

Perbandingan lama pemulihan retensio urin pasca persalinan per vaginam antara pengukuran residu urin 4 dan 6 jam = Recovery time comparisson of post vaginal delivery urinary retention with different time of urinary residual collecting 4 and 6 hour

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Selama beberapa hari setelah persalinan, retensio urin dengan distensi kandung kemih adalah fenomena yang umum terjadi. Jika pasien tidak dapat berkemih spontan dalam waktu 4 jam setelah bersalin, besar kemungkinan bahwa dia mengalami Retensio Urin Post Partum RUPP . Di beberapa tempat pengukuran residu urin dilakukan 4 jam post partum, sementara di tempat lain dilakukan 6 jam post partum. Ketidakseragaman waktu pengukuran ini akan mempengaruhi diagnosis, tata laksana, serta prognosis. Waktu pengukuran yang lebih lama akan menyebabkan kandung kemih akan terisi lebih banyak urin, sehingga akan terdistensi dalam waktu yang lebih lama, sehingga waktu pemulihan akan lebih lama. Objektif: Diketuinya lama pemulihan dan volume residu urin pada kelompok pasien dengan retensio urin pasca persalinan dengan beda waktu pengukuran, Desain penelitian dan metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan desai uji klinis acak di RSUPN Cipto Mangunkusumo dan RSUD Karawang bulan Maret-Desember 2017. Perempuan pasca salin dengan risiko retensio urin pasca persalinan, bersedia mengikuti penelitian, dan terdiagnosis retensio urin dibagi menjadi dua kelompok. Kelompok pertama diukur residu urinnnya dalam 4 jam, kelompok kedua dalam 6 jam. Pasien lalu diberikan tatalaksana retensio urin sesuai protokol RSUPNCM dan dicatat waktu pulihnya. Hasil: Karakteristik pasien pada kedua kelompok dianggap setara. Median lama pemulihan pasien retensio urin yang diukur residu urin 4 jam adalah 30 jam, berbeda 21 jam dengan pasien yang diukur resiidnya 6 jam, yaitu 51 jam p

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ABSTRACT

Introduction Few days after delivery, urinary retention with bladder distention commonly happens. If patient unable to void spontaneously 4 hours after delivery, most likely she will develops post partum urinary retention PPUR . In some hospitals, the urinary residual volume was measured at 4th hour, other measures at 6th hour post delivery. This will affects the diagnosis, management, and prognosis. The longer the measurement will make the bladder filled with much more urine volume, thus the bladde will be distended in longer period, so the recovery time will be prolonged. Objective To know the difference of recovery time and the urinary residual volume between group of patient with different time of urinary residual collecting. Study design and methode A randomized controlled trial was held at Cipto Mangunkusumo central general hospital and central Karawang hospital between March and Desember 2017. Post partum women with urinary retention risks, willing to contribute to the trial, and diagnosed as post partum urinary retention were divided into 2 groups. Urinary residual volume was meassured in 4th hour and 6th hour in each group. Patient then treated according to RSCM guideline, and the time of recovery was documented. Result Both group have similar characteristic. The median length of recovery in the group which the urinary residual was measured in 4th hour was 30 hours, 21 hours shorter than 6th hour group, 51

hours $p < 0.001$. The median of urinary residual volume of the 4th hour group was 600 ml, 400 ml lesser than the 6th hour group, 1000 ml $p < 0.001$. Conclusion time of recovery are shorter in the 4th hour group and the urinary residual volume are less in the 4th hour group compared to the 6th hour group. Keywords post partum urinary retention, urine residual, urinary residual collecting time