

Hubungan faktor donor dan faktor resipien dengan delayed graft function pada resipien transplantasi ginjal laparoskopi di RSCM = Association between donor and recipient factors with delayed graft function in laparoscopic transplant recipient in Cipto Mangunkusumo National Hospital

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Abstrak

ABSTRACT

Transplantasi ginjal dapat mengalami komplikasi delayed graft function yang merupakan salah satu bentuk gangguan ginjal akut. Terdapat banyak faktor yang dapat memengaruhi delayed graft function, yakni faktor intraoperatif dan ekstraoperatif. Studi ini meneliti faktor-faktor yang dapat menyebabkan delayed graft function pada faktor ekstraoperatif khususnya dari segi donor dan resipien. Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan antara faktor donor (usia, hubungan kekerabatan dengan resipien) dan faktor resipien (usia, penyebab gagal ginjal) dengan kejadian delayed graft function pada resipien. Metode: penelitian ini menggunakan metode studi potong lintang dan melibatkan 483 sampel yang merupakan pasien transplantasi ginjal di RSCM periode November 2011-September 2018. Hasil: chi square dan fisher menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara usia donor ($p=0,023$), usia resipien ($p=0,006$), dan hubungan kekerabatan donor dan resipien ($p=0,008$) dengan delayed graft function. Tidak terdapat hubungan antara penyebab gagal ginjal diabetes mellitus, hipertensi, infeksi, penyakit autoimun, dan penyebab lain gagal ginjal. Diskusi: Dari analisis multivariat didapatkan adanya hubungan bermakna antara hubungan kekerabatan donor dan resipien dengan *delayed graft function* ($p= 0,011$). Disimpulkan bahwa hubungan kekerabatan donor dan resipien merupakan faktor yang paling berhubungan dengan terjadinya delayed graft function pada resipien transplantasi ginjal RSCM dibandingkan dengan faktor usia donor, usia resipien, dan penyebab gagal ginjal resipien.

ABSTRACT

Background: Kidney transplant patients may have complications, such as delayed graft function which is one of acute kidney injury. There are a lot of factors that can affect delayed graft function, such as intraoperative and extraoperative factors. In this study we discussed more about extraoperative factors, specifically from donor and recipient factors. Objective: To determine the association between donor factors (age, relation with recipient), recipient factors (age, cause of kidney failure) and delayed graft function in transplant recipient. Methods: Cross-sectional study design was used in this study by collecting 483 patient data of medical record from data recapitulation of renal transplant by Departement of Urology, Cipto Mangunkusumo National Hospital, from November 2011-September 2018. Results: Bivariat analysis with chi square and fisher test result showed that there was a significant association between donor age ($p=0,023$), recipient age ($p=0,006$) and donor and recipient relation status ($p=0,008$) with delayed graft function. There were no significant association between recipient age, and causes of kidney failure. Discussion: From the multivariate analysis it was found that there was a significant association between donor and recipient relation status ($p=0,011$) with delayed graft function. From these result we concluded that donor and relation status are the most associated factor with delayed graft function in recipients.