

**HUBUNGAN ONSET NYERI PERUT DENGAN KOMPLIKASI
PERFORASI PADA PASIEN APENDISITIS
DI RSUD Dr. H. CHASAN BOESOIRIE**

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Apendisitis adalah penyebab paling umum dari nyeri perut akut dan memerlukan pembedahan besar segera untuk mencegah komplikasi. Sikap masyarakat yang masih acuh tak acuh kepada gejala klinis apendisitis, tidak tepatnya sikap awal ketika muncul gejala klinis pada penderita dan banyak pasien memiliki tanda dan gejala apendisitis yang atipikal, yang dapat menyebabkan kesalahan diagnosis, keterlambatan pengobatan dan penanganan.

Tujuan: mengetahui hubungan *onset* nyeri perut dengan komplikasi perforasi pada pasien apendisitis.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian analitik observasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional* terhadap 51 sampel pasien apendisitis post operasi yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Sampel pada penelitian ini diambil dengan teknik *total sampling*. Pengambilan data penelitian menggunakan rekam medik. Uji korelasi *Spearman* digunakan untuk mengetahui korelasi onset nyeri dengan komplikasi perforasi.

Hasil: Hasil analisis ditemukan 35,3% berusia 30-49 tahun, 54,9% laki-laki, 62,7% pasien apendisitis dengan onset nyeri ≤ 48 jam, 72,5% pasien apendisitis yang telah mengalami komplikasi perforasi. Dari uji analisis *spearman* antara onset nyeri dengan komplikasi perforasi, diperoleh *p value* = <0.037 dan koefisien korelasi (*r*) = 0.292.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara onset nyeri dengan komplikasi perforasi dengan kekuatan korelasi lemah dan arah korelasi positif.

Kata Kunci: Apendisitis Akut, Onset Nyeri Perut, Komplikasi Perforasi

**THE CORELATION BETWEEN ABDOMINAL PAIN ONSET AND
PERFORATION COMPLICATIONS IN PATIENTS WITH APPENDICITIS
AT DR. H. CHASAN BOESOIRIE REGIONAL GENERAL HOSPITAL**

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ABSTRACT

Background: *Appendicitis is the most common cause of acute abdominal pain and requires immediate major surgery to prevent complications. The community's indifferent attitude toward the clinical symptoms of appendicitis, the inappropriate initial response when clinical symptoms appear in patients, and the presence of atypical signs and symptoms in many patients can lead to misdiagnosis, delayed treatment, and management.*

Objective: *To determine the relationship between the onset of abdominal pain and perforation complications in patients with appendicitis.*

Methods: *This study is an observational analytic study with a cross-sectional approach involving 51 postoperative appendicitis patients who meet the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The samples in this study were taken using a total sampling technique. Data collection was performed using medical records. Spearman's correlation test was employed to determine the correlation between the onset of pain and perforation complications.*

Results: *Out of the 51 samples, it was found that 35.3% were aged 30-49 years, 54.9% were male, 62.7% of appendicitis patients had an onset of pain \leq 48 hours, and 72.5% of appendicitis patients had experienced perforation complications. From the Spearman analysis between the onset of pain and perforation complications, a p-value of <0.037 and a correlation coefficient (r) of 0.292 were obtained.*

Conclusion: *There is a significant relationship between the onset of pain and perforation complications with a weak correlation strength and a positive correlation direction.*

Keywords: *Acute Appendicitis, Abdominal Pain Onset, Perforation Complications*