ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN KELAINAN PROFIL HEMATOLOGI PRA OPERASI TERHADAP RESIKO WOUND DEHISCENCE PADA PASIEN CELAH BIBIR DAN LELANGIT BAKTI SOSIAL BEDAH MULUT DAN MAKSILOFASIAL UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA DI NUSA TENGGARA TAHUN 2015-2019

Latar belakang: Kelainan profil hematologi pra operasi seringkali dialami pasien celah bibir dan lelangit (CLP) terkait gangguan asupan nutrisi, dan kerentanan terhadap infeksi. Kelainan tersebut seringkali dikaitkan dengan komplikasi pasca pembedahan, antara lain *wound dehiscence*. Komplikasi tersebut menjadi hal penting pada pembedahan CLP karena terkait faktor estetika, dan pengembalian fungsi anatomi yang baik.
Tujuan: Menganalisis hubungan kelainan profil hematologi (hemoglobin, leukosit, trombosit) pra operasi terhadap resiko *wound dehiscence* pada pembedahan celah bibir dan lelangit.
Metode: Penelitian *cross sectional retrospective* melalui pengumpulan data dari rekam medis pasien kegiatan bakti sosial CLP yang dikerjakan tim bedah mulut dan maksilofasial Universitas Airlangga pada periode 2015-2019 di Nusa Tenggara. Jenis *wound dehiscence* dinilai berdasarkan foto klinis 2 minggu pasca operasi. Data diolah berdasarkan kelainan pada satu atau lebih profil hematologi terhadap kejadian dan jenis *wound dehiscence* dengan teknik *total sampling*. Data dianalisis menggunakan *chi-square* signifikansi *p-value ≤0,05*, dan uji korelasi Spearman.
Hasil: Total 286 data pasien terlibat dalam penelitian ini. Sebanyak 8% mengalami anemia, 54,4% mengalami leukositosis, 31,1% mengalami trombositosis. Angka kejadian *wound dehiscence* sebanyak 69 kasus, dengan kasus tertinggi pada tindakan palatoplasty. Tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara anemia, leukositosis, dan trombositosis terhadap kejadian *wound dehiscence* pada penelitian ini ($p > 0,05$). Pada uji korelasi Spearman hanya leukositosis yang memiliki hubungan positif lemah terhadap terjadinya *wound dehiscence*.
Kesimpulan: Anemia, leukositosis, dan trombositosis pra operasi tidak mempengaruhi resiko *wound dehiscence* pada pembedahan celah bibir dan lelangit. Kelainan profil hematologi tidak secara langsung mempengaruhi proses penyembuhan luka. *Wound dehiscence* dapat dipengaruhi berbagai faktor lain, antara lain *tension* jaringan, jenis celah, dan lebar celah.

Kata Kunci: celah bibir lelangit, profil hematologi, penyembuhan luka

ABSTRACT

THE ASSOCIATION OF PRE OPERATIVE HEMATOLOGIC PROFILE ABNORMALITIES TOWARDS WOUND DEHISCENCE RISK ON CLEFT LIP AND PALATE PATIENTS IN THE SOCIAL SERVICE OF UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY IN NUSA TENGGARA FROM 2015-2019

Background: The abnormality of pre operative hematologic profile is common in patients with cleft lip and palate (CLP) in accordance to nutrition intake disturbance, and susceptibility towards infection. The abnormality is often related to the complications occuring post surgery, such as wound dehiscence. This complication is an important factor in CLP surgery as it is related to aesthetic factors, as well as returning anatomical function.
Purpose: To analyze the relationship between pre operative hematological profile abnormality (hemoglobin, leukocyte, thrombocyte) towards the risk of wound dehiscence on cleft lip and palate patients.
Method: *Cross sectional retrospective* study was conducted from the medical record data of the CLP social service conducted by the Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery team of Universitas Airlangga from 2015-2019 in Nusa Tenggara. The wound dehiscence type was evaluated based on clinical photos 2 weeks post surgery. The data was processed based on the abnormality of one or more hematological profile towards the incidence and kind of wound dehiscence with the total sampling technique. The data was analyzed using chi-square with the significance of $p\text{-}value \leq 0,05$, and Spearman correlation test.
Result: A total 286 patients were included in the study. As many as 8% suffered from anemia, 54,4% from leukocytosis, and 31,1% from thrombocytosis. The incidence rate of wound dehiscence is 69 cases, with the highest case being palatoplasty procedure. There is no significant difference between anemia, leukocytosis, and thrombocytosis towards wound dehiscence occurence in this study ($p > 0,05$). Upon the Spearman correlation test only leukocytosis had a weak positive relation towards the incidence of wound dehiscence.
Conclusion: Pre-operative **a**nemia, leukocytosis, and thrombocytosis do not influence the risk of wound dehiscence in cleft lip and palate surgery. The abnormality of hematological profile does not directly influence the wound healing process. Wound dehiscence could be influenced by other factors, such as tissue tension, cleft type, and the cleft width.

Keywords: cleft lip palate, hematological profile, wound healing