

# Perbandingan penggunaan kateter 24 jam dan 48 jam pada pasien pascaoperasi prolaps organ panggul terhadap insidens retensio urin = Comparison of 24-hour and 48-hour catheter postoperative pelvic organ polapse against incidence of urinary retention

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## Abstrak

Latar belakang: Prolaps organ panggul (POP) merupakan suatu permasalahan utama kesehatan dengan risiko seumur hidup pada perempuan yang menjalani paling sedikitnya satu kali intervensi pembedahan prolaps. Retensio urin pasca operasi rekonstruksi prolaps organ panggul disebabkan oleh beberapa faktor mulai dari pemeriksaan hingga penanganan pasca operasi yang berkontribusi terhadap terjadinya retensio urin. Penelitian di RSCM tentang penggunaan kateter 24 jam pada pasien pasca operasi prolapse organ panggul terhadap insiden retensio urin adalah sebesar 29,5%. Penelitian ini akan melakukan perbandingan penggunaan kateter 24 jam yang dibandingkan kateter 48 jam terhadap insiden retensio urin yang nantinya akan menjadi standar baku terbaru di RSCM dan RSUD Arifin Achmad Pekanbaru. Tujuan: Untuk mengetahui mana di antara kateter 24 jam dan 48 jam yang lebih baik untuk mengurangi angka kejadian retensio urin pascaoperasi prolaps organ panggul. Metode: Penelitian diagnosa, uji klinis acak, pengambilan sampel berturut-turut. Perbandingan antara kateter 24 jam dan 48 jam setelah operasi prolaps organ panggul Hasil: Total 54 subjek dalam penelitian ini, 3 subjek (11,1%) di antara 27 subjek dengan kateter 24 jam mengalami retensio urin. 1 subjek (3,7%) di antara 27 subjek dengan kateter 48 jam mengalami retensio urin. Kesimpulan: Penggunaan kateter 48 jam pascaoperasi prolaps organ panggul lebih baik daripada kateter 24 jam dalam mengurangi angka kejadian retensio urin.

.....Background: Pelvic organ prolapse (POP) is a major health problem with a lifetime risk in women who undergo at least one prolapse surgical intervention. Postoperative retention of urine pelvic organ prolapse reconstruction is caused by a number of factors ranging from examinations to postoperative clients that contribute to the occurrence of urinary retention. Research at the RSCM about 24- hour catheter use in postoperative pelvic organ prolapse patients for the incidence of urinary retention was 29.5%. This study will compare the use of a 24-hour catheter compared to a 48-hour catheter against the incidence of urinary retention which will later become the latest standard in RSCM and RSUD Arifin Achmad Pekanbaru. Objective: To know which one among 24-hour and 48-hour catheter is better to decrease incidence of urinary retention after pelvic organ prolapse surgery. Methode: Diagnosis research, randomized clinical trial, consecutive sampling. Comparison between 24-hour and 48-hour catheter after pelvic organ prolapse surgery Result: Total 54 subjects in this research, 3 subjects (11.1%) among 27 subjects with 24-hour catheter experienced urinary retention. 1 subject (3.7%) among 27 subjects with 48-hour catheter experienced urinary retention. Conclusion: The application of 48-hour catheter after pelvic organ prolapse surgery is beter than 24-hour catheter to decrease the incidence of urinary retention.