

SUMMARY

PENGARUH PEMBERIAN MAKANAN CAIR MELALUI NASOGASTRIC TUBES (NGT) TERHADAP INDEKS MASSA TUBUH (IMT), HAEMOGLOBIN DAN KADAR ALBUMIN PASIEN KANKER DI RUMAH SAKIT KANKER DHARMAIS JAKARTA

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Description :

Latar Belakang: Ada beberapa metode pengobatan penyakit kanker yaitu pembedahan, radiasi, kemoterapi dan imunoterapi. Pengobatan kanker sendiri dapat menyebabkan efek merugikan bagi status gizi. Defisiensi yang paling sering ditemukan pada pasien kanker adalah defisiensi energi dan protein. Tujuan: Untuk mengetahui Perbedaan Indeks Massa Tubuh (IMT), hemoglobin dan Kadar Albumin pasien kanker sebelum dan sesudah mendapatkan makanan cair melalui Nasogastric Tubes (NGT) di RS Kanker Dharmais Jakarta Metode: Penelitian ini adalah quasi experiment dengan menggunakan rancangan one group pretest-posttest. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada bulan Agustus 2015. Populasi studi penelitian ini adalah semua pasien kanker yang menerima makanan cair melalui Nasogastric Tubes (NGT). Sedangkan sampel pada penelitian berjumlah 30. Analisis menggunakan paired t-dependen dan wilcoxon. Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan tidak adanya pengaruh pemberian makanan cair terhadap indeks massa tubuh ($p=1.000$), adanya pengaruh pemberian makanan cair terhadap hemoglobin ($p=.004$) dan adanya pengaruh pemberian makanan cair terhadap kadar albumin ($p=.005$) pasien kanker di RS Kanker Dharmais Jakarta. Kesimpulan: Tidak adanya pengaruh pemberian makanan cair terhadap kenaikan berat badan, sedangkan pada hemoglobin dan kadar albumin terdapat perubahan pada pasien kanker di RS Kanker Dharmais Jakarta.

Description Alt:

Background: There are several methods of cancer treatment are surgery, radiation, chemotherapy and immunotherapy. Cancer treatment can adverse effects to nutritional status. Deficiency is most often found in cancer patients is deficiency of energy and protein. Objective: To find out the difference of Body Mass Index (BMI), hemoglobin and albumin levels of cancer patients before and after getting liquid food through a nasogastric Tubes (NGT) Dharmais Cancer Hospital Jakarta. Methods: This study is quasi experiment using one group pretest-posttest design. This study was conducted in August 2015. The study population of this study were all patients who received liquid food through a nasogastric tubes (NGT). While the sample in the study amounted to 30. Analysis using paired t-dependent and wilcoxon. Results: The results showed no effect of feeding liquid to body mass index ($p = 1.000$), there's effect of feeding liquid to hemoglobin ($p = .004$) and the effect of the fooding liquid on levels of albumin ($p = .005$) of patients cancer in Dharmais Cancer Hospital Jakarta. Conclusions: There's no effect of a liquid food to weight, whereas in hemoglobin and albumin levels the are changes in cancer patients in Dharmais Cancer Hospital Jakarta has changes.

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