

**NUTRITIONAL CARE FOR PEDIATRIC PATIENTS
WITH OSTEOSARCOMA STADIUM IV, ANEMIA,
NEUTROPENIA, TROMBOSITOPENIA IN THE
PARIKESIT WARD,RSUD.PANEMBAHAN SENOPATI
BANTUL DISTRICT, DAERAH ISTIMEWA YOGYAKARTA**

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ABSTRACK

Background: Osteosarcoma is a primary malignant bone tumor of the skeleton characterized by the direct formation of immature bone tissue (osteoid) by tumor cells. Osteosarcoma is the most common type of cancer, particularly in adolescents, with an incidence rate of 3.4 cases per million people annually globally (Misaghi et al., 2018).

Objective: To determine the standardized nutritional care process for pediatric patients with stage IV osteosarcoma, anemia, neutropenia, and thrombocytopenia in the Parikesit Ward of Panembahan Senopati Bantul Regional General Hospital.

Research Method: This is a descriptive analytical study with a case study design.

Research Results: On the patient's final day, he was compos mentis, with vital signs of temperature 36°C, pulse 90x/minute, respiration 20x/minute, laboratory data showing Hb 9.1,000/μL, and platelet count 28,000/μL. For 3 days, the patient was given a regular TETP diet (regular rice) three times a day and an additional intake of Peptisol twice a day, 200 cc of Peptisol. The final day's energy intake was 90,7% (Good), protein intake 104% (Good), fat intake 92% (Good), and carbohydrate intake 101% (Good).

Conclusion: Overall, after three days of monitoring, the patient was fully conscious. Symptoms began to subside. Vital signs were near normal during hospitalization. The patient's food intake was good during the three days of intervention. The patient's intake during the three days of intervention met his nutritional needs. As of the final day of intervention, the patient was not discharged because the target of increasing Hb to 10,000/μL had not been achieved.

Keywords: Nutritional Care, Osteosarcoma, Children.

**ASUHAN GIZI TERSTANDAR PADA PASIEN ANAK
DENGAN DIAGNOSIS OSTEO SARCOMA STADIUM IV, ANEMIA,
NEUTROPENIA, TROMBOSITOPENIA DI BANGSAL PARIKESIT
RSUD PANEMBAHAN SENOPATI BANTUL**

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Osteosarkoma adalah tumor tulang ganas primer pada kerangka yang ditandai dengan pembentukan langsung jaringan tulang imatur (osteoid) oleh sel tumor. Osteosarkoma merupakan jenis kanker yang paling umum ditemukan khususnya pada remaja dengan tingkat kejadian kasus sebesar 3,4 kasus per juta orang tiap tahunnya secara global (Misaghi et al., 2018)

Tujuan: Diketuinya Proses Asuhan Gizi Terstandar Pada Pasien Anak dengan Osteo Sarcoma Stadium IV, Anemia, Neutropenia, Trombositopenia di Bangsal Parikesit RSUD.Panembahan Senopati Bantul

Metode Penelitian: Jenis penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif analitik dengan desain studi kasus

Hasil Penelitian: Keadaan hari terakhir pasien composmentis, tanda-tanda vital yaitu suhu 36 °C, nadi 90x/menit, respirasi 20x/menit, data laboratorium terkait Hb 9,1ribu/uL, Trombosit 28 ribu/uL, selama 3 hari intervensi diberikan diet TETP bentuk biasa (Nasi Biasa) 3 x /hari dan tambahan asupan Peptisol 2 x 200 cc/hari, asupan makan di hari terakhir energi sebesar 90,7%, (Baik), asupan protein 104% (Baik), asupan lemak 92% (Baik) dan asupan karbohidrat 101% (Baik).

Kesimpulan : Penampilan keseluruhan dari tiga hari pemantauan dalam keadaan sadar penuh, keluhan mulai berkurang, tanda-tanda vital selama dirawat dalam kategori mendekati normal, asupan makan pasien baik dalam 3 hari intervensi, asupan pasien selama 3 hari intervensi sudah memenuhi kebutuhan zat gizi pasien. Sampai har terakhir intervensi, pasien belum diperbolehkan pulang karena target meningkatkan Hb hingga 10 ribu/uL belum tercapai.

Kata Kunci: Asuhan Gizi, *Osteosarcoma*, Anak.