

**EFEKTIVITAS PENCAMPURAN FUROSEMIDA DENGAN ALBUMIN
TERHADAP PENINGKATAN PRODUKSI VOLUME URIN DAN
PENURUNAN BERAT BADAN PADA PASIEN SIROSIS HATI DENGAN
KOMPLIKASI ASCITES
(STUDI KASUS RUMKITAL DR. RAMELAN SURABAYA)**

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ABSTRAK

Efektivitas furosemida dan albumin untuk pengobatan sirosis hati dengan komplikasi *ascites* dalam meningkatkan diuresis dan penurunan berat badan telah dibuktikan, tetapi belum diketahui mana yang lebih efektif antara pemberian campuran furosemida dengan albumin dibandingkan furosemida dan albumin secara terpisah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membandingkan antara kedua cara tersebut pada pasien sirosis hati dengan komplikasi *ascites* melalui parameter pengukuran volume urin tampung dan penurunan berat badan pasien. Rancangan penelitian yang digunakan adalah *Randomized Control Trial* pada periode Juli hingga Desember 2014. Analisis data dilakukan secara *Mann-Whitney* (U) dan *Wilcoxon* (W). Sampel penelitian sebanyak 27 pasien, dari sejumlah sampel tersebut, terdapat 13 (48,15%) pasien yang mendapatkan terapi berupa pemberian campuran dan 14 (51,85%) pasien yang mendapatkan terapi terpisah. Hasil analisis statistik menunjukkan bahwa tidak terdapat perbedaan pada peningkatan volume urin tampung ($p=0,827$) dan penurunan berat badan ($p=0,583$). Namun, hasil signifikansi terjadi pada kedua parameter yang dilakukan sebelum dan sesudah intervensi pada kelompok campuran dan kelompok terpisah sebesar ($p=0,001$) yang diukur selama 2 hari. Pemberian campuran furosemida dan albumin dibandingkan furosemida dan albumin secara terpisah mempunyai efektivitas yang setara dalam meningkatkan volume urin tampung dan penurunan berat badan pasien *ascites*.

Kata kunci: furosemida, albumin, sirosis hati, *ascites*, berat badan, volume urin

**EFFECTIVENESS OF THE MIXTURE OF FUROSEMIDE AND
ALBUMIN IN THE INCREASE OF URINE PRODUCTION AND
WEIGHT LOSS TOWARD HEPATIC CIRRHOSIS PATIENTS WITH
ASCITES COMPLICATION
(A CASE STUDY AT DR. RAMELAN MARINE HOSPITAL SURABAYA)**

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ABSTRACT

The effectiveness of furosemide and albumin for hepatic cirrhosis with ascites complication treatment, especially for increasing diuresis and assisting weight loss has been successfully proven. However, there has been no evidence which of the followings are more effective, i.e., mixing of furosemide and albumin or administering furosemide and albumin separately. This study was aimed at comparing those two methods when applied to hepatic cirrhosis patients with ascites complication by measuring retained urine and weight loss of the patients. The study used Randomized Control Trial starting from July to December 2014. The data was analyzed using Mann-Whitney (U) and Wilcoxon (W). Of the 27 subject samples, all of who are the patients hepatic cirrhosis with ascites complication, there were 13 patients (48,15 %) who received therapy using the mixture and 14 patients (51,85 %) who received therapy using separate furosemide and albumin. The results of statistical analysis revealed that there was no significant difference in the increase of retained urine ($p= 0,827$) and weight loss ($p= 0,583$). In contrast, there was a major difference between those two parameters that were carried out before and after intervention to the mixture group and separation group, which was as much as ($p= 0,001$) that had been measured for 2 days. To conclude, administering mixed furosemide and albumin and separated furosemide and albumin had equal effectiveness in increasing the retained urine volume and assisting the weight loss of the ascites patients.

Key words: furosemide, albumin, hepatic cirrhosis, ascites, weight loss, urine volume