

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Resusitasi cairan merupakan prosedur penting pada fase awal penanganan perawatan intensif. Namun, pemberian cairan yang berlebih pada saat resusitasi memiliki efek buruk terhadap pasien termasuk peningkatan mortalitas. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan balans cairan kumulatif dengan mortalitas pasien yang dirawat di *Intensive Care Unit* (ICU) RSUD Raden Mattaher Jambi periode Oktober 2023 – Agustus 2024. **Metode:** Penelitian ini menggunakan kuantitatif analitik dengan *cross-sectional*. Data yang dikumpulkan merupakan data sekunder berupa rekam medis pasien yang dirawat di ICU RSUD Raden Mattaher Jambi periode Oktober 2023 – Agustus 2024 menggunakan teknik *consecutive sampling* dengan jumlah sampel sebesar 115 sampel. Uji statistik menggunakan uji *contingency coefficient* dan analisis *receiver operating characteristic* (ROC) untuk menentukan nilai *cut off* balans cairan kumulatif. **Hasil:** Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sampel yang mengalami mortalitas pada kelompok dengan balans cairan kumulatif yang lebih besar memiliki angka yang lebih tinggi yaitu sebanyak 23 orang (20%) dibandingkan dengan kelompok balans cairan kumulatif yang lebih kecil yaitu sebanyak 6 orang (5,2%). Hasil uji didapatkan $p\text{-value} < 0,001$ PR 7,1875 (3,1-16,1). **Kesimpulan:** Terdapat hubungan antara balans cairan kumulatif dengan mortalitas pasien yang dirawat di *Intensive Care Unit* (ICU) RSUD Raden Mattaher Jambi Periode Oktober 2023 – Agustus 2024.

Kata Kunci: Balans Cairan Kumulatif, Mortalitas, Ruang Rawat Intensif

ABSTRACT

Background: Fluid resuscitation is an important procedure in the early phase of intensive care management. However, excessive fluid administration during resuscitation can have adverse effects on patients, including increased mortality. The aim of this study is to determine the relationship between cumulative fluid balance and mortality in patients treated in the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) of RSUD Raden Mattaher Jambi from October 2023 to August 2024. **Methods:** This study uses an analytical quantitative approach with a cross-sectional design. The data collected are secondary data in the form of medical records of patients treated in the ICU of RSUD Raden Mattaher Jambi during the period of October 2023 to August 2024, using consecutive sampling with a sample size of 115 patients. Statistical tests included the contingency coefficient test and receiver operating characteristic (ROC) analysis to determine the cut-off value for cumulative fluid balance. **Results:** The study findings showed that the group with a higher cumulative fluid balance had a significantly higher mortality rate, with 23 patients (20%) compared to 6 patients (5.2%) in the group with a lower cumulative fluid balance. The statistical test showed a p -value of <0.001 with a PR of 7.1875 (3.1–16.1). **Conclusion:** There is a significant relationship between cumulative fluid balance and mortality in patients treated in the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) of RSUD Raden Mattaher Jambi from October 2023 to August 2024.

Keywords: Cumulative Fluid Balance, Mortality, Intensive Care Unit