

BAB VII KESIMPULAN DAN SARAN

7.1 Kesimpulan

1. Karakteristik pasien sepsis pneumonia yang dirawat di RSUP Dr. M.Djamil Padang adalah sebagian besar laki-laki dengan usia rata-rata 59 tahun dan komorbid terbanyak adalah TB.
2. Kadar prokalsitonin pada pasien sepsis pneumonia yang dirawat di RSUP Dr. M.Djamil Padang terbanyak pada kelompok *high risk*
3. Nilai Skor qSOFA pada pasien sepsis pneumonia yang dirawat di RSUP Dr. M.Djamil Padang terbanyak pada kelompok skor qSOFA >2 dan Rasio SpO_2/ FiO_2 terbanyak pada group 2 dengan Rasio $SpO_2/ FiO_2 < 300$
4. Penelitian pada pasien sepsis pneumonia yang dirawat di RSUP Dr. M.Djamil Padang didapatkan korelasi antara prokalsitonin dengan skor qSOFA sedangkan antara Prokalsitonin dengan SpO_2/ FiO_2 tidak terdapat hubungan
5. Penelitian ini didapatkan qSOFA dan Rasio SpO_2/ FiO_2 bermakna secara signifikan terhadap luaran sehingga qSOFA dan Rasio SpO_2/ FiO_2 dapat digunakan untuk prediksi luaran pasien sepsis pneumonia.

7.2 Saran

1. Skor qSOFA dan Rasio SpO_2/FiO_2 dapat dipertimbangkan sebagai metode untuk menentukan derajat keparahan sepsis pneumonia yang dirawat dan mengambil keputusan perawatan pada pasien.
2. Perlu dilakukan penelitian multisenter untuk mendapatkan level evidence yang lebih baik.



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