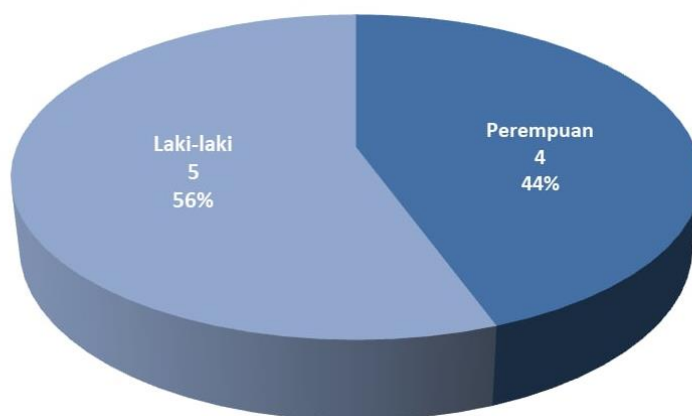


Diagram 2. Distribution of CBL di Bhayangkara Tulungagung Hospital by Gender

Comparison of the results obtained in table 1 and diagram 3 below, it can be seen that the distribution of CBL at Bhayangkara Kediri Hospital based on age was 15 patients aged <5 years (68.2%), 2 patients aged 6-10 years (9.1%), 2 patients aged 16-20 years (9.1%), 2 patients aged 20-25 years (9.1%), and 1 patient aged >25 years (4.5%).

Table 1. Distribution of CBL at Bhayangkara Hospital Kediri by age

Age	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
<5 years	15	68.2%
6-10 years	2	9.1%
11-15 years	0	0%
16-20 years	2	9.1%
20-25 years	2	9.1%
>25 years	1	4.5%
Amount	22	100%

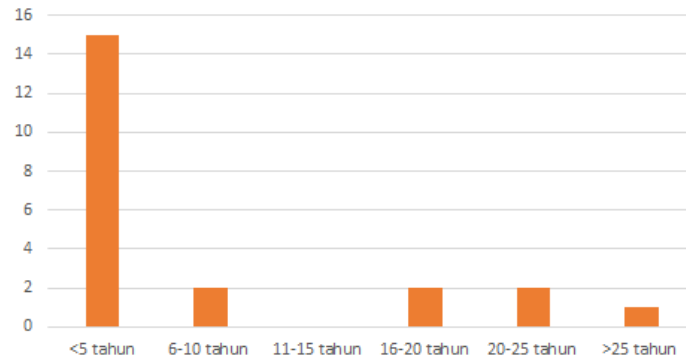


Diagram 3. Distribution of CBL in Bhayangkara Hospital, Kediri by Age

Table 2. Distribution of CBL in Bhayangkara Tulungagung Hospital by Age

Age	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
<5 years	6	66.7%
6-10 years	1	11.1%
11-15 years	1	11.1%
16-20 years	1	11.1%
20-25 years	0	0
>25 years	0	0
Amount	9	100%

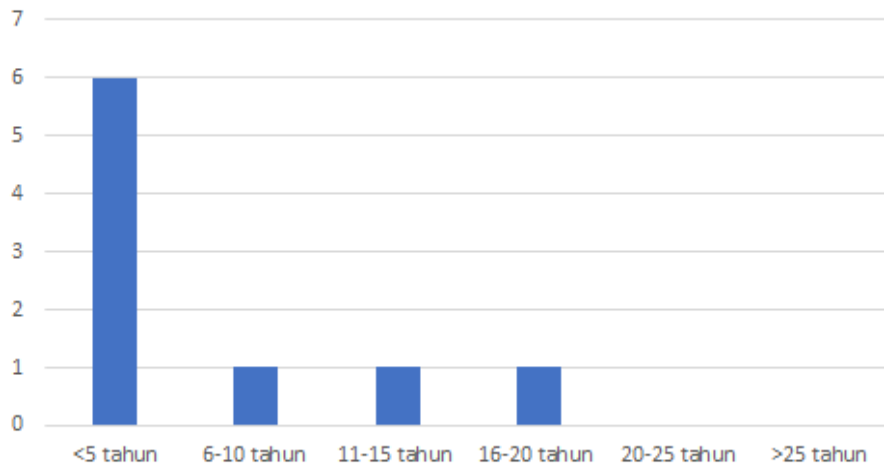


Diagram 4. Distribution of CBL at Bhayangkara Tulungagung Hospital by age

Distribution of CBLs at Bhayangkara Tulungagung Hospital by age are shown in table 2 and diagram 4. The number of patients included in this study were 9 patients. A total of 6 patients aged <5 years (66.7%), 1 patient aged 6-10 years (11.1%), 1 patient aged 11-15

years (11.1%), and 1 patient aged 16-20 years (11.1%).

