

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Hiperkolesterolemia menyebabkan plak aterosklerotik yang mengakibatkan peningkatan dinding vaskular dan lumen sempit yang menyebabkan obstruksi parsial terhadap aliran darah dan mengakhiri hipoksia organ. Perubahan aterosklerotik pada pembuluh koklea ini dapat menyebabkan gangguan pendengaran.

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengetahui adanya hubungan antara gangguan pendengaran sensorineural dengan kadar kolesterol total.

Metode : Penelitian ini adalah observasional analitik dengan menggunakan rancangan *cross sectional*. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada bulan November – Desember 2022. Subjek penelitian ini yaitu pasien dengan gangguan pendengaran sensorineural di RSUD Ratu Zalecha Kab. Banjar Kalimantan Selatan. Sampel dengan jumlah 31 pasien. Analisis data menggunakan uji korelasi *kendall's tau-b*.

Hasil : Analisa deskriptif menunjukkan persentase pasien dengan gangguan pendengaran sensorineural berjenis kelamin laki-laki sebanyak 41,9% sedangkan pasien berjenis kelamin perempuan 58,1%. Berdasarkan usia, pasien dengan gangguan pendengaran sensorineural pada usia 19-30 tahun sebanyak 9 pasien dengan persentase 29,0%, pada usia 31-50 tahun sebanyak 11 pasien dengan persentase 35,5%, dan pada usia 51-69 tahun sebanyak 11 pasien dengan persentase 35,5%. Berdasarkan derajat gangguan pendengaran, sebanyak 8 orang dengan derajat ringan kadar kolesterol normal, 5 orang dengan derajat sedang kadar kolesterol normal. Sedangkan kadar kolesterol yang tidak normal derajat ringan sebanyak 5 orang, kadar kolesterol tidak normal derajat sedang sebanyak 8 orang, dan kadar kolesterol tidak normal derajat berat sebanyak 5 orang. Berdasarkan hasil analisa statistik diperoleh nilai signifikansi 0,024 dan nilai koefisiensi korelasi 0,393.

Kesimpulan : Ada hubungan yang lemah antara gangguan pendengaran dengan kadar kolesterol total.

Kata kunci : Gangguan pendengaran sensorineural, Kadar kolesterol total, Hiperkolesterolemia

ABSTRACT

Background : Hypercholesterolemia causes atherosclerotic plaques which result in increased vascular walls and narrow lumens which cause partial obstruction of blood flow and end organ hypoxia. These atherosclerotic changes in the cochlear vessels can cause hearing loss.

Research Objectives: To determine the relationship between sensorineural hearing loss and total cholesterol levels.

Methods : This study is an analytic observational study using a cross-sectional design. This research was conducted from November to December 2022. The subjects of this study were patients with sensorineural hearing loss at Ratu Zalecha Hospital, Kab. Banjars of South Kalimantan. Samples with a total of 31 patients. Data analysis used Kendall's tau-b correlation test.

Results : Descriptive analysis showed that the proportion of patients with sensorineural hearing loss was male as much as 41.9% while female patients were 58.1%. Based on age, there were 9 patients with sensorineural hearing loss at the age of 19-30 years with a proportion of 29.0%, at the ages of 31-50 years there were 11 patients with a proportion of 35.5%, and at the ages of 51-69 years there were 11 patients. with the proportion of 35.5%. Based on the degree of hearing loss, as many as 8 people with mild degrees of normal cholesterol levels, 5 people with moderate degrees of normal cholesterol levels. Meanwhile, 5 people had mild abnormal cholesterol levels, 8 people had moderate abnormal cholesterol levels, and 5 people had severe abnormal cholesterol levels. Based on the results of statistical analysis obtained a significance value of 0.024 and a correlation coefficient of 0.393.

Conclusion : There is a weak relationship between hearing loss and total cholesterol levels.

Keywords: Sensorineural Hearing Loss, Total Cholesterol Level, Hypercholesterolemia