

ABSTRAK

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KAJIAN LITERATUR: PERBANDINGAN EFEKTIVITAS *WET TO DRY DRESSING* DENGAN TEKNIK *MOIST DRESSING* PADA PASIEN DENGAN LUKA ULKUS DIABETIK DERAJAT III

(xii + 59 Halaman; 1 Bagan; 4 Tabel; 4 Lampiran)

Latar Belakang: Diabetes Melitus merupakan gangguan metabolik dengan karakteristik hiperglikemia. Komplikasi DM paling umum adalah neuropati diabetik yang menyebabkan peningkatan komplikasi selanjutnya, diantaranya luka ulkus diabetik dan tidak jarang berlanjut pada amputasi. Di Indonesia sekitar 15% penderita DM mengalami ulkus diabetik, 30% memiliki risiko amputasi dan 32% mortalitas. Terdapat beberapa jenis teknik perawatan luka, namun yang paling sering digunakan adalah teknik *wet to dry* dan *moist*. **Tujuan penelitian:** Untuk membandingkan efektivitas perawatan luka ulkus diabetik dengan teknik *wet to dry* dan teknik *moist*. Metode penelitian ini yaitu: *thematic analysis: a simplified approach*, dengan pencarian artikel menggunakan *database Google Scholar, EBSCO, Science Direct, JSTOR*. Proses penyeleksian data menggunakan *Flow Diagram PRISMA* dan *JBICritical Appraisal Checklist*. Kata kunci yang digunakan yaitu “*Wet to dry dressing AND moist dressing AND diabetic ulcer stage III*”, dan “*balutan basah ke kering AND balutan lembab AND ulkus diabetik derajat III*”. **Hasil:** Dari kedelapan artikel yang telah dianalisis, didapatkan bahwa teknik *moist wound dressing* lebih efektif dari pada *wet to dry dressing* dalam perawatan luka ulkus diabetik, dilihat dari biaya, pergantian balutan, kemampuan menyerap, kandungan dan bahan dasar, nyeri yang ditimbulkan dan durasi penyembuhan luka. **Saran:** Peneliti selanjutnya diharapkan dapat melakukan penelitian kuantitatif pada pasien ulkus diabetik yang menggunakan kedua teknik perawatan.

Kata kunci: DM, Ulkus Diabetik Derajat III, Teknik *Wet to dry dressing*, dan Teknik *Moist dressing*

Referensi: 52 (2010-2020)

ABSTRACT

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LITERATURE REVIEW: COMPARISON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF WET TO DRY DRESSING AND MOIST DRESSING IN PATIENTS WITH DIABETIC ULCER GRADE III

(xii + 59 Pages; 1 Chart; 4 Table; 4 attachment)

Background: Diabetes Mellitus is a metabolic disorder characterized by hyperglycemia. The most common complication of DM is diabetic neuropathy which causes an increase in further complications, including diabetic ulcers and often leads to amputation. In Indonesia, about 15% of DM patients have diabetic ulcers, 30% have a risk of amputation and 32% mortality. There are several types of wound care techniques, but the most commonly used are the wet to dry and moist techniques. **Aim:** To compare the effectiveness of diabetic ulcer wound treatment with wet to dry and moist dressing technique. **Methods:** thematic analysis: a simplified approach, by searching the articles use Google Scholar, EBSCO, Science Direct, JSTOR. The selection process uses the PRISMA Flow Diagram and JBI Critical Appraisal Checklist. Keywords that used for articles were “Wet to dry AND moist dressing AND diabetic ulcer grade III”, “balutan basah ke kering AND balutan lembab AND ulkus diabetik derajat III”. **Results:** From the eight articles, found that the moist wound dressing technique was more effective than wet to dry dressing in treating diabetic ulcers. **Recommendations:** Future researchers are expected to be able to conduct quantitative research on diabetic ulcer patients using both treatment techniques.

Keywords: DM, Grade III Diabetic Ulcer, Wet to dry dressing technique, and Moist dressing technique
References: 52 (2010-2020)