

## ABSTRAK

**Latar Belakang:** Kanker kolorektal merupakan penyebab kematian ke dua akibat kanker. Penanganan utama kasus kanker kolorektal adalah pembedahan reseksi dengan laparotomi. Dehisensi luka merupakan komplikasi yang sering terjadi pada operasi laparotomi dengan morbiditas dan mortalitas yang tinggi, serta masih sulit diantisipasi. Banyak faktor risiko yang menjadi penyebab dehisensi luka abdomen, di antaranya adalah masalah imunonutrisi. Skor HALP merupakan biomarker prognostik untuk keganasan dengan menilai kondisi imunonutrisi. Belum pernah diteliti apakah biomarker tersebut (Skor HALP) dapat digunakan sebagai prediktor dehisensi luka laparotomi kanker kolorektal di RSUP DR. Sardjito.

**Tujuan:** Membuktikan skor HALP sebagai prediktor dehisensi luka laparotomi kanker kolorektal.

**Metode:** Penelitian observasional analitik dengan desain potong lintang. Subyek pasien laparotomi kanker kolorektal yang tercatat dalam rekam medis. Sampel dihitung menggunakan rumus uji hipotesis satu proporsi. Skor HALP < 25 dianggap sebagai factor prediktor terjadinya dehisensi. Faktor prediktor dianalisis dengan analisis univariat dan multivariat. Signifikansi statistik menggunakan nilai  $p < 0,05$ .

**Hasil:** Ditemukan sejumlah 31 kasus dehisensi pasca laparotomy kanker kolorektal dan 78 kasus tidak dehisensi. Rerata umur  $55,97 \pm 1,16$  tahun. Skor HALP < 25 terbukti secara signifikan berpengaruh pada terjadinya dehisensi luka laparotomy kanker kolorektal ( $p < 0,05$ ; OR: 7,250). Faktor jenis operasi, sepsis, transfuse, dan konsumsi kortikosteroid secara signifikan juga juga berpengaruh untuk terjadinya dehisensi luka pasca laparotomi kanker kolorektal ( $p < 0,05$ ).

**Kesimpulan:** Skor HALP < 25 dapat digunakan sebagai predictor dehisensi luka laparotomy kanker kolorektal pada subyek yang menjalani operasi elektif, tanpa sepsis, tanpa transfusi, dan tidak mengkonsumsi kortikosteroid

**Kata kunci:** *dehisensi, laparotomi, skor HALP, kanker kolorektal, prognosis*

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Colorectal cancer is the second leading cause of cancer-related death. The primary treatment for colorectal cancer is resection surgery with laparotomy. Wound dehiscence is a common complication of laparotomy surgery with high morbidity and mortality rates, and it is still difficult to anticipate. Many risk factors contribute to abdominal wound dehiscence, including immunonutritional problems. The HALP score is prognostic biomarkers for malignancy by assessing the immunonutritional status. The strength of this biomarker as predictor of wound dehiscence from colorectal cancer laparotomy at DR. Sardjito General Hospital has not been studied.

**Objective:** Evaluation of HALP score as predictor of wound dehiscence from colorectal cancer laparotomy.

**Method:** Analytical observational study with a cross-sectional design. Subjects were colorectal cancer patients undergoing laparotomy registered in medical records. Sample size was calculated using the one proportion hypothesis test formula. A HALP score  $< 25$  is considered a predictor factor for dehiscence. Predictor factors were analyzed using univariate and multivariate analysis. Statistical significance was set at  $p < 0.05$ .

**Results:** A total of 31 cases of dehiscence were found in post-laparotomy of colorectal cancer, while 78 cases did not have dehiscence. The mean age was  $55.97 \pm 1.16$  years. HALP score  $< 25$  was found to significantly influence the occurrence of dehiscence after laparotomy for colorectal cancer ( $p < 0.05$ ; OR: 7.250). Factors such as type of surgery, sepsis, transfusion, and corticosteroid consumption also significantly influenced the occurrence of dehiscence post-laparotomy for colorectal cancer ( $p < 0.05$ ).

**Conclusion:** HALP score  $< 25$  can be used as a predictor for dehiscence after laparotomy for colorectal cancer in subjects undergoing elective surgery, without sepsis, without transfusion, and not consuming corticosteroids.

**Keywords:** *dehiscence, laparotomy, HALP score, colorectal cancer, prognostic*