

# Hubungan antara Risiko Malnutrisi menurut Metode PG-SGA dengan Lama Rawat Inap dan Faktor-faktor Pembedahan pada Pasien Kanker Ovarium yang Menjalani Pembedahan di Rumah Sakit Cipto Mangunkusumo = Association between Malnutrition Risk according to Patient Generated Subjective Global Assessment (PG-SGA) Screening Method with Length of Stay and Surgical Factors in Ovarian Cancer Patients Undergo Surgery at National Hospital Cipto Mangunkusumo

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## Abstrak

**Latar Belakang :** Malnutrisi sering ditemukan pada pasien kanker ovarium dengan prevalensi 67% dan dapat memperburuk luaran pasien. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui prevalensi malnutrisi dan hubungan antara malnutrisi dengan lama rawat inap dan faktor pembedahan pada pasien kanker ovarium yang menjalani prosedur tersebut di RSUPN Cipto Mangunkusumo,

**Metode :** Penelitian analitik observational dengan desain potong lintang pada 59 pasien yang menjalani pembedahan selama bulan Juli 2018-Maret 2019. Status malnutrisi dinilai dengan metode *Patient-Generated Subjective Global Assessment* dan faktor pembedahan yang dinilai mencakup durasi pembedahan, besar tumor, dan perdarahan selama

pembedahan.

**Hasil :** Prevalensi malnutrisi pasien kanker ovarium 78% dengan malnutrisi sedang 42,4% dan malnutrisi berat 35,6%. Rerata lama rawat inap 8 hari dan setelah dilakukan analisis didapatkan hubungan yang bermakna antara status malnutrisi dengan lama rawat inap, besar tumor, dan perdarahan selama pembedahan.

**Kesimpulan :** Prevalensi malnutrisi pada pasien kanker ovarium cukup tinggi dan dapat memperpanjang lama rawat inap dan meningkatkan jumlah perdarahan saat pembedahan.

**Kata kunci:** Kanker ovarium, malnutrisi, lama rawat inap, faktor pembedahan.

.....**Introduction :** Malnutrition could be easily found in ovarian cancer with prevalence 67% and responsible for patient's outcome worsening. The objective of this study was to identify malnutrition prevalence and correlation between malnutrition status and length of stay and surgical factors in ovarian cancer patients undergo surgery at National Hospital Cipto Mangunkusumo,

Jakarta.

**Method:** A cross sectional study conducted with 59 patients undergo surgery during July 2018-March 2019. The nutritional status was classified as well-nourished and moderate/severe malnutrition, according to the Patient-Generated Subjective Global Assessment and surgery factors including length of surgery, size of tumor, and blood loss during

surgery.

**Results:** The prevalence of malnutrition was 78%, being classified as moderate in 42,4% and severe in 35,6%. Median of length of stay was 8 days. After statistical analysis, malnutrition was associated with length of stay, size of tumor, and blood loss during

surgery.

**Conclusion:** There was observed a high prevalence of malnutrition in ovarian cancer and could lengthen length of stay and increase blood loss during surgery.

**Keywords:** Ovarian cancer, malnutrition, length of stay, surgical factor.