

Efek pemberian nutrisi enteral dua jam pra sectio caesarea terhadap perubahan kadar hsIL-6 pasc sectio caesarea = Effect of enteral nutrition two hour before caesarea section on changes hsIL-6 levels after caesarea section

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Abstrak

Tujuan: Mengetahui efek pemberian nutrisi enteral dua jam pra sectio caesarea terhadap perubahan kadar hsIL-6 pasca sectio caesarea

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan uji klik paralel, yang subyek penelitiannya dipilih secara consecutive sampling, yang dibagi menjadi dua kelompok melalui randomisasi blok masing-masing terdiri dari 10 orang subyek. Data karakteristik awal penelitian meliputi usia, indikasi SC, status gizi berdasarkan KMS ibu hamil dan LiLA, asupan energi dan protein pra SC, lama operasi, jumlah perdarahan, dan hsIL-6 prabedah adalah homogen. Untuk melihat perbedaaan perubahan kadar hsIL-6 dilakukan pemeriksaan hsIL-6 setelah 6 jam pasca insisi. Analisis data dilakukan dengan menggunakan uji t. Batas kemaknaan 5%.

Hasil: Peningkatan rerata dan simpang baku kadar hsIL-6 meningkat pada kedua Kelompok. Peningkatan kadar hsIL-6 ($p < 0,05$) dan perubahan kadar hsIL-6 lebih besar bermakna pada kelompok kontrol dibandingkan kelompok perlakuan ($p < 0,05$).

Simpulan: Pemberian nutrisi enteral dua jam pra secfio caesarea dapat menekan peningkatan kadar hsIL-6.

.....Objective: To investigate the effect of enteral nutrition that given two hour before caesarean section on changes hsIL-6 levels after caesarean section.

Methods: The design study was a parallel clinical trial, in which the subject were selected by consecutive sampling, each proup consisted of ten subjects. The subject were divided into two groups using block randomization. Data collected including age, indication of CS, nutritional status based on MUAC and KMS chart in pregnancy, energy and protein intakes, duration of surgery, amount of blood loss during surgery, and hsIL-6 serum preoperative, were matched at baseline. To investigated the changes of hsIL-6 levels, the concentrations to assessed six hours post CS. Statistical analysis was measured by t-test. The significance level was 5%.

Results: There was a significant increasc of hsIL-6 levels ($p = 0,001$) in both groups. The increased and changes of hsIL-6 levels in the control group was significantly higher than in the treatment group. ($p < 0.05$, and $p < 0,05$ respectively).

Conclusion: Enteral nutrition that was given two hour before caesarean section can suppress the increased of hsIL-6 levels.