

INTISARI

Latar Belakang : *Surgical site infection (SSI)* adalah infeksi pada area operasi yang merupakan salah satu komplikasi utama operasi bedah. Peningkatan infeksi luka berdampak besar pada mortalitas, morbiditas, biaya perawatan kesehatan, ketidaknyamanan pasien dan ketidakpuasan terhadap hasil operasi.

Tujuan : Untuk membandingkan insidensi surgical site infection pada laparotomi elektif dan laparotomi emergensi di RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta.

Metode : Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian analitik dengan desain kohort retrospektif. Sampel penelitian adalah pasien digestive yang menjalani tindakan laparotomi elektif dan emergensi di RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta. Analisis statistik dilakukan untuk menilai hubungan antara variable dengan kejadian *surgical site infection*.

Hasil : Hasil data yang diperoleh dan dianalisis adalah 136 sampel 68 sampel laparotomi elektif dan 68 sampel laparotomi emergensi. Karakteristik pada subjek penelitian terdiri dari jenis kelamin, usia, jenis luka operasi, jenis laparotomi, kadar hemoglobin, kadar gula darah, kadar albumin, hipertensi dan kadar leukosit. Pada pasien dengan anemia, hipoalbuminemia dan jenis luka operasi preoperasi memiliki risiko lebih tinggi terhadap kejadian surgical site infection ($p < 0,05$). Namun didapatkan perbedaan yang tidak signifikan secara statistik antara laparotomi emergensi dan laparotomi elektif terhadap *surgical site infection* ($p > 0,05$)

Kesimpulan : Penelitian ini menemukan perbedaan yang tidak signifikan secara statistik antara laparotomi elektif dan laparotomi emergensi terhadap *surgical site infection*.

Kata Kunci : *Surgical site infection*, Laparotomi elektif, Laparotomi emergensi

ABSTRACT

Background : Surgical site infection is an infection in the operating area which is one of the main complications of surgical operations. The increase in wound infections has a major impact on mortality, morbidity, health care costs, patient discomfort and dissatisfaction with surgical results.

Objective : To compare the incidence of Surgical site infection in elective laparotomy and emergency laparotomy in Dr. Sardjito General Hospital Yogyakarta.

Methods : This study is an analytic study with a retrospective cohort design. The research sample was digestive surgery patients who underwent elective and emergency laparotomy at Dr. Sardjito General Hospital Yogyakarta. Statistical analysis was performed to assess the relationship between variables and the incidence of surgical site infection.

Results : We obtained and analyzed were 136 samples, 68 elective laparotomy samples and 68 emergency laparotomy samples. Characteristics of the subjects consisted of gender, age, type of surgical wound, type of laparotomy, hemoglobin level, blood sugar level, albumin level, hypertension and leukocyte level. Patients with preoperative anemia and hypoalbuminemia had a higher risk of Surgical site infection ($p < 0.05$). However, there was a statistically insignificant difference between emergency laparotomy and elective laparotomy for Surgical site infection ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusion : This study found no statistically significant difference between elective laparotomy and emergency laparotomy for surgical site.

Keywords : Surgical site infection, elective laparotomy, emergency laparotomy.