Perbedaan hasil pemeriksaan bioelectric impedance analysis antara status nutrisi baik dan malnutrisi pada penderita penyakit gastrointestinal dan liver yang dirawat inap di RSCM tahun 2013 = Differences of bioelectric impedance analysis assessment results between well nourished and malnourished gastrointestinal and liver diseases hospital inpateints which are hospitalized in Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital During 2013

Taufiq. author

Abstrak

[Latar Belakang : Bioelectric Impedance Analysis (BIA) mulai banyak digunakan dalam mengevaluasi status nutrisi. Belum ada data penelitian nutrisi di Indonesia yang menggunakan BIA.

Tujuan : Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui perbedaan rerata hasil pemeriksaan BIA antara status nutrisi baik dan malnutrisi pada penderita penyakit gastrointestinal dan liver yang dirawat inap.

Metode : Penelitian potong lintang retrospektif terhadap penderita yang dirawat inap di ruang perawatan interna RSCM periode 1 Juni-31 Desember 2013, untuk mengetahui perbedaan rerata hasil pemeriksaan BIA penderita status nutrisi baik dan malnutrisi pada penyakit gastrointestinal dan liver yang dirawat inap.

Hasil : Dari 28 penderita dengan status nutrisi baik, 71,57% laki-laki, dan 21,47% wanita. Dari 28 penderita malnutrisi, 53,60% laki-laki, dan 46,40% wanita. Perbedaan rerata hasil pemeriksaan BIA antara penderita nutrisi baik dan malnutrisi adalah : lean body mass, 49,5±8,59 vs 39,68±6,28kg, p<0,001; body cell mass, 32,19(20,49-40,95) vs 25,23(17,83-31,64) kg, p=0,003; total body water, 35,69±1,17 vs 28,58±0,85kg, p<0,001; dan phase angle 6,18(3,73-10,11) vs 3,46(0,40-6,51); , p<0,001.

Kesimpulan : Pada penderita penyakit gastrointestinal dan liver yang dirawat inap dengan status nutrisi baik, memiliki nilai body mass, body cell mass,total body water dan phase angle hasil pemeriksaan BIA yang lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan penderita malnutrisi.
<hr>
Background : Recently, Bioelectric Impedance Analysis (BIA) has been used to evaluate nutritional status. There has not been any nutrition study using BIA in Indonesia.

Objective : The objective of this study was to identify the differences of BIA examination between well nourished and malnourished gastrointestinal and liver diseases hospital inpatients.

Methods : A retrospective cross-sectional study of Cipto Mangunkusumo hospital inpatients during the period of 1 June to 31 December 2013 was conducted to identify differences of BIA examination means between well nourished and malnourished gastrointestinal and liver diseases inpatients.

Results : Of the 28 well nourished patients, 71.57% were male, 21.47% were female. Of the 28 malnourished patients 53.60% were male, 46.40% were female. The differences of BIA examination results in well nourished and malnourished were: lean body mass, 49.5±8.59 vs 39.68±6.28 kg, p<0.001; body cell mass, 32.19 (20.49-40.95) vs 25.23(17.83-31.64) kg, p=0.003; total body water, 35.69±1.17 vs 28.58±0.85 kg, p<0.001;and phase angle, 6.18(3.73-10.11) vs 3.46(0.40-6.51) , p<0,001.

Conclusion : BIA examinations revealed well nourished gastrointestinal and liver diseases inpatients had higher results of lean body mass, body cell mass, total body water and phase angle than malnutrition inpatients.;Background : Recently, Bioelectric Impedance Analysis (BIA) has been used to evaluate nutritional status. There has not been any nutrition study using BIA in Indonesia.

Objective : The objective of this study was to identify the differences of BIA examination between well nourished and malnourished gastrointestinal and liver diseases hospital inpatients.

Methods : A retrospective cross-sectional study of Cipto Mangunkusumo hospital inpatients during the period of 1 June to 31 December 2013 was conducted to identify differences of BIA examination means between well nourished and malnourished gastrointestinal and liver diseases inpatients.

Results : Of the 28 well nourished patients, 71.57% were male, 21.47% were female. Of the 28 malnourished patients 53.60% were male, 46.40% were female. The differences of BIA examination results in well nourished and malnourished were: lean body mass, 49.5±8.59 vs 39.68±6.28 kg, p<0.001; body cell mass, 32.19 (20.49-40.95) vs 25.23(17.83-31.64) kg, p=0.003; total body water, 35.69±1.17 vs 28.58±0.85 kg, p<0.001;and phase angle, 6.18(3.73-10.11) vs 3.46(0.40-6.51) , p<0,001.

Conclusion : BIA examinations revealed well nourished gastrointestinal and liver diseases inpatients had higher results of lean body mass, body cell mass, total body water and phase angle than malnutrition inpatients.
, Background : Recently, Bioelectric Impedance Analysis (BIA) has been used to evaluate nutritional status. There has not been any nutrition study using BIA in Indonesia.

Objective : The objective of this study was to identify the differences of BIA examination between well nourished and malnourished gastrointestinal and liver diseases hospital inpatients.

Methods : A retrospective cross-sectional study of Cipto Mangunkusumo hospital inpatients during the period of 1 June to 31 December 2013 was conducted to identify differences of BIA examination means between well nourished and malnourished gastrointestinal and liver diseases inpatients.

Results : Of the 28 well nourished patients, 71.57% were male, 21.47% were female. Of the 28 malnourished patients 53.60% were male, 46.40% were female. The differences of BIA examination results in well nourished and malnourished were: lean body mass, 49.5±8.59 vs 39.68±6.28 kg, p<0.001; body cell mass, 32.19 (20.49-40.95) vs 25.23(17.83-31.64) kg, p=0.003; total body water, 35.69±1.17 vs 28.58±0.85 kg, p<0.001;and phase angle, 6.18◦(3.73-10.11)◦ vs 3.46◦(0.40-6.51) ◦,

p<0,001.

Conclusion : BIA examinations revealed well nourished gastrointestinal and liver diseases inpatients had higher results of lean body mass, body cell mass, total body water and phase angle than malnutrition inpatients.
]