

ABSTRAK

**PROFIL PASIEN DIABETES MELLITUS DENGAN KOMPLIKASI
KETOASIDOSIS DIABETIKUM DI INSTALASI RAWAT INAP PENYAKIT
DALAM RSUD DR. SOETOMO TAHUN 2017**

Latar Belakang: Salah satu komplikasi Diabetes Melitus yang berbahaya adalah Ketoasidosis Diabetikum, yang ditandai oleh hiperglikemia berat, asidosis metabolik dan ketonemia, serta dapat berakibat koma hingga kematian.

Tujuan: Untuk mengetahui profil pasien DM dengan komplikasi KAD di Instalasi Rawat Inap Penyakit Dalam RSUD Dr. Soetomo tahun 2017.

Metode: Penelitian deskriptif menggunakan data rekam medis pasien DM di RSUD Dr. Soetomo.

Hasil: Dari total 63 pasien, 89% adalah pasien DM Tipe 2 dan 58,73% menderita KAD derajat berat. Sebagian besar pasien adalah perempuan (66,67%), berusia 50-59 tahun (38,10%), memiliki keluhan utama penurunan kesadaran (46,03%) dan faktor pencetus infeksi (88,89%). Kebanyakan pasien memiliki tekanan darah normal (66,67%), nadi tinggi (73,02%), laju pernapasan tinggi (93,65%), suhu tinggi (44,44%), kadar glukosa darah acak 250-600mg/dL (61,91%), kadar natrium rendah (39,68%), kalium normal (42,86%), klorida tinggi (47,62%), pH >7,30 (50,79%), PCO₂ rendah (92,06%), PO₂ tinggi (74,60%), kadar bikarbonat <10mmol/l (58,73%), *anion gap* >12mEq/L (98,41%), dan SaO₂ tinggi (50,79%). Sebagian besar pasien juga memiliki kadar serum kreatinin tinggi (76,19%), BUN tinggi (74,60%), albumin rendah (49,21%), SGOT normal (73,02%), dan SGPT normal (73,02%). Kebanyakan pasien memiliki lama rawat 0-7 hari (66,67%). Jumlah pasien meninggal sebanyak 57,14%.

Kesimpulan: Sebagian besar pasien DM dengan komplikasi KAD adalah pasien DM tipe 2; KAD derajat berat; perempuan; usia lanjut; glukosa darah acak 250-600mg/dL, tanda vital, kadar elektrolit dan analisis gas darah tidak normal; gangguan fungsi ginjal dan liver; durasi perawatan 0-7 hari; serta *outcome* meninggal.

Kata kunci: Diabetes Melitus, Ketoasidosis Diabetikum, RSUD Dr. Soetomo

ABSTRACT

PROFILE OF DIABETIC PATIENTS WITH COMPLICATION OF DIABETIC KETOACIDOSIS IN INTERNAL MEDICINE INPATIENT SETTING OF DR. SOETOMO HOSPITAL IN 2017

Background: *One of the serious complications of Diabetes Mellitus is Diabetic Ketoacidosis, which is characterized by severe hyperglycemia, metabolic acidosis and ketonemia, eventually it can lead to coma and death.*

Purpose: *To find out the profile of diabetic patients with complication of DKA in Internal Medicine Inpatient Setting of Dr. Soetomo Hospital in 2017.*

Methods: *Descriptive study using medical records data of diabetic patients at Dr. Soetomo Hospital.*

Results: *Out of 63 DKA patients, 89% were Type 2 DM patients and 58.73% had severe DKA. Most patients were women (66.67%), 50-59 years (38.10%), had altered sensorium (46.03%) as main complaint and infection (88.89%) as precipitating factor. Most patients had normal blood pressure (66.67%), increased heart rate (73.02%), increased respiratory rate (93.65%), high temperature (44.44%), random blood glucose level 250-600mg/dL (61.91%), low sodium level (39.68%), normal potassium level (42.86%), high chloride level (47.62%), pH >7.30 (50.79%), low PCO₂ level (92.06%), high PO₂ level (74.60%), bicarbonate level <10mmol/L (58.73%), anion gap >12mEq/L (98.41%), and high SaO₂ level (50.79%). Most patients also had high serum creatinine levels (76.19%), high BUN level (74.60%), low albumin level (49.21%), normal SGOT level (73.02%), and normal SGPT level (73.02%). Most patients had length of stay 0-7 days (66.67%). Total mortality was 57.14%.*

Conclusion: *Most of diabetic patients with complication of DKA had type 2 DM; severe DKA; women; elderly; random blood glucose 250-600mg/dL; abnormal vital signs, electrolyte levels and blood gas analysis; impaired kidney and liver function; length of stay 0-7 days; and deceased.*

Keywords: *Diabetes mellitus, Diabetic Ketoacidosis, Dr. Soetomo Hospital*