

**PERBEDAAN LAMA RAWAT INAP, LAMA PASANG
KATETER, DAN PENURUNAN HEMOGLOBIN ANTARA
TINDAKAN TURP DAN TUEP PADA PASIEN BPH DI BEDAH
UROLOGI RUMAH SAKIT KEPRESIDENAN RSPAD GATOT
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Abstrak

Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia (BPH) umumnya dinyatakan sebagai pembesaran prostat jinak. Pada dasarnya BPH dialami oleh pria berusia lanjut. Berdasarkan hasil sensus penduduk tahun 2010 di Indonesia, jumlah penduduk laki-laki lebih banyak dibandingkan perempuan, dan saat ini terjadi pula peningkatan usia harapan hidup yang akan meningkatkan morbiditas, terutama pada penderita BPH. Saat ini, *Transurethral Resection of the Prostate* (TURP) masih menjadi *gold standard* pada pembedahan pasien BPH. Kini terdapat tindakan pembedahan endourologi lainnya, yaitu *Transurethral Electrovaporization of the Prostate* (TUEP) dengan morbiditas yang lebih rendah dan hasil operasi yang lebih baik. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbedaan lama rawat inap, lama pasang kateter, dan penurunan hemoglobin antara tindakan TURP dan TUEP pada pasien BPH di Bedah Urologi Rumah Sakit Kepresidenan RSPAD Gatot Soebroto. Jenis penelitian ini adalah analitik komparatif dengan pendekatan potong lintang dan metode pengambilan sampel secara *consecutive sampling* dengan jumlah subjek 29 orang. Data dianalisis dengan uji T tidak berpasangan dan *Mann-Whitney* ($p < 0,05$). Hasil menunjukkan rerata lama rawat inap, lama pasang kateter, dan penurunan hemoglobin TUEP lebih rendah dari TURP, terdapat perbedaan lama rawat inap bermakna ($p = 0,001$) dan lama pasang kateter bermakna ($p = 0,034$) antara TURP dan TUEP, namun tidak terdapat perbedaan penurunan hemoglobin bermakna ($p = 0,095$) antara TURP dan TUEP.

Kata kunci : TURP, TUEP, rawat, kateter, hemoglobin.

THE DIFFERENCE OF DURATION OF INPATIENT TREATMENT, DURATION OF CATHETER INSERTION, AND DECREASE OF HAEMOGLOBIN BETWEEN TURP AND TUEP PROCEDURES FOR BPH PATIENTS AT UROLOGIC SURGERY UNIT - PRESIDENTIAL HOSPITAL GATOT SOEBROTO ARMY HOSPITAL YEAR 2015-2016

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Abstract

Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia (BPH) is generally defined as benign proliferation of prostate. Primarily, BPH is suffered by elderly man. Based on Indonesian population census 2010, total population of male was greater than female, and at present, there was an increase of life expectancy which will, in turn, also increase morbidity, particularly those suffering from BPH. Today, Transurethral Resection of the Prostate (TURP) still becomes the golden standard for the surgery of BPH. Now, there are other endourology surgical procedures, Transurethral Electro vaporization of the Prostate (TUEP) with a low level of morbidity and better result of surgery. This study intended to identify the difference of the duration for inpatient treatment, duration of catheter insertion, and the decrease of haemoglobin level between TURP and TUEP for BPH patients at Urologic Surgery Unit, Presidential Hospital - Gatot Soebroto Army Hospital. The type of this study was comparative analitic by cross sectional approach and consecutive sampling method with 29 subjects. Data were analyzed by unpaired T test and Mann-Whitney ($p < 0.05$). The results showed that the average of duration of inpatient treatment, duration of catheter insertion, and the decrease of haemoglobin level in TUEP is lower than those in TURP, there was a significant difference of the duration of inpatient treatment ($p = 0.001$) and a significant difference of the duration of catheter insertion ($p = 0.034$) in TURP and TUEP, however, there was no significant difference of the decrease of haemoglobin level ($p = 0.095$) in TURP and TUEP.

Keywords : TURP, TUEP, inpatient, catheter, haemoglobin.