

RINGKASAN

Perbedaan kecepatan kesembuhan anak gizi buruk yang diberi modisco susu formula dan modisco susu formula elemental di RSUD. Soetomo

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Penelitian retrospektif dengan Eksperimental klinik pada 49 anak gizi buruk yang dirawat di Instalasi Rawat Inap Anak RSUD. Dr. Soetomo Surabaya selama 6 bulan sejak Mei 2004 sampai dengan Oktober 2004. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mempelajari perbedaan kecepatan kesembuhan anak gizi buruk yang diberi modisco dengan susu formula dan modisco dengan susu formula elemental yang kemungkinan mempengaruhi kecepatan kesembuhan anak gizi buruk yang dirawat IRNA Anak RSUD. Dr. Soetomo.

Selama periode penelitian didapatkan 49 anak gizi buruk yang memenuhi syarat untuk dianalisis, memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi kemudian dikelompokkan menjadi 2 kelompok, yaitu kelompok yang diberi modisco dengan susu formula (27 anak) dan kelompok yang diberi modisco dengan susu formula elemental (22 anak). Pada penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa penderita anak gizi buruk yang mendapat modisco susu formula lebih banyak timbul gejala muntah dan diare dari pada yang mendapat modisco susu formula elemental, terdapat selisih kenaikan berat badan awal dan berat badan akhir penderita gizi buruk yang bermakna antara kelompok sesudah pemberian modisco susu formula dan kelompok sesudah pemberian susu formula elemental. Selisih nilai *Z-score* BB/TB antara kelompok modisco susu formula dan kelompok modisco susu formula elemental terdapat perbedaan yang bermakna ($p < 0,05$).

Kecepatan kesembuhan pada penderita anak gizi buruk yang diberi modisco dengan susu formula elemental lebih cepat dibanding yang diberi modisco dengan susu formula.

SUMMARY

The difference of recovery rate in severe malnourished children who had been given modisco combined with milk formula and who had been given modisco combined with elemental milk formula in dr. Soetomo Hospital.

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Modisco is the abbreviation from Modified Disco (Dried Skim cotton Oil), which has been used in Uganda for nutrition treatment of severe malnourished.

Retrospective with clinical experimental study had been performed involving 49 severe malnourished children who were admitted in pediatric ward dr. soetomo hospital, for 6 months, since mei – oktober 2004.

The aim of this study is to know the difference of recovery rate in severe malnourished children who had been given modisco combined with milk formula and modisco combined with elemental milk formula.

Within the periode of our study, 49 subjects with severe malnourished have presented for análysis, 27 children were enrolled in group of modisco combined with milk formula and 22 children in group of modisco combined with elemental milk formula. From the study we found that subjects who received modisco combined with milk formula had more complaint of vomiting and diarrhoea than subjects who received modisco combined with elemental milk formula.

There was significant difference of weight gain before and after the study in both groups ($P < 0,05$), and the difference of increasing in weight gain in both groups was significant ($P < 0,05$). The difference of Z-score value of body weight for body height between subjects received modisco combined with milk formula and modisco combined with elemental milk formula was significant ($P < 0,05$).

We found that subjects who received modisco combined with elemental milk formula showed faster in recovery rate rather than subjects who received modisco combined with milk formula.

Abstract

The difference of recovery rate in severe malnourished children who had been given modisco combined with milk formula and who had been given modisco combined with elemental milk formula in dr. Soetomo Hospital.

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The aim of this research is to study the difference of recovery rate in severe malnourished children who had been given modisco combined with milk formula and modisco combined with elemental milk formula.

In randomized, double blind and clinical experimental study design. Inclusion criteria was subjects between 1 – 3 years old with severe malnourished and suffered from infection.

Population 112 severe malnourished children who suffered from various kind of infectious diseases as a primary disease. 49 subjects meet the inclusion criteria, and divided into 2 groups of 27 children who received modisco combined with milk formula and 22 children who received modisco combined with elemental milk formula.

There was significant difference of weight gain before and after the study in both groups ($P < 0,05$), and the difference of increasing in weight gain in both groups was significant ($P < 0,05$). The difference of Z-score value of body weight for body height between subjects received modisco combined with milk formula and modisco combined with elemental milk formula was significant ($P < 0,05$).

Subjects who received modisco combined with elemental milk formula showed faster recovery rate rather than subjects who received modisco combined with milk formula.

Key words : Recovery rate, severe malnutrition, modisco, milk formula, elemental milk formula.