

ABSTRAK

ASUHAN GIZI PADA KASUS *MALIGNANT NEOPLASM OF TRANSVERSE COLON PASCA* BEDAH GASTROJEJUNUSTOMI DAN *ILEUSTOMIDI* RSPAL dr. RAMELAN SURABAYA

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Latar Belakang: *Malignant neoplasm of transverse colon* adalah kanker pencernaan yang ditandai dengan pertumbuhan sel abnormal di usus besar tengah, sering menyebabkan obstruksi atau perdarahan. Gastrojejunostomi adalah penghubungan lambung dengan jejunum, sedangkan *ileustomi* adalah pembuatan stoma di ileum untuk mengeluarkan feses. Asuhan gizi penting untuk mempercepat pemulihan, mencegah komplikasi, dan meningkatkan kualitas hidup pasien pascaoperasi.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif dalam bentuk studi kasus. Subjek dalam penelitian ini adalah Pasien dengan kasus *Malignant Neoplasm of Transverse Colon Pasca* Bedah Gastrojejunostomi dan *Ileustomi*.

Hasil: Skrining gizi pasien menunjukkan pada form MST berisiko malnutrisi dan status gizi buruk pada form SGA. Pasien juga termasuk dalam kondisi khusus karena pasien mengalami bedah mayor digestif. Pasien memiliki status gizi *severe malnutrition*. Hasil pemeriksaan biokimia terhadap hemoglobin dan hematokrit menunjukkan hasil rendah. Keluhan pasien selama monitoring adalah nyeri luka operasi. Asupan pasien mengalami peningkatan pada hari pertama ke hari kedua pemantauan. Namun, pada hari ketiga, asupan pasien mengalami penurunan. Diagnosa yang diangkat berdasarkan problem adalah NI-5.1 Peningkatan kebutuhan protein, NC-4.1.2 Malnutrisi (Kurang Gizi), dan NC-1.4 Perubahan fungsi gastrointestinal. Edukasi yang diberikan mengenai diet pasca operasi yeyunostomy terpasang stoma.

Kesimpulan: Asuhan gizi terstandar memberikan kontribusi positif terhadap pemulihan pasien *Malignant Neoplasm of Transverse Colon Pasca* Bedah Gastrojejunostomi dan *Ileustomi* melalui pendekatan pola makan yang disesuaikan dan edukasi.

Kata kunci: Asuhan Gizi, Kanker Colon, Gastrojejunostomi, *Ileustomi*.

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ABSTRACT

NUTRITION CARE IN CASES OF MALIGNANT NEOPLASM OF THE TRANSVERSE COLON POST GASTROJEJUNOSTOMY AND ILEOSTOMY SURGERY AT RSPAL DR. RAMELAN SURABAYA

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Background: Malignant neoplasm of the transverse colon is a digestive cancer characterized by the abnormal growth of cells in the mid-colon, often causing obstruction or bleeding. Gastrojejunostomy connects the stomach to the jejunum, while ileostomy involves creating a stoma in the ileum for fecal elimination. Nutritional care is crucial to accelerate recovery, prevent complications, and improve the postoperative quality of life.

Methods: This qualitative study adopts a case study approach. The subject of this research is a patient with a malignant neoplasm of the transverse colon following gastrojejunostomy and ileostomy surgery.

Results: Nutritional screening using the MST form indicated a risk of malnutrition, with poor nutritional status observed in the SGA form. The patient was categorized as having severe malnutrition and was classified under specific conditions due to undergoing major digestive surgery. Biochemical tests revealed low hemoglobin and hematocrit levels. During monitoring, the patient's primary complaint was postoperative wound pain. The patient's intake improved from the first to the second day of monitoring but declined on the third day. The identified diagnoses were NI-5.1 (Increased protein needs), NC-4.1.2 (Malnutrition), and NC-1.4 (Altered gastrointestinal function). Nutritional education focused on postoperative diet management for patients with jejunostomy and a stoma.

Conclusion: Standardized nutritional care contributed positively to the recovery of a patient with a malignant neoplasm of the transverse colon following gastrojejunostomy and ileostomy by employing tailored dietary adjustments and education.

Keywords: Nutritional Care, Colon Cancer, Gastrojejunostomy, Ileostomy.

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