

## Evaluasi penatalaksanaan bedah pada fistel enterokutan di RSUPN Cipto Mangunkusumo Tahun 2014-2015 = Evaluation of surgical management of enterocutaneous fistula at Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital 2014-2015

Zwageri Argo Pitoyo, author

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### Abstrak

**ABSTRAK**  
Penatalaksanaan Fistel Enterokutan masih sangat beragam dan sulit dengan tingkat kekambuhan dan kematian pasca pembedahan yang masih tinggi. Tujuan dari penatalaksanaan pasien dengan fistel enterokutan adalah koreksi defisit metabolik dan nutrisi, penutupan fistel dan mengembalikan kesinambungan saluran cerna. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk melakukan evaluasi penatalaksanaan bedah pada fistel enterokutan yang dirawat di RSUPN Cipto Mangunkusumo selama tahun 2014-2015. Penelitian ini dirancang secara retrospektif analitik dengan mengambil data rekam medik penderita di RSUPN Cipto Mangunkusumo pada periode 2014-2015. Ditemukan 27 kasus fistel enterokutan, dimana 21 kasus yang di evaluasi, rentang umur 27-65 tahun, terbanyak pada kelompok 40-60 tahun (52,38%), letak fistel terbanyak di ileum (57,14%), high output (71,43%), gizi buruk (52,38%), dilakukan tindakan operatif (85,71%), lama rawat <20 hari (66,67%), rekurensi fistel (19,05%) dan angka kematian (14,29%).

**ABSTRACT**  
Management of enterocutaneous fistula still varies and frustrating with high recurrence and mortality rate. The goal of management for patient with enterocutaneous fistula are correct metabolic and nutritional deficits, close the fistula and reestablish continuity of the gastrointestinal tract. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the surgical management of the enterocutaneous fistula treated at Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital during 2014-2015. This study designed analytic retrospectively by taking the patient medical record data at Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital ini the period 2014-2015. Found 27 cases of enterocutaneous fistula which 21 cases were evaluated, age range 40-60 years (52,38%), the location of the fistula largest in the ileum (57,14%), high output (71,43%), malnutrition (52,38%), operative management (85,71%), length of stay in hospital <20 days (66,67%), fistula recurrence (19,05%) and mortality rate (14,29%).;Management of enterocutaneous fistula still varies and frustrating with high recurrence and mortality rate. The goal of management for patient with enterocutaneous fistula are correct metabolic and nutritional deficits, close the fistula and reestablish continuity of the gastrointestinal tract. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the surgical management of the enterocutaneous fistula treated at Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital during 2014-2015. This study designed analytic retrospectively by taking the patient medical record data at Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital ini the period 2014-2015. Found 27 cases of enterocutaneous fistula which 21 cases were evaluated, age range 40-60 years (52,38%), the location of the fistula largest in the ileum (57,14%), high output (71,43%), malnutrition (52,38%), operative management (85,71%), length of stay in hospital <20 days (66,67%), fistula recurrence (19,05%) and mortality rate (14,29%).;Management of enterocutaneous fistula still varies and frustrating with high recurrence and mortality rate. The goal of management for patient with enterocutaneous fistula are correct metabolic and nutritional deficits, close the fistula and reestablish continuity of the gastrointestinal tract. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the surgical management of the enterocutaneous fistula treated at Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital during 2014-2015. This study designed analytic retrospectively by taking the

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