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## Hubungan Peregangan dengan Nyeri Sendi pada Usia Lanjut

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### ABSTRAK

**Background:** Stretching or stretching is an important link between a static life and an active life that keeps muscles flexible. Stretching in the elderly is carried out to increase muscle elasticity, because the elderly are always associated with changes in muscle elasticity (Suwardana, 2012). **Purpose:** To determine the relationship of stretching to joint pain in the elderly through several sources of research conducted previously. **Methods:** This research is in the form of literature review or literature research. The nature of this research is descriptive analysis, namely the regular decomposition of the data that has been obtained. The data used in this study is secondary data, namely data obtained from ten research journals which are sampled and analyzed. Search for journals through Google Scholar, and Pubmed. **Results:** From all journals that have been analyzed, the average journal shows a very significant Hypothesis value  $p = 0.000$  ( $p < 0.05$ ). Therefore, it can be concluded that  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_a$  is accepted, so that there is a significant difference in the mean score of the pain scale between before and after being given stretching exercises. So clearly there is a significant relationship between stretching and joint pain. **Conclusion:** Based on the results of research from all the journals that have been analyzed, it is found that there is a relationship between stretching and the reduction of joint pain in the elderly who experience pain. On average, the elderly experienced moderate pain (4-6) before being given stretching exercises, and after being given stretching exercises, they experienced a decrease in mild pain (1-3). So it can be concluded that  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_a$  is accepted, so that there is a significant difference in the mean score of the pain scale between before and after being given stretching exercises.

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### 1. Pendahuluan

Menurut *United National* di dunia populasi lansia pada tahun 2019 telah mencapai 703 juta orang dan pada tahun 2050 diperkirakan jumlah lansia akan mengalami peningkatan hingga 1,5 miliar jiwa. Populasi lansia di Asia merupakan jumlah populasi lansia terbesar di dunia yang telah mencapai 539 juta populasi (*World Population Ageing*, 2019). Berdasarkan sensus penduduk Indonesia tahun 2019 persentase lansia mencapai 9,60% atau mencapai 25,66 juta orang (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2019).



Sebagai dampak keberhasilan pembangunan kesehatan di Indonesia salah satunya adalah meningkatnya angka harapan hidup di Indonesia sehingga populasi lansia juga meningkat, berdasarkan data Badan Pusat Statistik angka harapan hidup lansia di Indonesia telah meningkat mencapai 71,2 tahun (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2018). Selain itu lansia di Indonesia didominasi oleh kelompok umur 60-69 tahun (lansia muda) yang persentasenya mencapai 63,39%, dari penduduk Indonesia sedangkan sisanya umur 70-79 tahun (lansia madya) dan 80+ tahun (lansia tua) (Badan Pusat Statistik Indonesia, 2018).

Semakin bertambahnya usia pada lansia, maka dapat mempengaruhi angka kesakitan penduduk angka kesakitan adalah salah satu penentu untuk mengukur derajat kesehatan penduduk. Angka kesakitan penduduk lansia tahun 2019 sebesar 26,20%, artinya terdapat 26 - 27 lansia yang sakit, dari 100 lansia separuh lansia Indonesia mengalami keluhan kesehatan dan persentasenya semakin meningkat seiring dengan bertambahnya umur lansia (Statistik Penduduk Lanjut Usia, 2019).

Semakin bertambahnya usia seseorang pada umumnya akan mengalami banyak penyakit yang diderita oleh lansia, penyakit yang diderita oleh lansia itu berbeda-beda, ada penyakit menular dan tidak menular. Banyak lansia juga yang menderita penyakit serius bukan hanya satu penyakit tetapi bisa dua atau lebih, ada lima jenis penyakit yang sering menyerang lansia yaitu: *Hipertensi*, (darah tinggi) *Arthritis* (radang sendi) *Stroke*, Penyakit Paru *Obstruktif kronis* (PPOK), *Diabetes melitus* (Risikesdas, 2014).

