

**PENGARUH IRIGASI POVIDON YODIUM 5% DIBANDINGKAN
DENGAN NACL 0,9% PADA JARINGAN SUBKUTIS LUKA
LAPAROTOMI APPEKDEKTOMI TERHADAP ANGKA KEJADIAN
INFEKSI LUKA OPERASI (ILO) PADA PASIEN APPENDICITIS
PERFORASI POST LAPAROTOMI APPEKDEKTOMI
DI RSUD DR. SOETOMO**

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Abstrak

Pendahuluan:

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian ini merupakan jenis penelitian eksperimental dengan desain penelitian *randomized control trial clinically controlled trials (RCT-CCT)* dengan menggunakan pasien appendicitis perforasi yang berusia di atas 18 tahun yang datang ke RSUD dr. Soetomo.

Hasil Penelitian: Pada penelitian ini didapatkan 30 subjek penelitian yang terdiri dari 23 orang laki-laki (76,7%) dan 7 orang perempuan (23,3%). Didapatkan pasien dengan usia antara 18 sampai 59 tahun dengan rerata usia $33,53 \pm 13,449$ tahun. Didapatkan lama penyembuhan luka yang bervariasi, antara 14 hingga 17 hari, dengan rerata $14,30 \text{ hari} \pm 0,915$. Tidak didapatkan perbedaan yang signifikan antara irigasi dengan NaCl 0,9% dan povidone iodine 5% ($p=0,543$). Pada kelompok yang diberikan NaCl 0,9% saja ada 2 pasien yang didapatkan pus maupun dehisensi luka (13,3%) dan 13 pasien yang tidak didapatkan (86,7%). Pada kelompok yang diberikan Povidon Yodium 5% ada 1 pasien yang didapatkan pus maupun dehisensi luka (6,7%) dan 14 pasien yang tidak didapatkan (93,3%).

Kesimpulan: Pada penelitian ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa tidak ada perbedaan signifikan antara irigasi dengan NaCl 0,9% dan povidone yodium 5% pada jaringan subkutis luka operasi terhadap angka kejadian infeksi luka operasi (ILO) pada pasien appendicitis perforasi post operasi laparotomi appendektomi ($p = 0,543$). Povidone yodium 5% tidak mengurangi atau meningkatkan angka kejadian infeksi luka operasi.

Keywords: infeksi luka operasi, appendicitis perforasi, povidone iodine 5%, NaCl 0,9%

EFFECT OF 5% POVIDON IODINE IRRIGATION COMPARED TO 0.9% NaCl IN THE LAPAROTOMOY APPENDICTOMY SUBCUTIS TISSUE WOUND AND THE RATE OF SURGICAL SITE INFECTION IN PERFORATED APPENDICITIS PATIENTS IN DR SOETOMO GENERAL HOSPITAL

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Abstract

Background: The incidence of surgical site infection in appendectomy laparotomy is around 9 - 53%, mainly superficial incisional. Surgical wound irrigation is often done using povidone iodine. However, there is a controversy related to this because the use of povidone iodine in preventing infection of the surgical site in wound infections, is not better than normal saline.

Research Methods: This study is an experimental research design with a randomized control trial clinically controlled trial (RCT-CCT) study using perforated appendicitis patients over 18 years who come to Dr. Soetomo General Hospital.

Research Results: In this study found 30 research subjects consisting of 23 males (76.7%) and 7 females (23.3%). Patients were obtained between the ages of 18 to 59 years with an average age of 33.53 ± 13.449 years. Obtained wound healing time varies, between 14 to 17 days, with an average of $14.30 \text{ days} + 0.915$. There was no significant difference between irrigation with 0.9% NaCl and 5% povidone iodine ($p = 0.543$). In the group given 0.9% NaCl alone there were 2 patients who get pus or wound dehiscence (13.3%) and 13 patients who did not get it (86.7%). In the group given Povidon Iodine 5%, there were 1 patient who got pus or wound dehiscence (6.7%) and 14 patients who did not get it (93.3%).

Conclusion: In this study it can be concluded that there was no significant difference between irrigation with NaCl 0.9% and povidone iodine 5% in the subcutaneous tissue of surgical wounds to the rate of surgical site infections in patients with postoperative surgery of perforated appendicitis ($p = 0.543$). Povidone iodine 5% does not reduce or increase the incidence of surgical site infections.

Keywords: surgical site infection, perforated appendicitis,