

HUBUNGAN STATUS NUTRISI DENGAN HEMODINAMIK NONINVASIF PADA PASIEN SEPSIS DI RUANG INTENSIF RSUD DR. MOEWARDI SURAKARTA

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Sepsis merupakan penyebab utama kematian akibat infeksi. Pasien sepsis rentan mengalami kondisi malnutrisi. Malnutrisi dapat memengaruhi fungsi jantung sehingga menyebabkan gangguan hemodinamik pada pasien sepsis.

Tujuan Penelitian: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan status nutrisi dengan hemodinamik noninvasif pada pasien dengan sepsis di Ruang Intensif RSUD Dr. Moewardi Surakarta.

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian diskriptif korelatif dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Status nutrisi diukur menggunakan instrumen *Subjective Global Assessment* (SGA) sedangkan pengukuran hemodinamik dilakukan dengan metode noninvasif. Uji statistik *Somer's delta* digunakan untuk menentukan hubungan status nutrisi dengan hemodinamik noninvasif dengan $\alpha=0,05$ sebagai pertimbangan signifikansi.

Hasil Penelitian: Tiga puluh enam pasien dengan sepsis yang masuk ke ruang ICU kurang dari 48 jam dipilih secara khusus. Sebanyak 61,1% pasien masuk dalam kategori SGA-C atau malnutrisi. Sebagian besar tekanan darah sistolik (TDS), tekanan darah (TDD), dan *mean arterial pressure* (MAP) pasien sepsis merupakan normotensi dengan hasil secara berurutan sebesar 66,7%; 58,3%; dan 69,4%. *Heart rate* (HR) pasien menunjukkan takikardia sebanyak 66,7%. Hasil pengujian statistik menunjukkan bahwa tidak ada hubungan yang bermakna antara status nutrisi dengan TDS ($p\text{-value}=0,399$), TDD ($p\text{-value}=0,153$), HR ($p\text{-value}=0,880$), dan MAP ($p\text{-value}=0,356$).

Kesimpulan: Kejadian malnutrisi pada pasien sepsis masih tinggi. Status nutrisi tidak memiliki hubungan yang bermakna dengan hemodinamik noninvasif pada pasien dengan sepsis di Ruang Intensif RSUD Dr. Moewardi Surakarta.

Kata kunci: Hemodinamik, malnutrisi, perawatan intensif, sepsis, status nutrisi, *Subjective Global Assessment*

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**CORRELATION BETWEEN NUTRITIONAL STATUS AND
NON-INVASIVE HAEMODYNAMIC AMONG PATIENTS
WITH SEPSIS IN THE INTENSIVE CARE SETTING
MOEWARDI GENERAL HOSPITAL
OF SURAKARTA**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Sepsis is the main cause of death by infection. Septic patients are susceptible fall into malnutrition condition. Malnutrition may influence cardiac function which leads haemodynamic disturbances in septic patients.

Aims: This study aims to determine the relationship between nutritional status and non-invasive haemodynamic among patients with sepsis in the Intensive Care Setting Moewardi General Hospital of Surakarta.

Methods: This research is descriptive correlational study with cross-sectional approach. Nutritional status was measured by Subjective Global Assessment (SGA) while haemodynamic measurement was done by non-invasive method. Somer's delta test was used to determine the relationship between nutritional status and non-invasive haemodynamic and applied $\alpha=.05$ as a significance consideration.

Results: Thirty-six eligible patients with sepsis who admitted into Intensive Care Setting <48 hours were recruited purposively. As many as 61.1% septic patients had classified into SGA-C category or malnutrition. Majority of systolic blood pressure (SBP), diastolic blood pressure (DBP), and mean arterial pressure (MAP) in septic patients were normotensive which are 66.7%, 58.3%, and 69.4%, respectively. Most of patient's heart rate (HR) had categorised as tachycardia (66.7%). Statistical analysis shows that no significant correlation between nutritional status and SBP ($p=.399$), DBP ($p=.153$), HR ($p=.88$), and MAP ($p=.356$).

Conclusions: Malnutrition is highly prevalent in patients with sepsis. Nutritional status did not has significant correlation towards non-invasive haemodynamic among patients with sepsis in the Intensive Care Setting Moewardi General Hospital of Surakarta.

Keywords: Haemodynamic, Intensive Care Setting, malnutrition, nutritional status, sepsis, Subjective Global Assessment

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