

## INTISARI

Kelainan organik pada retardasi mental menjadi perhatian bagi banyak pihak mengenai definisi, klasifikasi, epidemiologi, etiologi, patofisiologi, kriteria diagnosis dan diagnosis, differensial diagnosis, serta lokasi gangguan di otak. Definisi retardasi mental menggunakan definisi dari WHO, Crocker, Melly Budhiman, dan AAMR (*American Association on Mental Retardation*). Klasifikasi retardasi mental berdasarkan gejala dan nilai IQ. Prevalensi retardasi mental sekitar 1% dari seluruh populasi. Penyebab retardasi mental sangat kompleks dan multifaktorial. Beberapa faktor yang potensial berperan dalam terjadinya retardasi mental tipe klinik, yaitu prenatal (infeksi intrauterin, kelainan metabolik), perinatal (komplikasi prematur, asfiksia neonatorum, trauma lahir), dan postnatal (trauma pada kepala atau susunan saraf pusat, infeksi intrakranial).

DSM IV (*Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorder, Four Edition American Psychiatric Association 1994*) digunakan untuk kriteria diagnosis retardasi mental. Untuk menegakkan diagnosis diperlukan anamnesis, pemeriksaan fisik, neurologis, laboratorium, dan skrining dengan DDST (*Denver Developmental Screening Test*). Diferensial diagnosis retardasi mental, yaitu : 1) gangguan belajar dan komunikasi, 2) demensia, 3) pengobatan dengan antikonvulsan, dan 4) kurang pendengaran. Lokasi gangguan di otak terdapat di beberapa tempat berdasarkan faktor yang menyebabkan kerusakan otak.

Anak dengan retardasi mental memiliki keadaan perkembangan yang lambat dan intelegensi yang di bawah normal, akibat kerusakan otak yang bersifat ireversibel. Penulisan ini memberikan gambaran tentang penyebab, patofisiologi, dan diagnosis retardasi mental.

## ABSTRACT

Organic disorder of mental retardation have been a subject of interest to many elements, included : definition, classification, epidemiology, etiology, pathophysiology, diagnostic criteria, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, and localisation of brain damage. Definition of mental retardation is using the WHO, Crocker, Melly Budhiman, and AAMR (American Association on Mental Retardation) definition. Classification of mental retardation is based on symptoms and values of IQ. The prevalence is estimated to be about 1% of the general population. Etiology of mental retardation are complex and multifactorial. Several factors are potential causes of mental retardation, included : prenatal (e.g., intrauterine infections, disorder of amino acid metabolism), perinatal (e.g., complication of prematurity, asphyxia neonatorum, birth trauma), and postnatal (e.g., head and central nervous system trauma, intracranial infections).

DSM IV (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorder, Four Edition; American Psychiatric Association 1994) is used as diagnostic criteria for mental retardation. Anamnesis, physical examination, neurological examination, laboratory investigation, and screening test with DDST are applied for the diagnosis of mental retardation. Differential diagnosis of persons with mental retardation are: 1) learning disorders and communication disorder, 2) dementia, 3) anticonvulsant medication, and 4) hearing deficit. Localisation of brain disorder has been based etiology factors of brain damage.

Child with mental retardation develops lately and performs as underaverage intelligence caused by the irreversible brain damage. This study is aimed to describe the about etiology, pathophysiology, and diagnosis of mental retardation in children with brain damage.