

**GAMBARAN PEMBERIAN *TOTAL PARENTERAL NUTRITION* (TPN)
PADA PASIEN DI *INTENSIVE CARE UNIT* (ICU) RSUD BANDUNG**

KIWARI

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Nutrisi sangat dibutuhkan dalam siklus kehidupan manusia. Di masa dewasa, nutrisi yang lebih baik diperlukan untuk mencegah penyakit dan meningkatkan kesehatan. Hal ini terjadi karena perubahan yang terjadi pada siklus dewasa yaitu perubahan komposisi tubuh dan kebutuhan energi yang semakin meningkat. Pasien yang dirawat di *Intensive Care Unit* (ICU) rentan terhadap malnutrisi baik pada awal masuk maupun selama perawatan. Hal ini dapat disebabkan oleh asupan kebutuhan gizi yang tidak seimbang selama pasien dirawat di ICU juga kondisi keparahan penyakit yang menyebabkan nutrisi dalam tubuh berkurang selama masa proses perawatan. Pasien yang dirawat di ICU adalah pasien dengan morbiditas dan mortalitas yang tinggi. Kondisi pasien di ICU selalu berubah dengan cepat sehingga membutuhkan nutrisi parenteral yang diberikan langsung melalui pembuluh darah tanpa melalui saluran pencernaan. Nutrisi parenteral dalam peracikannya dapat menimbulkan adanya potensi interaksi obat ketika diberikan dengan obat intravena lainnya. Oleh karena itu, penting untuk mengetahui potensi interaksi nutrisi parenteral dengan obat intravena untuk menghindari risiko efek samping. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mengetahui gambaran pemberian *Total Parenteral Nutrition* (TPN) pada pasien di *Intensive Care Unit* (ICU) di RSUD Bandung Kiwari. Metode Penelitian ini adalah penelitian non-eksperimental metode deskriptif dengan desain penelitian *cross sectional* menggunakan data retrospektif dari catatan rekam medis pasien. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pemberian TPN paling banyak berupa mikronutrien yaitu ringer laktat (36,79%). Rute pemberian lebih banyak melalui rute perifer dan diberikan secara *Early Parenteral Nutrition*. Potensi interaksi obat intravena dengan nutrisi parenteral yang terjadi ialah interaksi farmaseutika berupa inkompatibilitas. Pada penelitian ini ditemukan bahwa seftriakson inkompatibel dengan ringer laktat.

Kata kunci: nutrisi, *intensive care unit*, nutrisi parenteral, *total parenteral nutrition*, potensi interaksi obat, kompatibilitas, seftriakson, ringer laktat

**TOTAL PARENTERAL NUTRITION (TPN) IN INTENSIVE CARE UNIT
(ICU) PATIENTS AT BANDUNG KIWARI PUBLIC HOSPITAL**

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Nutrition is fundamental aspect in the human life cycle. In adulthood, the better nutrition is needed for preventing disease and health nourishing. It happens because of changes that occur in the adult phase, it changes in body composition and increasing energy needs. Patients who were hospitalized in the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) were susceptible to malnutrition both at the time of admission and during treatment. This could be caused by the intake of nutritional needs that were not balanced during the patient's stay in the ICU as well as the severity of the disease that caused nutrients in the body decreasing during the treatment process. Patients who have been hospitalized in the ICU were patients with high morbidity and mortality. The condition of patients in the ICU has been always changing rapidly, hence requiring parenteral nutrition that was given directly through the blood vessels without going through the digestive tract. Parenteral nutrition in its formulation may present the potential for medical interactions when administered with other intravenous medicine. Thus, it is important to know the potential interactions of parenteral nutrition with intravenous medicine for avoiding the risk of side effects. The purpose of this study was to determine the description of the administration of Total Parenteral Nutrition (TPN) in the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) patients at Bandung Kiwari Public Hospital. The methods of this research was on-experimental study with a descriptive method with a cross-sectional study design using retrospective data from patient's medical records. The results showed that the most TPN administration was in the form of micronutrients, namely Ringer's lactate (36.79%). The route of administration is mostly through the peripheral route and it is given in Early Parenteral Nutrition. Potential interactions of intravenous medicine with parenteral nutrition that occur are pharmaceutical interactions in the form of incompatibility. In this study it was found that seftriakson was incompatible with Ringer's lactate.

Keywords: Nutrition, Intensive Care Unit, Parenteral Nutrition, Total Parenteral Nutrition, Potential Interactions of Medicine, Compatibility, Ceftriaxone, Ringer Lactate