ABSTRACT

Correlation between Nutritional Status of 2-5 Years Old Children and Cyanotic Congenital Heart Disease in Dr. Soetomo General Hospital, Surabaya during The Period of 2016

Ayu Pisita Wulandari*, Teddy Ontoseno**, Pirlina Umiastuti***
*Mahasiswa Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Airlangga Surabaya / Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah Dr. Soetomo Surabaya  
**Staf Medik Fungsional dan guru besar Ilmu Kesehatan Anak Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Airlangga / Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah Dr. Soetomo Surabaya  
***Staf Ilmu Kesehatan Masyarakat Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Airlangga

Background: Cyanotic congenital heart disease is common CHD which caused by several factors, include nutritional status. If malnutrition happens in cyanotic congenital heart disease patient, it can increase morbidity and mortality.  
Objective: To analyze the correlation of nutritional status in patients with cyanotic congenital heart disease.  
Methods: This study was designed in cross-sectional. Weight, age, and sex were taken as variables of the research. The nutritional status was counted using z-score and devided into two groups which are malnutrition and good nutrition.  
Results: The prevalence of cyanotic congenital heart disease in girls is 28 childrens (63.6%) and boys is 16 childrens (36.4%). And this case is moslyt common in 21-24 months old of patients. Tetralogy of Fallot is the most common type of cyanotic congenital heart disease, it is about 68.2% from total patient with cyanotic congenital heart disease. The Cyanotic congenital heart disease patient with malnutrition is about 63.6% and with good nutrition is about 36.4%. These findings suggest that the correlation between nutritional status and cyanotic congenital heart disease had significant correlation value (p=0.007) and this correlation in α=0.05 is low because the correlation coefficient is 0.313.  
Conclusion: There a is weak correlation between nutritional status with cyanotic congenital heart disease in 2-5 years old children in this study.  
Keywords: Cyanotic congenital heart disease, nutritional status, sex, age, weight.