

### **Abstrak**

Fraktur yakni patahan di kontinuitas struktural tulang. Ini kemungkinan tak lebih dari retakan, pengisutan, ataupun pecahnya korteks; sering dinamakan patahan sempurna. Tujuan riset ini ialah Mengetahui hasil fungsi klinis ekstremitas bawah pasien pasca operasi internal fiksasi pada fraktur tibia di rs royal prima periode 2019 - 2020. Teknik analisis deskriptif dengan desain cross sectional, yang mana pengambilan data diadakan sekali saja. Hasil dari riset menjelaskan bahwa pasien yang paling banyak mengalami fraktur tibia yaitu umur 41-60 tahun sejumlah 21 orang (42%), jenis kelamin pria 31 orang (62%), terdapat 32 pasien dengan hasil fungsi Excellent (64%). hasil uji korelasi pearson usia terhadap fungsi klinis diperoleh nilai  $p = <0,001$  serta  $r = 0,815$ , karena nilai  $p < 0,05$  ada kaitan bermakna antara usia terhadap fungsi klinis dengan arah dan kekuatan hubungan searah dan sangat kuat. uji korelasi spearman's tindakan fiksasi internal terhadap fungsi klinis diperoleh nilai  $p = <0,001$  serta  $r = 0,641$ , karena nilai  $p < 0,05$  sehingga ada kaitan bermakna tindakan fiksasi internal terhadap fungsi klinis dengan arah dan kekuatan hubungan searah dan kuat. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa teknik internal fiksasi memberi hasil fungsional yang baik pada penanganan fraktur tibia, usia yang paling sering mengalami fraktur tibia yaitu usia 40-80 tahun dan usia berpengaruh terhadap hasil fungsi klinis pasien.

**Kata kunci:** Operasi Internal Fiksasi ; Fraktur Tibia ; Fungsi klinis

### ***Abstract***

*A fracture is a break in the structural integrity of the bone. This could just be a fracture, shrinkage, or rupture of the cortex; this is more frequently referred to as a perfect fault. The goal of this study was to ascertain the clinical outcomes of patients undergoing internal fixation surgery for tibial fractures at the Royal Prima Hospital from 2019 to 2020. Technique of descriptive analysis using a cross sectional design, with data collection occurring just once. The study's findings indicated that the patients with the greatest tibial fractures, namely those aged 41-60 years (42%) and male sex (62%) had 32 patients with outstanding function results (64%). The Pearson correlation test of age on clinical function obtained values of  $p = 0.001$  and  $r = 0.815$ , indicating that at a significance level of 0.05, there was a significant relationship between age and clinical function with the direction and strength of the unidirectional relationship being very strong. Spearman's correlation test of internal fixation measurements on clinical function obtained  $p = 0.001$  and  $r = 0.641$ , indicating that there was a significant association between internal fixation measures and clinical function with a unidirectional and strong relationship. According to the study's findings, the internal fixation approach produced favourable functional outcomes in the treatment of tibial fractures, the age range for tibial fractures was 40-80 years, and age had an effect on the clinical function of the patient.*

**Keywords:** *Internal Fixation Operation; Tibia Fracture; Clinical function*