

## ABSTRACT

### DIFFERENCES IN SEIZURE FREQUENCY IN PEDIATRIC EPILEPSY PATIENTS BASED ON AGE OF SEIZURE ONSET AND DURATION OF TREATMENT AT HOPITALS IN BANDAR LAMPUNG

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**Background:** Reducing seizure frequency is a key indicator of successful epilepsy therapy in children. Age of onset seizures onset and duration of treatment play a role in achieving seizure control. This study aimed to analyze differences in seizure frequency in pediatric epilepsy patients based on age of seizures onset and duration of treatment at a hospital in Bandar Lampung.

**Methods:** This observational analytical study used a cross-sectional design on 55 pediatric epilepsy patients at Adventist Hospital and Dr. A. Dadi Tjokrodipo Regional General Hospital in Bandar Lampung. The sampling technique used consecutive sampling method in accordance with the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The normality test used the Shapiro Wilk test and the homogeneity test used the Levene test. The data were not normally distributed and not homogeneous, bivariate analysis used the Mann Whitney test.

**Results:** Respondents' seizure frequency had a median of 1 with a range of 0-6, with seizure onset <5 years (54.5%) and duration of treatment  $\leq 3$  months (54.5%). Bivariate testing showed no significant difference in seizure frequency based on age of seizure onset ( $p=0.247$ ) and a significant difference in seizure frequency based on duration of treatment ( $p<0.001$ ).

**Conclusion:** There was no difference in seizure frequency based on the age of seizures onset and there was a difference in seizure frequency based on the duration of treatment.

**Keywords:** age of seizure onset , duration of treatment, pediatric epilepsy, seizure frequency, treatment response.

## ABSTRAK

### PERBEDAAN FREKUENSI KEJANG PADA PASIEN EPILEPSI ANAK BERDASARKAN ONSET USIA KEJANG DAN DURASI PENGOBATAN DI RUMAH SAKIT DI BANDAR LAMPUNG

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**Latar Belakang:** Penurunan frekuensi kejang merupakan indikator utama keberhasilan terapi epilepsi pada anak. Faktor onset usia kejang dan durasi pengobatan berperan dalam pencapaian kontrol kejang. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis perbedaan frekuensi kejang pada pasien epilepsi anak berdasarkan onset usia kejang dan durasi pengobatan di Rumah Sakit di Bandar Lampung.

**Metode:** Penelitian analitik observasional desain penelitian *cross-sectional* pada 55 pasien epilepsi anak di Rumah Sakit Advent dan RSD dr. A. Dadi Tjokrodipo Bandar Lampung. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan metode *consecutive sampling* sesuai dengan kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Uji normalitas menggunakan *Shapiro Wilk* dan uji homogenitas menggunakan uji *Levene*. Data tidak terdistribusi normal dan tidak homogen, analisis bivariat menggunakan uji *Mann Whitney*.

**Hasil:** Frekuensi kejang responden memiliki nilai median 1 dengan rentang 0-6, responden memiliki onset kejang <5 tahun (54,5%) dan durasi pengobatan dalam ≤3 bulan (54,5%). Uji *Mann Whitney* menunjukkan tidak terdapat perbedaan signifikan frekuensi kejang berdasarkan onset usia kejang ( $p=0,247$ ) dan terdapat perbedaan signifikan frekuensi kejang berdasarkan durasi pengobatan ( $p=<0,001$ ).

**Kesimpulan:** Tidak terdapat perbedaan frekuensi kejang berdasarkan onset usia kejang dan terdapat perbedaan frekuensi kejang berdasarkan durasi pengobatan.

**Kata kunci :** durasi pengobatan, epilepsi anak, frekuensi kejang, onset usia kejang, respon terapi.