ABSTRAK

Efusi pleura merupakan akumulasi cairan pada rongga pleura, yang dikategorikan efusi pleura transudatif atau eksudatif. Cairan pleura normalnya merembes secara terus menerus ke dalam rongga dada dari kapiler – kapiler yang membatasi pleura parietalis dan diserap ulang oleh kapiler dan sistem limfatik pleura viseralis. Tujuan dari penelitian ini, mengetahui gambaran protein total dan LDH serum serta cairan pleura penderita efusi pleura.

Metode penelitian ini adalah penelitian menggunakan data sekunder. Populasi dan sampel merupakan penderita efusi pleura di RSUD Koja Jakarta Periode Januari – Desember 2023. Hasil penelitian ini dilakukan pada 92 pasien penderita jenis efusi pleura dimana berdasarkan rasio protein serum-cairan menunjukkan 78% (72 orang) jenis eksudat, dan 22% (20 orang) jenis transudat. Sedangkan berdasarkan rasio LDH serum-cairan menunjukkan 71% (65 orang) jenis eksudat dan 29% (27 orang) jenis transudat.

Maka perlu dilakukan penelitian lanjutan untuk mengevaluasi hubungan antara kadar total protein dan LDH serum dan cairan pleura menggunakan data primer serta melihat faktor – faktor yang mempengaruhi hasil.

Kata Kunci : Efusi Pleura, Protein Total, LDH, Transudat, Eksudat
Kepustakaan : 21
Tahun : 2014 – 2024

ABSTRACT

Pleural effusion is an accumulation of fluid in the pleural cavity, which is categorized as transudative or exudative pleural effusion. Pleural fluid normally seeps continuously into the chest cavity from the capillaries that line the parietal pleura and is reabsorbed by the capillaries and lymphatic system of the visceral pleura. The aim of this study was to determine the description of total protein and LDH in serum and pleural fluid in patients with pleural effusion.

This research method is research using secondary data. The population and sample are pleural effusion sufferers at Koja Hospital Jakarta for the period January – December 2023. The results of this research were conducted on 92 patients suffering from pleural effusion with a total protein ratio of serum exudate and fluid, namely 78% with a total of 72 sufferers. Meanwhile, the exudate LDH ratio was 71% with a total of 65 people. The type of transudative pleural effusion in the LDH ratio is 22% with a total of 20 people, while for LDH it is 29% with a total of 27 people.

So it is necessary to carry out further research to evaluate the relationship between total protein levels and LDH in serum and pleural fluid using primary data and looking at the factors that influence the results.

Keywords : Pleural Effusion, Total Protein, LDH, Transudate, Exudate
Literature : 21
Year : 2014 – 2024