

ABSTRACT

Risk Factors of The Recurrent Varicose Esophageal Bleeding in patients with Liver cirrhosis RSUD dr Soetomo

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Introduction: Liver cirrhosis is a consequence of chronic liver disease characterized by replacement of liver tissue by fibrosis, scar tissue and regenerative nodules that occur as a result of a process of regeneration of damaged tissues, as a result of necrosis hepatoseluler, and resulted in a decrease to loss of liver function. According

Methods : This research used analysis observational research design with *cross-sectional* to know the risk factors of recurrent bleeding esophageal varices in patients with cirrhosis of the liver in the Inpatient Hospital Soetomo 2015 with SH decompensated bleeding criteria. The risk factors studied were sex, age, degree of VE and severity of liver (Child Class).

Results From 95 patients showed 16 out of 22 female patients experienced recurrent VE bleeding, while of 73 male patients - 28 of them experiencing recurrent bleeding. Female patients had a tendency of 7.6232 times to get recurrent VE bleeding than male patients. Variable age of 16 of 34 patients aged less than 50 years experienced recurrent bleeding. Later on 28 of 61 patients aged over 50 years experienced recurrent bleeding. The result was not obtained the relationship between age and the occurrence of recurrent VE bleeding. Variable degrees VE patients who experienced recurrent VE bleeding by 1 of the 12 patients had grade 1VE, as many as 12 of the 36 patients with grade 2VE experienced recurrent VE bleeding and 31 of 48 patients experienced recurrent VE bleeding were in grade 3. VE grade variable, the value of $\exp(B)$ of 47.130 meant that patients with grade 3 VE more likely to get recurrent bleeding by 47.130 times than patients with grade 1 VE. Child Class variable in the Child class B, there were 15 patients out of 41 patients diagnosed recurrent bleeding. While the Child class C, there were 29 patients out of 54 patients diagnosed recurrent bleeding. Child classes C had a tendency of 8.899 times on recurrent VE bleeding than patients with Child classes B.

Conclusion Thus it can be concluded that the predictor variables which had a great effect on the occurrence of VE bleeding was a grade, especially when the patient has a Child Class C