

Insidens retensio urin pasca rekonstruksi prolaps organ panggul dan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhinya di RSUPN Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo dan RS Jejaring lainnya, Jakarta tahun 2013-2015 = Incidence of post operative urinary retention after pelvic organ prolapse surgery and its risk factors at Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital and associate hospital, Jakarta during 2013-2015

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Abstrak

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Latar belakang: Tesis ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui insidens retensio urin pasca rekonstruksi POP dan faktor-faktor yang berhubungan. Retensio urin merupakan komplikasi akut tindakan rekonstruksi dan banyak dijumpai pada prosedur operasi, termasuk operasi POP (POP). Untuk menghindari morbiditas lebih lanjut, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui insidens retensio urin pasca rekonstruksi POP faktor-faktor risiko yang berhubungan.

Metode: Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kohort prospektif yang dilaksanakan di RS Cipto Mangunkusumo dan RS Fatmawati dengan mengikutsertakan wanita yang hendak mengalami rekonstruksi POP dalam rentang waktu April 2013 hingga April 2015. Kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi subjek meliputi wanita dengan POP derajat 2,3 dan 4 tanpa riwayat retensio urin sebelumnya, konsumsi obatobatan yang

dapat menyebabkan retensio urin dan tanpa cedera kandung kemih.

Pasca rekonstruksi, subjek dilakukan pemasangan kateter urin selama 24 jam. Kemudian, enam jam pasca pelepasan kateter, dilakukan pengukuran residu urin pada kandung kemih. Retensio urin didefinisikan dengan didapatkannya residu urin >100 ml.

Hasil: Dari 200 subjek, ditemukan 59 subjek (29,5%) mengalami retensio urin. Tidak ada hubungan antara faktor risiko umur, Indeks Massa Tubuh (IMT), derajat POP, derajat sistokel, kejadian infeksi saluran kemih, dan durasi operasi terhadap retensio urin. Jenis prosedur total vagina hysterectomy + kolporafi anterior + kolpoperineorafi + sacrospinous fixation dan durasi operasi > 130 menit berhubungan dengan retensio urin dengan RR 3,66 95% IK 2,91-4,60 p<0,001 dan 1,66 95%IK 1,07-2,59 p=0,02, berturut-turut

Kesimpulan: Insidens retensio urin cukup tinggi pasca rekonstruksi POP. Jenis tindakan rekonstruksi tertentu dan semakin lamanya durasi rekonstruksi

berhubungan dengan kejadian retensio urin. **ABSTRACT**  
Background: The objective of this

study was to know the incidence of post operative urinary retention after pelvic organ prolapse surgery and associated factors. Post operative urinary retention (POUR) is considered as an acute complication after a surgery in many operative procedures, including pelvic organ prolapse (POP) surgery. To avoid further morbidity, this study aimed to know the incidence of POUR after POP surgery and its risk factors.

**Methods:** This is a prospective cohort study conducted in Cipto Mangunkusumo hospital and Fatmawati Hospital from April 2013 to April 2015. Subjects were women who wanted to undergo POP surgery with two to four degree of POP. Subjects with history of urinary retention, drugs consumption that tend to cause urinary retention or bladder injury were excluded. After the reconstruction, urinary catheter was placed for 24 hours. Then, after six hours, catheter was removed and residual urine was measured. Urinary retention was defined as residual urine more than 100 ml.

**Results:** Of 200 subjects recruited, 59 (29.5%) had POUR. There were no association between age, body mass index, degree of uterine POPe, degree of cystocele, urinary tract infection and POUR. Duration of surgery > 130 minute and Total vagina hysterectomy + anterior colporrhaphy + colpoperineorrhaphy + sacrospinous fixation procedure and duration of surgery > 130 minute were associated with POUR (RR 3.66, 2.91-4.60 95% CI,  $p < 0.001$  and 1.66, 0.72-5.995% CI,  $p = 0.02$ ; respectively)

**Conclusion:** POUR incidence after POP surgery was quite high. Type of the procedure and duration of surgery were associated with POUR.

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