ABSTRACT
THE CORRELATION BETWEEN THE SEVERITY OF LIVER CIRRHOSIS WITH ESOPHAGEAL VARICES

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**Background:** Liver cirrhosis is the end stage of chronic liver disease with all its clinical manifestations. Esophageal varices are one of the most common complications in liver cirrhosis. The degree of severity of liver cirrhosis can be assessed by the Child-Turcotte-Pugh (CTP) classification. The aim of this study was to determine the correlation between the severity of liver cirrhosis with esophageal varices.

**Method:** This study was an analytic observational with cross sectional study design. The research subjects used in this study were patients diagnosed with liver cirrhosis with esophageal varices in the period of January 2015 - December 2016. Sampling was carried out in total sampling. Data were collected from medical records and then analyzed by spearman correlation test.

**Results:** From 26 subjects, most of the subjects was men (69.32%), the highest severity of liver cirrhosis from the Child B group (53.85%), the highest esophageal varices were grade II and III (46.15%). The most results from each group based on the severity of liver cirrhosis were Child A with grade II esophageal varices (66.7%) , Child B with grade II esophageal varices (64.3%) and Child C with esophageal varices grade III esophagus (88.9%). A correlation coefficient was obtained at 0.659 (p <0.005).

**Conclusion:** There was a significant correlation between the severity of liver cirrhosis with esophageal varices.

**Keyword:** liver cirrhosis, esophageal varices