

ABSTRACT

FACTORS AFFECTING NEPHROLITHIASIS PATIENT'S MORTALITY FOLLOWING NEPHROLITOTOMY SURGERY PROCEDURES IN RSUD DR. H. ABDUL MOELOEK

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Background : Based on data from hospitals throughout Indonesia, the incidence of kidney stones was 37,636 cases in 2018. This study aims to determine the factors that influence the mortality of kidney stone patients after nephrolithotomy surgery.

Methods : This study used an descriptive analytic method with a case control approach. The research sample was 84 people, namely 21 cases and 63 controls in the working area of RSUD Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek 2017-2021 and was taken using the consecutive sampling method. The dependent variable is the mortality of post-nephrolithotomy kidney stone patients. The independent variables were age, sex, Hb levels, decreased kidney function, types of stones, and multiple comorbidities. Statistical analysis using the chi square test.

Results : Based on the results of the study the mortality rate for patient with kidney stones after nephrolithotomy surgery was 7,9%. Most of the respondents were aged <60 years (76.2%), male (52.4%), Hb level >10 g/dl (63.1%), creatinine level <1.5 mg/dl (57.1%), non staghorn stones (54.8%), and multiple comorbidities (57.1%). Variables that influence mortality in postoperative kidney stone patients ($\alpha=0,05$), namely age ($p\ value <0,001$), Hb level ($p\ value=0,003$), decreased kidney function ($p\ value=0,001$), type of stone ($p\ value=0,043$), and multiple comorbidities ($p\ value=0,002$). While the unrelated variables is gender ($p\ value=0,207$). The factor that has the most dominant influence is Hb levels.

Conclusion : Age, Hb level, decreased kidney function, type of stone and multiple comorbidities are influence with mortality in postoperative kidney stone patients at RSUD Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek.

Keywords : nephrolithiasis, nephrolithotomy, open surgery, mortality

ABSTRAK

FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI MORTALITAS PASIEN BATU GINJAL YANG MENJALANI OPERASI NEFROLITOTOMI DI RSUD DR. H. ABDUL MOELOEK

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Latar Belakang : Berdasarkan data dari rumah sakit diseluruh Indonesia, angka kejadian batu ginjal di Indonesia semakin meningkat yaitu 37.636 kasus pada tahun 2018. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi mortalitas pasien batu ginjal pasca operasi nefrolitotomi.

Metode : Penelitian menggunakan metode analitik deskriptif dengan pendekatan *case control*. Sampel penelitian sebanyak 84 orang, yaitu 21 kasus dan 63 kontrol yang ada di wilayah kerja RSUD Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek tahun 2017-2021 diambil menggunakan metode *consecutive sampling*. Variabel dependen yaitu mortalitas pasien batu ginjal pasca nefrolitotomi. Variabel independen adalah usia, jenis kelamin, kadar Hb, penurunan fungsi ginjal, jenis batu, dan *multiple comorbidities*. Analisis statistik menggunakan uji chi square.

Hasil : Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, angka *mortality rate* pasien batu ginjal pasca operasi nefrolitotomi di RSUD Dr. H. Abdul Moelok adalah 7,9%. Sebagian besar responden memiliki usia <60 tahun (76,2%), jenis kelamin laki-laki (52,4%), kadar Hb ≥ 10 g/dl (63,1%), kadar kreatinin $\leq 1,5$ mg/dl (57,1%), jenis batu non staghorn (54,8%), dan tanpa *multiple comorbidities* (57,1%). Variabel yang berpengaruh terhadap mortalitas pada pasien batu ginjal pasca operasi nefrolitotomi ($\alpha=0,05$), yaitu usia (*p value* <0,001), kadar Hb (*p value*=0,003), penurunan fungsi ginjal (*p value*=0,001), jenis batu (*p value*=0,043), dan *multiple comorbidities* (*p value*>0,002). Sementara variabel yang tidak berpengaruh yaitu jenis kelamin (*p value*=0,207).

Simpulan : Usia, kadar Hb, penurunan fungsi ginjal dan *multiple comorbidities* berpengaruh terhadap mortalitas pasien batu ginjal pasca operasi nefrolitotomi di RSUD Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek. Faktor yang paling dominan berpengaruh adalah kadar Hb.

Kata Kunci : batu ginjal, nefrolitotomi, operasi terbuka, mortalitas