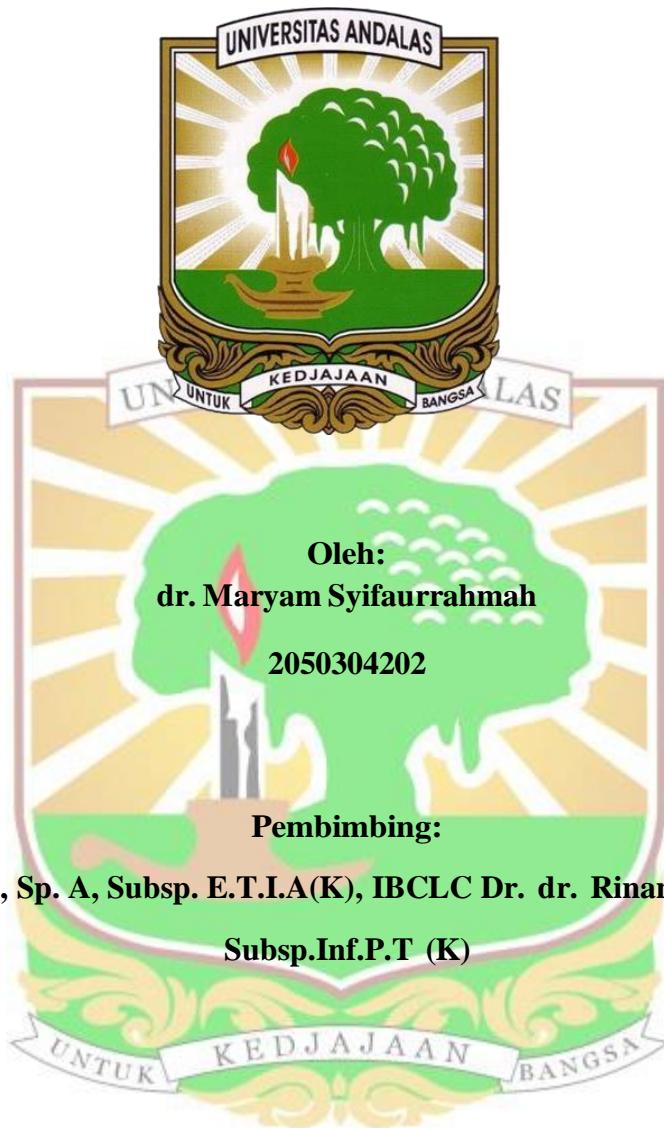


**Hubungan Kadar Vitamin E dengan Skor Phoenix, Derajat Keparahan Sepsis,  
Lama Rawatan dan Luaran Anak dengan Sepsis di PICU RSUP Dr.M.Djamil  
Padang**



**PROGRAM STUDI KESEHATAN ANAK PROGRAM SPESIALIS FAKULTAS  
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## ABSTRAK

# HUBUNGAN KADAR VITAMIN E DENGAN SKOR PHOENIX, DERAJAT KEPARAHAAN SEPSIS, LAMA RAWATAN, DAN LUARAN ANAK DENGAN SEPSIS DI PICU RSUP DR. M DJAMIL PADANG

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**Latar Belakang** Sepsis merupakan salah satu penyebab utama kematian pada anak di dunia. Pada sepsis terjadi disregulasi sistem imun disebabkan infeksi. Vitamin E, sebagai antioksidan lipofilik, memiliki peran penting dalam homeostasis redoks seluler dan respons imun. Kadar vitamin E yang rendah pada anak dengan sepsis berkaitan dengan peningkatan morbiditas dan mortalitas. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat hubungan antara kadar vitamin E dengan skor phoenix, derajat keparahan sepsis, lama rawatan, dan luaran anak yang dirawat di PICU RSUP Dr. M. Djamil.

**Metode** Penelitian ini merupakan studi cross sectional pada anak dengan sepsis di PICU RSUP Dr.M.Djamil Padang pada bulan September hingga Desember 2024. Data yang diperoleh antara lain kadar vitamin E, skor phoenix, derajat keparahan sepsis, lama rawatan dan luaran pasien. Analisis statistik menggunakan uji Spearman, dengan  $p<0.05$  dinilai signifikan.

**Hasil** Sampel yang berpartisipasi pada penelitian ini sebanyak 55 pasien. Prevalensi syok sepsis 58.18% dan tingkat mortalitas 32.73%. Nilai rerata kadar vitamin E adalah  $2.031\pm0.65$  ug/mL. Vitamin E berkorelasi negatif lemah dengan skor Phoenix ( $R= -0.3221, p$  value  $0.0165$ ). Vitamin E tidak berhubungan dengan derajat keparahan, lama rawatan dan luaran pasien.

**Kesimpulan** Kadar Vitamin E yang rendah berkorelasi signifikan secara statistik dengan peningkatan skor Phoenix.

**Kata Kunci :** vitamin E, phoenix skor, sepsis, anak

## ABSTRACT

### ASSOCIATION BETWEEN VITAMIN E LEVEL AND PHOENIX SCORE, SEPSIS SEVERITY, LENGTH OF STAY AND OUTCOMES OF CHILDREN WITH SEPSIS IN PICU M.DJAMIL HOSPITAL

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**Background** Sepsis is a leading cause of mortality in children worldwide. In sepsis, there was dysregulation of immune system caused by infection. Vitamin E, as lipophilic antioxidant, plays a crucial role in cellular redox homeostasis and immune response. Low level of vitamin E in children with sepsis had been associated with increased morbidity and mortality. This study aims to know the association between vitamin E levels and phoenix score, sepsis severity, length of hospital stay, and outcomes of patients in the PICU of RSUP Dr. M. Djamil.

**Methods** This cross sectional study was conducted on sepsis patients in PICU RSUP Dr.M.Djamil Padang on September until December 2024. Data were collected through serum vitamin E level measurements, phoenix scores, severity of sepsis, length of stay and patient clinical outcomes. Statistical analyses were performed using non parametric Spearman test and significance set value at  $p < 0.05$ .

**Results** Samples who participated in this study was 55 patients. The prevalence of septic shock was 58.18% and mortality rate was 32,73%. Mean level of vitamin E was  $2.031 \pm 0.65$  ug/mL. Vitamin E level were inversely correlated with Phoenix Score ( $R = -0.3221$ ,  $p$  value 0.0165). There were no significance association between vitamin E level with sepsis severity, length of stay and outcomes of the patient.

**Conclusion** Low level of vitamin E was statistically correlates with higher Phoenix Score.

**Keywords :** vitamin E, phoenix score, sepsis, pediatric