

STATUS EPILEPTIKUS

Status epileptikus merupakan keadaan darurat; yang didefinisikan sebagai: suatu keadaan bangkitan epilepsi yang berlangsung terus menerus, atau bangkitan berulang tanpa pemulihan kesadaran, selama periode 30 menit atau lebih ⁽¹⁾

Tabel 1. Gambaran Klinis Status Epileptikus Menurut Jenis Eepilepsinya⁽²⁾

Tipe	Gambaran klinis	Keterangan
Umum		
Tonik klonik umum	Fase tonik disusul fase klonik	
Lena (<i>absence</i>)	Kebingungan, mata berkedip-kedip, gerak motorik canggung	EEG: paku-ombak 3/detik
Mioklonik	Gerak mioklonik persisten Kesadaran baik pada jenis primer; menurun jika akibat gangguan metabolik	Prognosis sangat buruk jika disebabkan anoksi
Tonik	Kaku otot ekstensor	Terutama pada anak (Sindrom Lennox-Gastaut)
Klonik	Gerak ritmik (kelojotan)	Sering pada bayi baru lahir
Parsial		
Parsial sederhana	Gerak ritmik ekstremitas, terutama atas	Epilepsi partialis continua
Somatosensorik	Gejala sensorik fokal	Mungkin tanpa gejala klinis
Visual	Buta kortikal atau skotoma	
Auditorik	Tuli kortikal	Tidak ditemukan pada status epileptikus
Afasik	Motorik, sensorik, global	Afasik saat serangan
Parsial kompleks	'bengong', automatisme, tingkah laku aneh	Sering dianggap gejala psikiatrik

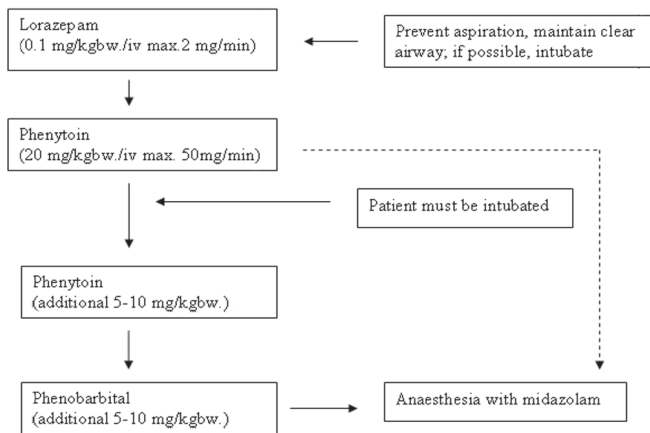
Tabel 2. Presentasi SE Nonkonvulsif Yang Mirip Dengan Keadaan Klinis Lain ⁽³⁾

PRESENTASI KLINIS	ANGGAPAN DIAGNOSIS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Letargi dan kebingungan (<i>confusion</i>) Kebingungan, agitasi Tidak ada respons, katapleksi Agitasi, kebingungan, konfabulasi Halusinasi/agitasi Letargi/obtundasi Mutisme Tertawa, menangis tidak pada tempatnya 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keadaan pascakejang Ensefalopati metabolik Psikogenik/konversi Intoksikasi alkohol/zat Psikosis Hiperglikemi/ketoasidosis DM Psikogenik/depresi/stroke Labilitas emosi/psikosis

Tabel 3. Pedoman Penatalaksanaan Status Epileptikus (Perdossi) ⁽¹⁾

STAGE OF STATUS	GENERAL MEASURES	AED TREATMENT
PREMONITORY (0-10 minutes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess cardiorespiratory function Secure airways Give oxygen 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diazepam (i.v. bolus, p.r.) Midazolam (i.m., i.v. bolus, p.r.) Paraldehyde (i.m., p.r.)
EARLY (0-30 minutes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institute monitoring i.v. access Emergency investigations Give 50% Glucose (50 ml) Give Thiamine where appropriate Treat acidosis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lorazepam (i.v. bolus), Diazepam (i.v. bolus) <p>SECOND LINE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lignocaine (i.v. bolus & infusion) Clonazepam (i.v. bolus) Paraldehyde (i.m.) Phenytoin (i.v. bolus)
ESTABLISHED (30-60/90 minutes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish aetiology Identify and treat medical complication Pressor therapy if needed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phenobarbitone (i.v. loading & infusion) Phenytoin (i.v. loading & infusion) Chlormethiazole (i.v. loading & infusion) <p>SECOND LINE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clonazepam (i.v. bolus OR infusion) Paraldehyde (infusion) Diazepam (short infusion) Midazolam (short infusion)
REFRACTORY (> 60 minutes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EEG monitoring Monitor seizure EEG AND cerebral function Intracranial pressure monitoring IF appropriate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thiopentone (i.v. bolus & infusion) Propofol (i.v. bolus & infusion) <p>SECOND LINE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pentobarbitone (i.v. bolus & infusion) Isoflurane (inhalation) Etomidate (iv. bolus & infusion)

Tabel 4. Pedoman Penatalaksanaan Status Epileptikus (WHO-Searo)⁽⁴⁾



KEPUSTAKAAN

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English Summary Lanjutan

Menuju Kloning Terapeutik dengan Teknik SCNT

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The usage of Somatic Cell Nuclear Transfer (SCNT) technique has lead scientists over the world to be able to carry out reproductive and therapeutic cloning research. SCNT technique is a cloning technique used to transfer nucleus from donor cell into enucleated oocyte. Reproductive cloning plays important role in

the preservation of nearly extinct animals while therapeutic cloning may overcomes immune rejection in stem cell transplantation therapy. The success of the embryonic stem cell creation from monkey's embryo with SCNT technique recently has directed researchers worldwide to move a step closer to create human embryonic stem cell from adult somatic cell which may reduce risk of immune rejection. Indeed, the advancement of embryonic stem cell research depends on the resolution of ethic issues regarding the usage of donor oocytes.

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Penulis mohon maaf adanya.

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