

Hasil Penelitian

**PENGARUH MANNITOL *PRE OPERATIVE* TERHADAP *OUTCOME* PASIEN
EPIDURAL HEMATOME YANG DILAKUKAN KRANIOTOMI EMERGENSI DI
RSUP DR. M. DJAMIL PADANG**



**BAGIAN ILMU BEDAH
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RSUP DR M DJAMIL PADANG**

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PENGARUH PEMBERIAN MANITOL PREOPERATIF TERHADAP LUARAN KLINIS PASIEN HEMATOMA EPIDURAL YANG MENJALANI KRANIOTOMI EMERGENSI

Amrizal, Syaiful Saanin**, Hafni Bachtiar****

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang. Pemberian manitol pada pasien hematoma epidural (EDH) diharapkan menjadi manajemen awal untuk mengontrol peningkatan tekanan intrakranial dan menekan mortalitas.

Tujuan. Mengetahui pengaruh pemberian manitol terhadap luaran klinis pasien EDH yang menjalani kraniotomi emergensi.

Metode. Penelitian eksperimental ini dilakukan di RSUP Dr. M. Djamil, Padang, Indonesia, dengan melibatkan 30 pasien EDH. Pemberian manitol 20% dilakukan pada periode preoperatif. Pasca tindakan kraniotomi emergensi, dilakukan pengukuran Glasgow Outcome Scale.

Hasil. Kelompok perlakuan dengan pemberian manitol memiliki Glasgow Outcome Scale yang lebih tinggi dibanding kelompok kontrol, namun hasil tersebut tidak signifikan secara statistik ($p=0,330$).

Simpulan. Pemberian manitol preoperatif tidak menghasilkan perbedaan yang signifikan pada luaran klinis pasien EDH yang menjalani kraniotomi emergensi.

Kata kunci: Manitol, cedera kepala, hematoma epidural, Glasgow Outcome Scale

*PPDS bedah umum Fk Unand/ Rsup Dr M Djamil Padang

**bagian bedah syaraf Fk Unand/ Rsup Dr M Djamil Padang

***bagian IKM Fk Unand

THE EFFICACY OF PREOPERATIVE MANNITOL ADMINISTRATION ON THE OUTCOME OF EPIDURAL HEMATOMA PATIENTS WITH PERFORMED EMERGENCY CRANIOTOMY

Amrizal, Syaiful Saanin**, Hafni Bachtiar****

ABSTRACT

Background. Administration of mannitol on epidural hematoma (EDH) patients is expected to be the initial management in controlling intracranial pressure to oppress the mortality of EDH patients.

Objective. To determine the effect of mannitol administration on the outcome of EDH patients with performed emergency craniotomy.

Methods. This experimental study was conducted at Dr. M. Djamil General Hospital, Padang, Indonesia, involving 30 EDH patients. Administration of mannitol 20% was carried out in preoperative period. Subsequent to performed emergency craniotomy, Glasgow Outcome Scale was recorded.

Results. The treatment group possessed higher Glasgow Outcome Scale compared to control, nevertheless it was not statistically significant ($p=0.330$).

Conclusion. Preoperative administration of mannitol did not exhibit a significant difference on the outcome of EDH patients who underwent emergency craniotomy.

Keywords: Mannitol, brain injury, epidural hematoma, Glasgow Outcome Scale

* General Surgery Department Faculty of Medicine Universitas Andalas/Dr. M. Djamil General Hospital, Padang

**Department of Neurosurgery Dr. M. Djamil General Hospital, Padang, Indonesia

***Department of Public Health Faculty of Medicine Universitas Andalas, Padang, Indonesia