Dari data *World Health Organization* (2011) menunjukkan jumlah nyeri sendi di seluruh dunia sebanyak 335 juta jiwa dan diperkirakan akan terus meningkat pada tahun 2050 dengan indikasi lebih dari 25% akan mengalami kelumpuhan. Di wilayah Indonesia sekitar 56,3% terjadi pada penduduk yang berusia 45 tahun ke atas (Kemenkes RI, 2013). Jumlah penyakit sendi di Indonesia pada tahun 2018 sebesar 7,3%, dan jumlah penderita umur 75 tahun ke atas yang berjenis kelamin perempuan adalah (Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia, 2018). Nyeri sendi merupakan jumlah 8,5% merupakan penyakit yang umum terjadi pada masyarakat dari kelompok lansia namun kemunculan keparahan masih bisa dicegah dengan beberapa langkah perubahan pada gaya hidup seperti olahraga dan menjaga pola makan yang tepat (Kurnia, 2015).

Nyeri sendi pada lanjut usia termasuk nyeri kronis karena sifatnya menetap, nyeri kronis pada lansia dapat menyebabkan lansia sangat tergantung pada orang lain, kehilangan rasa percaya diri, dan pola aktivitas sehari-hari terganggu (Pawesti, 2015). Dampak yang ditimbulkan dari nyeri sendi dapat berakibat fatal sehingga lansia akan sulit untuk melakukan aktivitas seperti biasanya, sendi akan menjadi kaku, sulit untuk berjalan, dan bisa mengakibatkan lumpuh total (Nainggolan, 2009).

Upaya untuk mengatasi nyeri sendi pada lansia dapat diatasi dengan tindakan *farmakologi* maupun *non farmakologi*, pengobatan secara *farmakologi* bagi lansia sering menimbulkan efek samping pada sistem *gastrointestinal* dan sistem saraf pusat. Secara *nonfarmakologi*, dapat dilakukan dengan latihan ringan untuk mempertahankan pergerakan dan kekuatan sehingga mencegah *deformasi* pada lansia yang mengalami nyeri seperti latihan relaksasi (Stanley, 2012).

*Stretching* atau peregangan adalah penghubung penting antara kehidupan statis dan kehidupan aktif yang membuat otot tetap lentur. *Stretching* pada lansia dilakukan untuk meningkatkan elastisitas otot, karena lansia selalu dihubungkan dengan perubahan elastisitas otot (Suwardana, 2012). *The Crossfit Journal Article* (2016) mengemukakan bahwa latihan gerakan kaki (*stretching*) merupakan latihan yang dapat melancarkan aliran darah dan memperkuat tulang, latihan ini juga sangat efektif dilakukan untuk meningkatkan *fleksibilitas* otot dan sendi sehingga dapat memberikan efek penurunan atau hilangnya rasa nyeri sendi pada lansia (Rahmawati, 2017).

Berdasarkan latar belakang permasalahan tersebut maka peneliti tertarik melakukan penelitian tentang hubungan *stretching* terhadap nyeri sendi pada lansia.

## 2. Metode

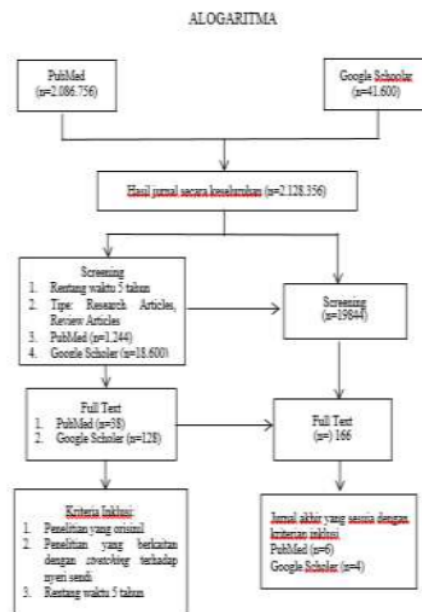
### 2.1. Rancangan penelitian

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian dengan menggunakan metode studi kepustakaan atau literatur review. Studi literatur bisa didapat dari berbagai sumber baik jurnal, buku, dokumentasi, internet dan pustaka. Metode studi literatur adalah serangkaian kegiatan yang berkenaan dengan metode pengumpulan data pustaka, membaca dan mencatat, serta mengolah bahan penulisan (Zed, 2008 dalam Nursalam, 2016). Penelitian ini dilakukan dari bulan ferbuari samapi dengan bulan september 2020.

