Faktor Risiko Lama Rawat Diabetic Foot Ulcer dengan Negative Pressure Wound Therapy di RS Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo = Risk Factors that influence Hospital length of stay in Diabetic Foot Ulcer with Negative Pressure Wound Therapy at dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital

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Abstrak

Diperkirakan sekitar 15% penderita diabetes akan mengalami diabetic foot ulcer (DFU). Negative Pressure Wound Therapy (NPWT) terbukti lebih efektif dibandingkan dengan perawatan konvensional. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui faktor risiko yang memengaruhi lama rawat DFU dengan NPWT. Penelitian ini merupakan studi retrospektif dengan desain cross sectional analitik pada 105 subjek yang dirawat pada Januari 2016 sampai Desember 2018 di RS dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo. Lama rawat DFU dengan NPWT adalah 19,9 ± 19,3 hari. Faktor risiko yang mempengaruhi lama rawat adalah riwayat ulkus (r = 0,01; p = 0,034), kedalaman luka (r = 0,292; p = 0.003), Hb (r = 0,05; p = 0,039), HbA1c (r = 0,06; p = 0,033), albumin (r = 0,06; p = 0,017), PCT (r = 0,10; p = 0,035), dan lama menderita DM (r = 0,193; p = 0,009). Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa lama rawat DFU dengan NPWT dipengaruhi oleh faktor sitemik (lama menderita DM, Hb, HbA1c, albumin, dan PCT) dan faktor lokal (riwayat ulkus sebelumnya dan kedalaman luka). Kedalaman luka merupakan faktor yang paling berhubungan positif terhadap lama perawatan DFU pasca NPWT (r = 0,292, p = 0,003). Intervensi pada faktor risiko patut dilakukan untuk memaksimalkan penggunaan NPWT dan mengurangi lama perawatan.

.....It is estimated that around 15% of diabetic patients will experience diabetic foot ulcer (DFU). Negative Pressure Wound Therapy (NPWT) is proven to be more effective than conventional treatments. This study was conducted to determine the risk factors that affect the length of stay of DFU with NPWT. This research is a retrospective study with a cross-sectional analytic design of 105 subjects treated in January 2016 to December 2018 at dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital. The average length of stay of DFU with NPWT was 19.9 ± 19.3 days. Risk factors affecting the length of stay were history of ulcers (r = 0.01; p = 0.034), wound depth (r = 0.292; p = 0.003), Hb (r = 0.05; p = 0.039), HbA1c (r = 0.06; p = 0.033), albumin (r = 0.06; p = 0.017), PCT (r = 0.10; p = 0.035), and duration of DM (r = 0.193; p = 0.009). This study showed that the length of stay of DFU with NPWT was influenced by systemic factors (duration of DM, Hb, HbA1c, albumin, and PCT) and local factors (history of previous ulcers and wound depth). Depth of the wound was themost positively related factor to the length of stay in DFU post NPWT (r = 0.292; p = 0.003). Interventions on the risk factors may amplify the result of NPWT and reduce the length of treatment.