Perbandingan efektifitasi dan efisiensi pemasangan Peripherally Inserted Central Catheter dibandingkan dengan pemasangan Peripheral Intravneous Catheter pada bayi berat lahir sangat rendah = Cost effectiveness analysis comparison of Peripherally Inserted Central Catheter and Peripherally Intravenous Catheter in very low birthweight infant

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK
Tujuan : Untuk menentukan apakah PICC dan PIVC pada bayi berat lahir sangat rendah berbeda, yang merujuk pada: kejadian sepsis, Jumlah pemakaian kateter yang dibutuhkan untuk keseluruhan terapi intravena dan efisiensi biaya pemasangan akses vena. Metoda: desain potong lintang retrospektif terhadap rekam medis semua bayi dengan berat lahir sangat rendah yang mendapatkan akses vena di divisi neonatologi RSCM periode tahun 2012 - 2014. Hasil: terdapat 161 kelompok PICC dan 154 kelompok PIVC. Karakteristik kedua kelompok tidak didapatkan perbedaan yang signifikan (p > 0,05). Terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan antara 2 kelompok untuk jumlah pemakaian (p=0,000). Biaya yang dibutuhkan untuk pemasangan kateter berbeda bermakna pada kedua kelompok (p<0,28). Kejadian infeksi aliran darah lebih tinggi pada kelompok PIVC. Beberapa bayi memiliki lebih dari satu episode sepsis, terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan (p = .032). Simpulan: PICC lebih efektif dan efisien dibandingkan PIVC.
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ABSTRACT
Background: To determine whether the PICC and PIVC in low birth weight infants differ on: the incidence of sepsis, the amount of catheter needed for the overall intravenous therapy, IV and the efficiency of cost on installation venous access. Methods: A cross-sectional retrospective design of the medical records of all infants with very low birth weight who gain venous access in neonatology division RSCM period 2012 to 2014. The comparison of proportions between groups were analyzed with SPSS of which P value <0.05 was considered statistically significant. Results: Characteristics of the two groups was not found significantly differences (p> 0.05). There are significant differences between the 2 groups for the number and the duration of the use (p = 0.000), the cost required for catheter (p <0.28) and the incidence of bloodstream infections was higher in the group PIVC. Some babies have more than one episode of sepsis, which are significantly different (p = .032). Conclusion: PICC is more effective and efficient then PIVC. ,
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