

ABSTRACT**CRYSTALLOID FLUID THERAPY UTILIZATION STUDY IN THE
INTERNAL MEDICINE INPATIENT WARDS
(Study at the Airlangga University Hospital Surabaya)**

Melinda Putri Amelia Rachman

Background: Fluid and electrolyte balance is defined as fluid and electrolyte intake versus fluid and electrolyte output from kidneys, GI tract, skin and lungs. The environmental temperature, excess sweat and disease such as gastroenteritis will cause fluid and electrolyte loss. When fluid and electrolyte balance is disrturbed, the impact is patient will have pale face, tachycardia, hypotension, hypovolemic and shock. Patient will experience organ dysfunction if they have deficit fluid. Fluid replacement should contain similar electrolyte and fluid that loss during the illness.

Objectives: This study was conducted to identify the usage of crystalloid fluid therapy in hospitalized patients in the internal medicine.

Methods: It was a retrospective descriptive study with a time limited sampling method. The inclusion criteria were internal medicine patients hospitalized and treated with crystalloid fluid in a period of December 2017 to January 2018.

Result: Type of fluid that widely used are NaCl 0,9% (48,83%), RL (39,45%), and Asering® (23,44%). NaCl 0,9% 1000 ml/ 24 hours are the common fluid that given by single use. Futrolit® : RD 5 2000 ml/ 24 hours are the common fluid that given by combination fluid. However, the type, dose, frequency and time of fluid therapy are determined by clinical condition and laboratory data of each patient.

Conclusion: NaCl 0,9% is the most used fluid in hospitalized patient. Dose, frequency and time of fluid therapy are determined by the patient's condition.

Keyword:Crystalloid Fluid, Drug Utilization Study, Fluids Therapy,
Internal Medicine, Normal Salin.