### 2.2. Sumber Data

Pencarian jurnal ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan internet database melalui google scholar dan PubMed tidak ada batasan pada tanggal publikasi di setiap database. Strategi pencarian yang dilakukan menggunakan kata kunci dalam bahasa inggris: "Effect OR stretching OR joint pain OR elderly. Jumlah jurnal keseluruhan yang didapatkan dari sumber PubMed dan Google Scholar (n=2.128.356), kemudian jurnal di screening berdasarkan rentang waktu lima tahun, tipe research article dan review articles didapatkan jumlah (n=19.844), setelah itu jurnal di screening lagi berdasarkan full text sehingga jumlahnya menjadi (n=166). Selanjutnya jurnal dipilih berdasarkan kriteria sehingga diambil 10 jurnal, PubMed (n=6) dan Google Scholar (n=4). Setelah semua jurnal diperoleh relevan dan sesuai, selanjutnya full text diunduh dan disimpan. Secara sistematis langkah-langkah dalam penulisan literature review seperti gambar berikut ini:

Google scholar, JAMA, PubMed and science direct databases were employed in order to collect the data. The keywords used were including parenteral nutrition, fungal contamination, lipid emulsions. The inclusion criteria were covering any literature published from December 2006 - Desember 2021.



### 3. Hasil

Hasil analisis *literatur review* dari masing-masing sampel penelitian (sepuluh jurnal) adalah sebagai berikut:

Referensi	Penulisan Dan Tahun	Tujuan Penelitian	Desain Penelitian	Metode	Sampel Penelitian	Alat Ukur	Hasil
Sumber 1	Yelni Septia <i>et al.</i> , (2017)	Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui adakah pengaruh latihan <i>stretching</i> terhadap tingkat nyeri lutut sendi pada lansia	Desain dalam penelitian ini adalah <i>quasi eksperiment</i>	Metode penelitian kuantitatif	85 Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan total sampling dengan jumlah sampel 33 lansia	Dalam jurnal ini nyeri diukur dengan menggunakan skala <i>visual analog scale</i> (VAS) - 0 tidak ada nyeri - 1-3 nyeri ringan - 4-6 nyeri sedang - 7-9 nyeri berat - 10 nyeri sangat berat	12 Hasil penelitian ini terdapat perbedaan nilai rata-rata skala nyeri yang sangat signifikan antara sebelum ( <i>pre test</i> ) dan sesudah ( <i>post test</i> ) diberikan latihan <i>stretching</i> . Dibuktikan dengan hasil analisa data $p \text{ value} = 0,012 < 0,05$ , sehingga $H_0$ ditolak yang berarti ada perbedaan skala nyeri yang signifikan antara sebelum dan sesudah diberikan latihan <i>stretching</i> . Maka hasil penelitian ini terdapat pengaruh latihan <i>stretching</i> terhadap tingkat skala nyeri sendi lutut pada lansia.
Sumber 2	Widyasih, <i>et al.</i> , (2018)	Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis adanya pengaruh terapi kombinasi <i>stretching</i> dan <i>akupressure</i> terhadap nyeri sendi pada lansia	Desain dalam penelitian ini adalah <i>Pre eksperiment</i>	Metode penelitian Kuantitatif	3 Sempel dalam penelitian ini menggunakan teknik <i>non probability purposive sampling</i> dengan jumlah sampel 15 lansia	Lembar observasi nyeri (berupa kuisioner) 5 - 0 tidak ada nyeri - 1-3 nyeri ringan - 4-6 nyeri sedang - 7-9 nyeri berat - 10 nyeri sangat berat	79 Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat penurunan nyeri setelah dilakukan terapi kombinasi <i>stretching</i> dan <i>akupressure</i> , tingkat signifikan ( $p$ ) = 0,00 dan $\alpha = 0,5$ dari hasil analisa didapatkan ( $p$ ) = 0,00 < $\alpha$ = 0,05 Maka $H_0$ diterima yang berarti ada pengaruh terapi kombinasi <i>stretching</i> dan <i>akupressure</i>

