

ABSTRACT

THE PROGNOSIS OF ABDOMINAL TRAUMA WITH PERFORATION OF INTESTINUM TENUE VS COLORECTAL BASED ON QSOFA SCORE IN RSUP DR.SARDJITO YOGYAKARTA

Rahman¹, Handaya², Fuad³, Hanif²

¹Undergraduate Program, Faculty of Medicine, Public Health, and Nursing,
Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

²Department of Surgery, RSUP Dr. Sardjito, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

³Department of Biostatistics, Epidemiology and Population Health, Universitas
Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Background: Abdominal traumas are common in Indonesia. Abdominal trauma which accompanied by perforation of the hollow viscus organs can be quite a serious problem. Perforation of hollow viscus organs can trigger various complications. Complication like sepsis that occur due to peritonitis can result in failure of function of several organs. The prognosis of abdominal trauma with hollow viscus organ perforation depends on many things, one of which is the location of perforation and the severity of perforation. The severity of perforation can be seen from the occurrence of peritonitis that can lead to the condition of systemic organ failure (sepsis). This study will use a quick Sequential Organ Failure Assessment (qSOFA) assessment system to assess the severity of perforation. The use of such assessment systems was chosen because the existing parameters are quite simple, uncomplicated, fast, and can be used in non-infectious conditions.

Objective: to know the prognosis of abdominal trauma patients with perforation intestinum tenue compared to colorectal based on qSOFA scores

Method: This research is an cross-sectional study. Samples were taken from Dr. Sardjito Hospital patients in the period 2016-2021. Patients aged ≥ 18 years with hollow visceral organ perforation were included in the study. Patient characteristics are analyzed using univariate analysis. The relationship between independent and dependent variables as predictor factors of prognosis analyzed the relationship with the patient's prognosis i.e. in-hospital mortality and length of hospitalization using bivariate and multivariate analysis. Those data would be proceed using IBM SPSS Statistics® version 26

Result: The location of perforation and qSOFA score were not associated with in-hospital mortality ($p=0.909$; $p=0.675$) and patient's hospitalization length ($p=0.388$; $p=0.708$). Complications in the form of sepsis affect the incidence of in-hospital mortality ($p=0.001$) and multiple trauma conditions affect the length of patient's hospitalization ($p=0.040$).

Conclusion: The location of perforation and qSOFA score have no effect on prognosis of abdominal trauma patients with perforation of hollow viscus organ

Keyword(s): abdominal trauma, perforation of hollow viscus organ, prognosis, qSOFA Score

ABSTRAK

PROGNOSIS PASIEN TRAUMA ABDOMEN DENGAN PERFORASI INTESTINUM TENUE VS COLORECTAL BERDASARKAN NILAI QSOFA DI RSUP DR. SARDJITO YOGYAKARTA

Rahman¹, Handaya², Fuad³, Hanif²

¹Program Sarjana Fakultas Kedokteran, Kesehatan Masyarakat, dan Keperawatan,
Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

²Departemen Ilmu Bedah, RSUP Dr. Sardjito, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

³Departemen Biostatistik, Epidemiologi dan Kesehatan Populasi, Universitas
Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Latar Belakang: Kasus trauma abdomen merupakan hal yang cukup sering terjadi di Indonesia. Trauma abdomen yang disertai dengan perforasi organ viscera berongga dapat menjadi permasalahan yang cukup serius. Perforasi organ visceral berongga dapat memicu terjadinya berbagai komplikasi. Komplikasi berupa sepsis yang terjadi oleh karena peritonitis dapat mengakibatkan kegagalan fungsi beberapa organ tubuh. Prognosis pada pasien trauma abdomen dengan perforasi organ visceral berongga bergantung pada banyak hal, salah satunya adalah lokasi perforasi dan derajat keparahan perforasi. Derajat keparahan perforasi dapat dilihat dari terjadinya peritonitis yang dapat berujung pada kondisi kegagalan organ sistemik (sepsis). Dalam penelitian ini akan digunakan sistem penilain *quick Sequential Organ Failure Assessment* (qSOFA) untuk menilai derajat keparahan perforasi. Penggunaan sistem penilaian tersebut dipilih karena parameter yang ada cukup sederhana, tidak rumit, cepat, dan dapat digunakan pada kondisi non-infeksi.

Tujuan: mengetahui perbandingan prognosis pasien trauma abdomen dengan perforasi intestinum tenue dibanding colorectal berdasarkan skor qSOFA

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain observasional potong lintang. Sampel diambil dari pasien RSUP Dr. Sardjito dalam rentang waktu 2016-2021. Pasien berusia ≥ 18 tahun dengan perforasi organ visceral berongga diikuti dalam penelitian ini. Karakteristik pasien dianalisis menggunakan analisis univariat. Hubungan antara variabel bebas dan perancu sebagai faktor prediktor prognosis dianalisis hubungannya dengan prognosis pasien yakni kematian *in-hospital* dan lama rawat inap menggunakan analisis bivariat dan multivariat. Data statistik akan diproses oleh perangkat lunak komputer IBM SPSS Statistics® versi 26

Hasil: Lokasi terjadinya perforasi dan skor qSOFA tidak berhubungan dengan mortalitas *in-hospital* ($p=0,909$; $p=0,675$) serta lama rawat inap pasien ($p=0,388$; $p=0,708$). Adanya komplikasi berupa sepsis berpengaruh terhadap kejadian mortalitas *in-hospital* ($p=0,001$) dan kondisi trauma multipel berpengaruh terhadap lama rawat inap pasien ($p=0,040$).

Kesimpulan: Lokasi perforasi dan skor qSOFA tidak berpengaruh terhadap prognosis pasien trauma abdomen dengan perforasi

Kata Kunci: trauma abdomen, perforasi organ visceral berongga, prognosis, qSOFA.