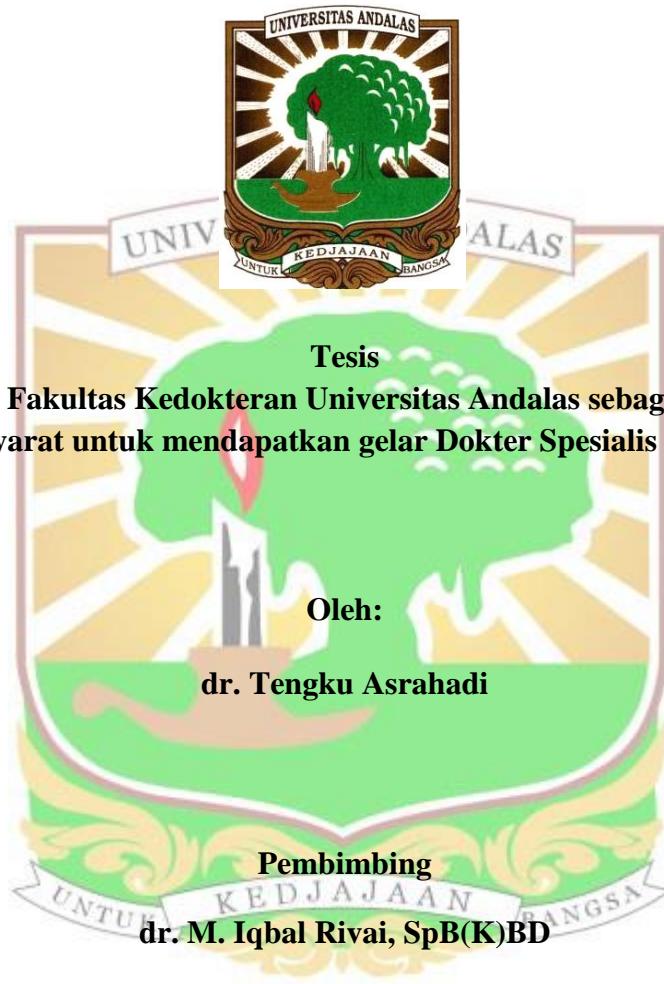


KORELASI POLA KUMAN DAN FAKTOR HOST TERHADAP RESIKO KEJADIAN APENDIKS PERFORASI



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2017

ABSTRAK

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Abstrak

Latar belakang dan tujuan Apendisitis akut merupakan penyebab akut abdomen yang paling sering memerlukan tindakan pembedahan. Keterlambatan dalam penanganan kasus apendisitis akut sering menyebabkan mortalitas. Resiko terjadinya perforasi, dihubungkan dengan peningkatan angka mortalitas dan morbiditas. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk melihat hubungan antara jenis kuman, leukosit, demam dan lamanya onset munculnya gejala terhadap resiko kejadian appendisitis perforasi.

Metode Penelitian ini adalah penelitian analitik dengan desain *case control study*. Sampel adalah semua pasien dewasa berusia ≥ 14 tahun dengan diagnosa apendik akut dan apendik perforasi yang datang ke Instalasi Gawat Darurat (IGD) RSUP Dr. M. Djamil, RS Sitrahmah dan RS Semen Padang yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi sebanyak 28 orang. Dilakukan tindakan apendektomi dan kultur jaringan mukosa appendiks. Analisis bivariat antara 2 variabel diuji dengan uji chi square, sedangkan analisis multivariate dilakukan dengan uji regresi logistik

Hasil Pola kuman yang terbanyak ditemukan pada *B. Fragilis*. Tidak terdapat hubungan antara pola kuman dan demam dengan appendisitis perforasi dan terdapat hubungan antara onset dan leukosit dengan kejadian appendisitis perforasi

Kesimpulan Terdapat gambaran pola kuman dan pengaruh faktor host dengan kejadian appendiks perforasi.

Kata kunci : appendiks perforasi, pola kuman, faktor host

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ABSTRACT

Correlation of Bacterial Pattern and Host Factors against Incidence of Perforated Appendicitis

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Abstract

Background and purpose. Acute appendicitis is the most common cause of acute abdominal surgery. Delay in handling cases of acute appendicitis often leads to mortality. Risk of perforation, associated with increased mortality and morbidity. This study was conducted to examine the correlation between the bacterial pattern, leukocytes, fever and duration of onset of symptoms on the risk of perforated appendicitis.

Methods This research is an analytic research with case control study design. Samples are all ≥ 14 years old adults with acute appendicitis and perforated appendicitis who come to Emergency Department (IGD). M. Djamil, Sitirahmah Hospital and Semen Padang Hospital following the inclusion criteria of 28 people. Appendectomy and tissue culture of the appendix mucosa have done. Bivariate analysis between 2 variables was tested by chi square test, while multivariate analysis was done by logistic regression test.

Results The most common bacterial pattern was found in *B. Fragilis*. There was no relationship between bacterial pattern and fever with perforated appendicitis and there was a relationship between onset and leukocytes with the incidence of perforated appendicitis..

Conclusion There is a description of bacterial pattern and the influence of host factors against the incidence of perforated appendicitis.

Keywords: Perforated Appendicitis, Bacterial Pattern, Host factors

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