

## ABSTRAK

### TINGKAT KEBERHASILAN TERAPI STRIKTUR URETHRA DENGAN METODE URETHROTOMI INTERNA DAN RESEKSI ANASTOMOSE

Fenditya Agung<sup>1</sup>, Danarto<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Residen Urologi, Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta*

<sup>2</sup> *Bagian Urologi, Bagian Bedah Rumah Sakit Sardjito, Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta*

**Latar Belakang dan Tujuan** : Prosedur bedah untuk tatalaksana striktur urethra bervariasi dari segi teknik. Reseksi anastomose dan urethrotomi interna merupakan prosedur yang paling umum. Setiap prosedur memiliki tingkat rekurensi yang berbeda. Kami melakukan penelitian ini untuk membandingkan tingkat keberhasilan antara reseksi anastomose dan urethrotomi interna.

**Bahan dan Metode** : Penelitian ini adalah analitik observasional dengan pendekatan cross sectional. Pasien usia 15-50 tahun dengan striktur urethra yang menjalani reseksi anastomosis atau urethrotomi interna di Rumah Sakit Sardjito tahun 2013-2015 dimasukkan dalam penelitian ini. Dari rekam medis pasien pada penelitian ini diambil data tingkat rekurensi dan komplikasinya. Chi square tes dilakukan untuk menganalisis perbedaan tingkat rekurensi.

**Hasil** : Selama periode penelitian, 63 pasien menjalani urethrotomi interna dan 20 pasien menjalani reseksi anastomose, dimana 36% terjadi fistula atau rekurensi. Tingkat rekurensi urethrotomi interna dan reseksi anastomose adalah 25% dan 30% dengan  $p > 0.05$ .

**Kesimpulan** : Tingkat keberhasilan antara urethrotomi interna dan reseksi anastomose tidak berbeda secara signifikan.

**Kata Kunci** : striktur urethra, urethrotomi interna, reseksi anastomose, rekurensi, fistula.

## ABSTRACT

### SUCCESS RATE OF URETHRAL STRICTURE AFTER INTERNAL URETHROTOMY AND RESECTION ANASTOMOSIS PROCEDURE

Fenditya Agung<sup>1</sup>, Danarto<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Urology Resident, Faculty of Medicine Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta

<sup>2</sup> Division Urology, Departement of Surgery, Sardjito General Hospital, Faculty of Medicine  
Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta

**Background and Objective** : Surgical procedures for managing urethral stricture were varied in terms of technique. Resection anastomosis and internal urethrotomy were the two most common procedures. Each of procedure may had different recurrence rate. We conducted this study to compare success rate between resection anastomosis and internal urethrotomy.

**Materials and Methods** : This research was an analytic observational with crosssectional design. The materials of this study was patient with urethral stricture between 15 to 50 years old who underwent resection anastomosis or internal urethrotomy in Sardjito General Hospital between 2013-2015 were included in this study. The methods of this study were retrieved to obtain any following complications and recurrence event. Chi square test was performed to analyze recurrence rate difference.

**Result** : During study period, 63 patients underwent internal urethrotomy and 20 patients underwent resection anastomosis, in which 36% of them developed fistula or recurrence. Recurrence rate of internal urethrotomy and resection anastomosis is 25% and 30% respectively ( $p>0.05$ ).

**Conclusion** : Success rate between internal urethrotomy and resection anastomosis is not significantly different.

**Keywords** : urethral stricture, internal urethrotomy, resection anastomosis, recurrence, fistula.