

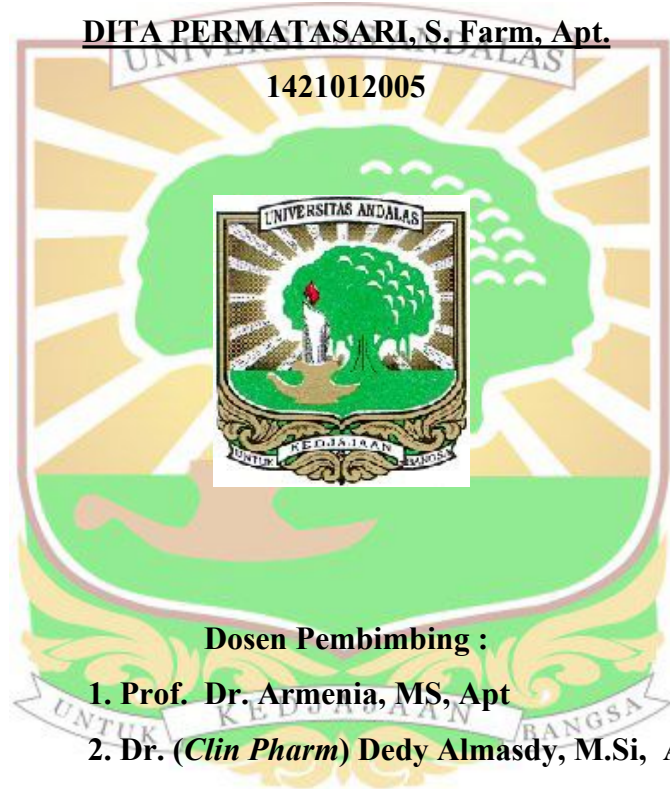
**HUBUNGAN TERAPI CAIRAN DAN ANTIBIOTIK TERHADAP
OUTCOME KLINIK PASIEN LUKA BAKAR DI IRNA BEDAH
RSUP DR. M. DJAMIL PADANG**

TESIS

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**PROGRAM STUDI PASCASARJANA FARMASI
FAKULTAS FARMASI
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OUTCOME KLINIK PASIEN LUKA BAKAR DI IRNA BEDAH
RSUP DR. M. DJAMIL PADANG**

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ABSTRAK

Luka bakar merupakan cedera dengan *outcome* lebih buruk bila terapi tidak tepat. Terapi diharapkan dapat memperbaiki *outcome* klinik pasien pasca luka bakar. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mempelajari dampak terapi cairan dan antibiotik terhadap *outcome* klinik pasien luka bakar, berupa kadar elektrolit (natrium, kalium), tanda-tanda vital (tekanan darah, nadi, suhu), fungsi ginjal dan leukosit. Pada penelitian ini, variabel meliputi pola terapi cairan, antibiotik, tingkat keparahan, waktu kejadian dan usia. Penelitian dilakukan dengan metoda analitik dengan rancangan *cross sectional* pada bulan Juli sampai Desember 2016 di RSUP DR. M. Djamil Padang. Pengambilan data dilakukan secara prospektif melalui rekam medis pasien dari 52 pasien yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi. Uji Pearson Chi-square dan ANOVA digunakan untuk menganalisis dampak terapi cairan dan antibiotik terhadap *outcome* klinik. Tidak terdapat hubungan pola terapi cairan dan antibiotik terhadap frekuensi pasien yang mencapai *outcome* klinik ($p>0,1$). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terapi cairan, tingkat keparahan dan waktu kejadian berdampak sangat signifikan terhadap laju filtrasi glomerulus ($p<0,05$). Terjadi penurunan tekanan darah diastole dan peningkatan nadi pasien yang bermakna saat akhir terapi ($p<0,05$). Tekanan darah sistole, nadi dan fungsi ginjal pasien dipengaruhi oleh interaksi beberapa variabel secara sangat bermakna ($p<0,05$). Meskipun demikian, secara keseluruhan ternyata terapi cairan dan antibiotik yang diterima pasien luka bakar belum memberikan perbaikan *outcome* klinik pasien luka bakar.

Kata kunci : luka bakar, *outcome* klinik, terapi cairan, antibiotik, tingkat keparahan

**RELATION OF FLUID THERAPY AND ANTIBIOTICS
TO CLINICAL OUTCOMES OF BURN IN-PATIENTS
AT DR. M. DJAMIL HOSPITAL PADANG**

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Dr. (Clin Pharm) Dedy Almasdy, M.Si, Apt)

ABSTRACT

Burns is an injury with a poorer outcomes when therapy is received inappropriately. Therapy is expected to improve patients' clinical outcomes after burns. This study examined the impact of fluid and antibiotics therapy to the clinical outcomes of burn patients. The clinical outcomes that were monitored were electrolytes (sodium, potassium), vital signs (blood pressure, pulse, temperature), kidney function and leukocytes. In this study, the variables included patterns of fluid and antibiotics therapy, severity, time of incidence and age. The research was conducted by analytical method with cross sectional design in July until December 2016 in RSUP DR. M. Djamil Padang. The data were taken prospectively through patient medical records of 52 patients who met the inclusion criteria. Pearson Chi-square and ANOVA test were used to analyze the impact of fluid and antibiotics therapy to the clinical outcomes. There was no correlation between the pattern of fluid and antibiotics therapy to the proportion of patients who achieved clinical outcomes ($p>0.1$). The results showed that fluid therapy, burn severity and time of incidence had a significant effect on glomerular filtration rate ($p<0.05$). The diastolic blood pressure was decreased and the pulse was increased significantly in patient at the end of therapy ($p<0.05$). Systole blood pressure, pulse and renal function of the patient were influenced by the interaction of several variables significantly ($p<0.05$). Nevertheless, overall, fluid and antibiotic therapy were received by burn patients has not provided improvement to burn patients' clinical outcomes.

Keywords : burns, clinical outcomes, fluid therapy, antibiotics, severity