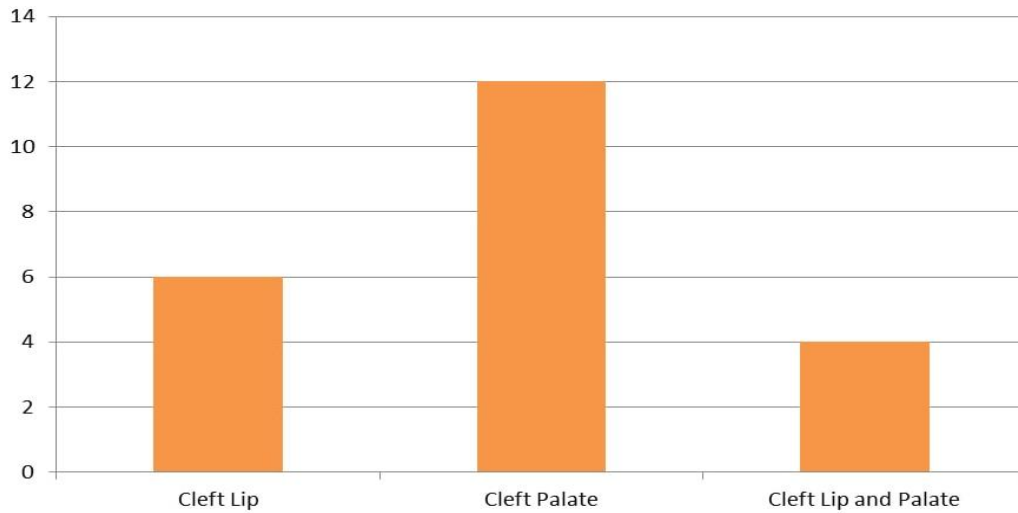


Diagram 5. Distribution of CBL reconstructions d i Bhayangkara Hospital Kediri by Type

The operations carried out based on the type are divided into 3, namely CB reconstruction, CL reconstruction and CBL reconstruction . Diagram 5 shows the distribution of operations at Bhayangkara Kediri Hospital by type. A total of 6 patients underwent CB reconstruction (27.3%), 12 CL reconstructions (54.5%), and CBL reconstruction 4 patients (18.2%).

The operation results are described in diagram 6 below, it can be seen the distribution of CBL sufferers at Bhayangkara Tulungagung Hospital by type , namely: CB reconstruction, CL reconstruction and CBL reconstruction . The results showed that 9 patients, 1 patient underwent CB reconstruction (11.1%), 7 patients underwent CL reconstruction (77.8%), and 1 patient underwent CBL reconstruction (11.1%).

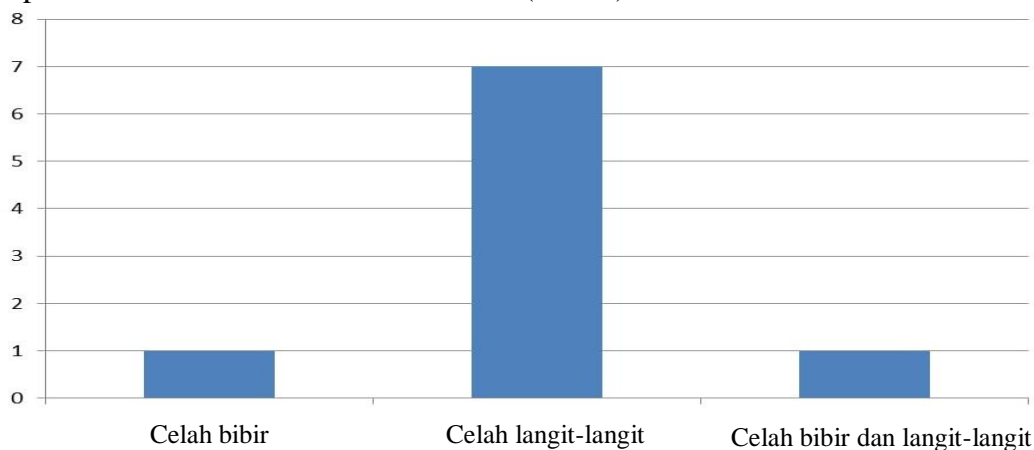


Diagram 6. Distribution of CBL reconstruction at Bhayangkara Tulungagung Hospital by Type

The results of the study were based on gender, it was found that there were more male patients than women. This is in accordance with the literature which explains that gender and type of abnormality, the disability rate consists of 55.95% male sufferers and 44.05% female sufferers. Cause why CBL it is more common in males is not known with certainty, presumably due to differences in embryological processes in males and females (Elfiah, et al., 2021).

Types of CBL reconstruction Most of this study was CL reconstruction , namely 54.5% of CBL reconstruction at Bhayangkara Kediri Hospital and 77.8% of CBL reconstruction at Bhayangkara Tulungagung Hospital. This is due to operations performed according to the CBL surgery algorithm (*time table*), or CBL patients who have undergone lip surgery before, and indications for palate surgery.

The results of this study indicate that the most age of patients undergoing CBL surgery is <5 years old, both at Bhayangkara Kediri Hospital (68.2%) and Bhayangkara Tulungagung Hospital (66.7%). This is in accordance with the *Rule of Ten criteria* which is used as a guideline for children with CB who will be operated on, namely age > 10 weeks (3 months), body weight > 10 pounds (4.5 kg), and hemoglobin > 10 g% (Sjamsuhidajat , 2017). The results of the study have found several patients who underwent surgery at the age of their teens or older. The effect of the results of surgery on CBL treatment is a multidisciplinary treatment that takes years (Supandi, 2014).

CONCLUSION

Cleft lip is a defect resulting from a congenital deformity caused by an abnormality in facial development during gestation. Based on the descriptive analysis that has been carried out, it shows that there are more CB patients in this study, the male sex group is more than female. This is in accordance with research (Asparini, et al . 2021) which states that the male group is dominated by CB sufferers. Most of those aged less than 5 years perform CB operations. The most common type of gap reconstruction in this study was CL reconstruction

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