

# Studi eksperimental potensi efek hemostasis hydrofiber pada luka dermis dalam = The role of hemostasis property of hydrofiber dressing in deep dermal wound compared to alginate dressing

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## Abstrak

[Pendahuluan:&#8232;Hydrofiber merupakan materi balutan luka yang memiliki kemampuan absorpsi dan memberikan suasana lembab yang baik, namun belum diketahui potensi kemampuannya sebagai hemostat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat potensi kemampuan hemostasis hydrofiber.&#8232;Metode:&#8232;Studi eksperimental in-vitro dan in-vivo menggunakan kontrol dan randomisasi dilakukan pada 7 ekor tikus (in-vitro) dan 14 ekor tikus (in-vivo) Rattus novergicus strain Sprague-Dawley yang sehat dengan berat 200-300 gram. Pada penelitian in-vitro didapatkan 32 sampel darah 1mL. Pada 16 sampel kelompok perlakuan ditambahkan 5mg hydrofiber; 16 sisanya berfungsi sebagai kontrol. Waktu koagulasi dihitung dan dianalisis menggunakan independent t-test. Pada penelitian in-vivo subjek dikelompokkan menjadi 3 grup yang masing-masing terdiri dari 9 buah luka dan ditutup dengan hydrofiber, alginat atau kasa lembab salin. Selisih berat darah yang diserap tiap balutan dihitung dan dianalisis menggunakan uji Kolmogorov-Smirnov, sedangkan selisih luas area perdarahan dihitung dengan uji Anova ( $p<0.05$ ).&#8232;Hasil:&#8232;Dari penelitian in-vitro didapatkan hasil tidak terdapat perbedaan antara waktu koagulasi sampel darah dengan hydrofiber dibandingkan dengan tanpa hydrofiber [ $p=0.119$  (CI -7.47-62.28)]. Sedangkan pada penelitian kedua didapatkan hasil tidak terdapat perbedaan pada selisih berat [ $p=0.163$  (CI 31.41-54.83)] dan selisih luas ( $p=0.788$  (CI 2.83-3.28)] antara kelompok hydrofiber, alginate, dan kasa lembab salin.&#8232;Diskusi:&#8232;Hydrofiber tidak memiliki perbedaan dalam hal hemostasis bila dibandingkan dengan alginat dan kasa lembab salin yang sudah lama diketahui memiliki kemampuan hemostasis; dapat disimpulkan bahwa hydrofiber berpotensi memiliki kemampuan hemostasis.

, Background:&#8232;Hydrofiber is a highly absorbent dressing with its ability to promote wound healing. Because of its structure similarity with alginate, hemostatic property of hydrofiber is being questioned. This study was aimed to explore hemostatic property of hydrofiber.&#8232;Methods:&#8232;In-vitro and in-vivo experimental study was performed in healthy Sprague- Dawley rats weighing 200-300 gram. A number of 32 blood samples were collected from 7 animals for in-vitro study; 16 samples were added with hydrofiber, while the rest functioned as control. Coagulation time between hydrofiber and control were analyzed using independent t-test. The in-vivo study involved 27 deep dermal wounds that were divided into 3 groups where each group of wounds was covered with hydrofiber, alginate, and saline gauze dressing respectively. Amount of blood that was absorbed by each dressing were analyzed using Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, while bleeding surface area after dressing were analyzed with Anova test ( $p<0.05$ ).&#8232;Results:&#8232;There is no significant difference in terms of coagulation time between hydrofiber and control [ $p 0.119$  (CI -7.47-62.28)]. The amount of blood that was absorbed by each dressing [ $p 0.163$  (CI 31.41-54.83)] and the bleeding surface area after dressing [ $p 0.788$  (CI 2.83-3.28)] were also not significantly different between hydrofiber, alginate, and saline soaked gauze.&#8232;Conclusion:&#8232;Hydrofiber shows potential hemostasis property, as it has no difference in its profile of coagulation time and amount of absorbed blood with the profiles shown by alginate and

saline soaked gauze.

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