

KORELASI LAMA OPERASI DENGAN PERUBAHAN KADAR NATRIUM
PASCA OPERASI *TRANSURETHRAL RESECTION OF THE PROSTATE*
DI RSUP DR. M. DJAMIL PADANG



PEMBIMBING:

1. dr. Zelly Dia Rofinda, SpPK(K)
2. Dr. dr. Etriyel MYH, SpU

FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN
UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS
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**CORRELATION BETWEEN THE DURATION OF THE SURGERY AND
THE CHANGES IN SERUM CONCENTRATION OF SODIUM AFTER
TRANSURETHRAL RESECTION OF THE PROSTATE
IN DR. M. DJAMIL HOSPITAL**

**by:
Rani Novelty**

ABSTRACT

Transurethral Resection of the Prostate (TURP) is a gold standard operative procedure for patients with moderate to severe Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia (BPH). TURP procedure requires an irrigating fluid. The irrigating fluid would be absorbed into circulation and may cause water intoxication. Fluid overload is caused by large quantities of irrigating fluid being absorbed during operative, lead to acute hyponatremia known as TURP syndrome. TURP syndrome is rare but its complication is potentially fatal, death may result. This study aimed to determine the correlation between the duration of the surgery and the changes in serum concentration of sodium after TURP in Dr. M. Djamil hospital.

This study was an analytical observational using cross-sectional study with consecutive sampling technique. There were 20 medical records of patient undergoing TURP procedure that passed inclusion criteria and eligibled for this study. Data were analyzed by using Pearson correlation test.

The results showed mean of the duration of the surgery was 63.25 ± 18.59 minutes and mean of the concentration of sodium after transurethral resection of the prostate was 5.0 ± 3.4 mEq/L. There were no statistically significant correlation between the duration of the surgery and the changes in serum concentration of sodium after TURP with very weak positive correlation ($r=0.141$, $p=0.552$).

The conclusion is there were very weak correlation with no statistically significant correlation between the duration of the surgery and the changes in serum concentration of sodium after TURP in Dr. M. Djamil hospital.

Keyword: BPH, TURP, TURP syndrome, Natrium

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ABSTRAK

Transurethral Resection of the Prostate (TURP) merupakan tindakan standar baku emas pembedahan pada pasien *Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia* (BPH) stadium sedang dan berat. Dalam prosedurnya, TURP menggunakan suatu cairan irigasi. Cairan irigasi tersebut dapat masuk ke sirkulasi yang menimbulkan suatu kondisi intoksikasi air. Kelebihan cairan, yang terserap karena proses operasi TURP, dapat menyebabkan terjadinya hiponatremia akut, kejadian ini disebut sindroma TURP. Terjadinya sindroma TURP memang tergolong jarang, tetapi sindroma TURP memiliki komplikasi yang bahkan dapat menyebabkan kematian. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui korelasi lama operasi terhadap perubahan kadar natrium pasca operasi TURP di RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian analitik observasional dengan rancangan potong lintang. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan teknik *consecutive sampling*. Sampel penelitian berjumlah 20 sampel yang diambil dari rekam medis pasien BPH yang melakukan TURP di RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang sesuai kriteria inklusi. Analisis data menggunakan uji korelasi Pearson.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan rata-rata lama operasi TURP adalah $63,25 \pm 18,59$ menit dan rata-rata perubahan kadar Natrium adalah $5,0 \pm 3,4$ mEq/L. Uji korelasi Pearson menunjukkan terdapatnya hubungan tidak bermakna antara lama operasi terhadap perubahan kadar natrium pasca operasi TURP dengan korelasi sangat lemah positif ($r=0,141$, $p=0,552$).

Dapat disimpulkan bahwa terdapat adanya korelasi sangat lemah dengan hubungan yang tidak bermakna antara lama operasi terhadap perubahan kadar natrium pasca operasi TURP di RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang.

Kata Kunci: BPH, TURP, Sindroma TURP, Natrium