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#### Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat



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## ANALYSIS OF NUTRITION CARE CHRONIC RENAL FAILURE PATIENTS WITH HEALTH TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT

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Info Artikel	Abstract
Article History:	Declined in nutritional status of hospitalized Chronic Renal Failure (CRF) patients were due to
Submitted December 2015	nutrient intake inadequate which required special attention from the Hospital Nutrition Service
Accepted July 2017	Team. This study analyzed the nutritional service on hospitalized CRF patients in Dr. Hasan Sadikin
Published July 2017	Hospital, Bandung using Health Technology Assessment. The study was conducted in 2014. The study design mixed method with concurrent embedded strategies. The hospital management,
Keywords:	nutritionist and hospitalized CRF patients were qualitative subjects, selected using purposive
chronic renal failure;	sampling. Quantitative subjects selected using total sampling were 25 patients. Food weighing were
health technology assess-	used to measure food waste. The nutritional services technology aspects especially nutritional care
ment; nutritional care	using PAGT has not been entirely done. Nutritional monitoring and evaluation have not been well programmed and scheduled. The collaboration of nutritional care team have not been optimal.
DOI	The food service mechanism are quite good while its portions are standardized yet. According to
http://dx.doi.org/10.15294/	patient's point of view towards food service quality, the food have less variety and taste. Total of cost
kemas.v13i1.4367	damage from food waste are Rp.18.099.000,00 in a year. The lack of technological and organizational aspects can reduce the food service quality. According to the patient, the lack of food service quality will increase the food waste and total cost damage.

#### Introduction

Renal function disorder nowadays has been one of main community health problem in Indonesia. Based on 2013 basic health research, renal disease prevalence in Indonesia is 0.3% while the prevalence of CRF on Jawa Barat Province is 0.3%. CRF is a condition in which renal function decrease chronically, progresively and permanently. The problem on CRF with hemodialysis is the high scale of malnutrition. The lack of energy and protein intake on the patient has significant relation with morbidity and mortality level (Kovesdy, 2010).

Research result in Brazil in 2007 stated that 80% CRF patient with hemodialysis are

malnutritioned (Santos, 2013). Research at Dr. Sardjito Hospital, Dr. Jamil Hospital and Sanglah Hospital in 2002 indicated 28.2% of patients had a declined nutritional status throughout hospitalized period (Budiningsari, 2004). Research at Dr. Moewardi District Hospital, Surakarta found out that 90.32% of CRF patient had high urea level caused by insufficient protein intake (Martini, 2010). Research at Dr. Hasan Sadikin, Bandung in 2013 indicated average energy and protein intake of CRF patient with hemodialysis is 2001 kkak/ day and 1.32 gr/kg BW/day. The low nutrition intake is triggered by the base diseases which are diabetes and hypertension (Herawati, 2014). Unfulfilled nutrition requirement influenced

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