

**GAMBARAN PEMBERIAN *TOTAL PARENTERAL NUTRITION* PADA
PASIEN NEONATUS DI *NEONATAL INTENSIVE CARE UNIT* (NICU)
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Nutrisi merupakan komponen penting yang menunjang tumbuh kembang neonatus. Neonatus dengan kondisi klinis berat memerlukan perawatan khusus di ruangan *Neonatal Intensive Care Unit* (NICU). Pemberian nutrisi berupa makanan secara enteral tidak dapat dilakukan karena organ-organ tubuh pada neonatus yang belum matang sehingga pemberian nutrisi diberikan secara parenteral. Nutrisi parenteral dalam peracikannya dapat menimbulkan adanya potensi interaksi obat ketika diberikan bersama dengan obat intravena lainnya. Oleh karena itu, penting untuk mengetahui potensi interaksinya untuk menghindari risiko efek samping. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mengetahui gambaran pemberian *Total Parenteral Nutrition* pada pasien neonatus di *Neonatal Intensive Care Unit* (NICU) 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 TPN paling banyak diberikan pada bayi dengan usia 0 hari (91,38%). Pasien yang menerima TPN lebih banyak laki-laki (50,86%). Nutrisi parenteral paling banyak diberikan pada bayi berat badan lahir kurang dengan total 70 pasien (60,34%) dan pada usia kehamilan preterm sebanyak 61 pasien (52,59%). TPN paling banyak digunakan untuk pasien BBLR, BBLSR, dan BBLASR sebanyak 47 pasien (40,52%). Sebagian besar nutrisi parenteral diberikan melalui rute sentral sebanyak 91,2% dengan waktu pemberian secara *Early Parenteral Nutrition* (100%). Durasi pemberian TPN pada pasien paling banyak diberikan dalam jangka pendek (92,24%). Keadaan pulang pada pasien neonatus paling banyak sedang berada dalam masa perbaikan sebanyak 93 pasien (80,17%). Lima obat yang paling banyak digunakan yaitu gentamisin (37,97%), ampicilin (37,97%), fenobarbital (2,11%), sefotaksim (2,11%), dan aminofilin (1,91%). Jenis TPN pada RSUD Bandung Kiwari yang paling banyak diberikan yaitu kalsium glukonas (97,03%), dekstrose (96,32%), dan natrium klorida (93,91%). Tidak ditemukan adanya inkompatibilitas nutrisi parenteral dengan obat intravena.

Kata kunci: nutrisi, neonatus, *total parenteral nutrition*, interaksi obat, kompatibilitas

TOTAL PARENTERAL NUTRITION USE IN NEONATES AT NEONATAL INTENSIVE CARE UNIT (NICU) BANDUNG KIWARI REGIONAL PUBLIC HOSPITAL IN 2021

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Nutrition is a beneficial component which supports the growth and development of neonates. Neonates with severe clinical conditions required special care in the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU). Distributing the nutrition in food could not be fixed by it, caused of the organs of body in neonates were immature, thus giving the parenteral nutrition. Parenteral nutrition in its formulation might have presented in the potential for medical interactions when administered concomitantly with other intravenous medicine. Hence, it is prominent for knowing the potential interactions to avoid the side effect risk. The purpose of this study was to determine the description of the administration of Total Parenteral Nutrition through neonates at the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) Bandung Kiwari Regional Public Hospital. The Methods of this research was a non-experimental study with a descriptive method with a cross-sectional study design which using retrospective data from patient's medical records. The results showed that TPN was most given to infants aged 0 days (91.38%). Patients who received TPN were more men (50.86%). Parenteral nutrition was most given to babies of less birth weight with a total of 70 patients (60.34%) and in preterm gestational age as many as 61 patients (52.59%). TPN is most widely used for patients with low birth weight, very low birth weight, and very very low birth weight as many as 47 patients (40.52%). Most parenteral nutrients are given through the central route as much as 91.2% with the time of administration on an Early Parenteral Nutrition basis (100%). The duration of TPN administration in patients was most given in the short term (92.24%). Themost neonatal patients were in the repair period of 93 patients (80.17%). The five most widely used drugs are gentamicin (37.97%), ampicillin (37.97%), phenobarbital (2.11%), cefotaxime (2.11%), and aminophylline (1.91%). The types of TPN at Bandung Kiwari Hospital that are most widely given are calcium gluconas (97.03%), dextrose (96.32%), and sodium chloride (93.91%). No incompatibility of parenteral nutrition with intravenous drugs was found

Keywords: *nutrition, neonates, total parenteral nutrition, medical interactions, compatibility*