Sumber 3	Pamungkas <i>et al.</i> , (2017)	dengan gout 23. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk membuktikan keefektifan <i>stretching</i> terhadap penurunan skala nyeri sendi pada lansia	Desain dalam penelitian adalah <i>quasi eksperimental</i>	Metode penelitian kuantitatif	Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan <i>sampling</i> dengan jumlah sampel pada penelitian ini adalah 20 lansia	Dalam jurnal ini nyeri diukur menggunakan skala visual analog scale (VAS) - 0 tidak ada nyeri - 1-3 nyeri ringan - 4-6 nyeri sedang - 7-9 nyeri berat - 10 nyeri sangat berat	terhadap nyeri sendi pada lansia dengan <i>out</i> . 12. Hasil penelitian adalah terdapat keefektifan pemberian <i>stretching</i> terhadap penurunan skala nyeri sendi pada lansia yang dibuktikan dengan nilai <i>p value</i> sebesar 0,0001, terlihat bahwa <i>p value</i> $0,0001 < \alpha (0,05)$ , ini menunjukkan bahwa ada perbedaan secara signifikan nyeri sendi sebelum dan sesudah di berikan latihan <i>stretching</i> .
Sumber 4	Taufandias, Rosa and Afandi, (2018)	11. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui apakah ada pengaruh <i>range of motion</i> dalam menurunkan nyeri sendi pada lansia dengan <i>osteoarthritis</i>	Desain dalam penelitian adalah <i>quasi eksperimental, pretest-posttest control group desing</i> .	Metode penelitian kuantitatif	3. Pengambilan sampel dalam jurnal ini menggunakan teknik <i>purposive sampling</i> dengan jumlah sampel 36	11. skala nyeri <i>Numeric Rating Scale (NRS)</i> 5. 0 tidak ada nyeri 1-3 nyeri ringan 4-6 nyeri sedang 7-9 nyeri berat 10 nyeri sangat berat	11. Hasil penelitian adalah terdapat pengaruh <i>range of motion</i> terhadap skala nyeri sendi pada lansia dengan <i>osteoarthritis</i> yang dibuktikan dengan <i>p value pre-test</i> dan <i>post-test</i> kelompok intervensi adalah 0,000, Sedangkan <i>p value pre-test</i> dan <i>post-test</i> kelompok kontrol adalah 0,000, keduanya menunjukkan nilai <i>p value</i> $< 0,05$ , Sehingga hasil penelitian pada kedua kelompok intervensi menunjukkan adanya penurunan nyeri.



Sumber 8	Aisyah <i>et al.</i> , (2019)	Osteoarthritis	Desain dalam penelitian ini adalah <i>quasi experimental pre test dan post test two group design</i>	52 Metode penelitian kuantitatif	Sampel dalam penelitian berjumlah 48 lansia dengan teknik <i>purposive sample</i>	berat <i>visual analogue scale</i> (VAS) 5 0 tidak ada nyeri 1-3 nyeri ringan 4-6 nyeri sedang 7-9 nyeri berat 10 nyeri sangat berat	- Hasil penelitian ini menjelaskan bawah pada kelompok I hasil uji Hipotesis 17 penelitian ini menggunakan perhitungan <i>Paired Sample T-Test</i> adalah $p = 0,000$ ( $p < 0,05$ ) yang berarti bahwa $H_0$ ditolak dan $H_1$ diterima. Hipotesis kelompok II menggunakan <i>Paired Sample T-Test</i> adalah $p = 0,000$ ( $p < 0,05$ ) yang berarti bahwa $H_0$ ditolak dan $H_1$ diterima. Uji Hipotesis kelompok I dan kelompok II den 6 in <i>Independent Sample T-Test</i> didapatkan nilai probabilitas $p = 0,474$ . Hal ini berarti nilai probabilitas lebih besar dari 0,05 ( $p < 0,05$ ) maka $H_0$ ditolak dan $H_0$ diterima sehingga menunjukkan ad 6 ya hubungan signifikan antara pengaruh <i>Stump Stretching</i> dan <i>Deep Transverse Friction Massage</i>
Sumber 9	Wood <i>et al.</i> , (2016)	Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui apakah latihan ROM memiliki efek yg luas untuk gerak sendi pada pergelangan kaki atau tidak.	Desain penelitian <i>two group</i>	52 Metode penelitian kuantitatif	Sampel dalam penelitian berjumlah 50 lansia yg terbagi dua kelompok laki-laki 25 dan perempuan 25.  Sampel diambil berdasarkan studi kohort (studi observasional), pasien osteoarthritis	17a WOMAC <i>Western Ontario and MacMaster Universities Osteoarthritis Index</i>	- Hasil dalam penelitian ini yang berbeda antar kelompok. Kelom 63 pertama menunjukkan hasil signifikan di bandingkan dengan kelompok yang tidak dilakukan perlakuan. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah adanya perbaikan yang signifikan dalam mean WOMAC Nyeri dan Fisik Fungsi skor: - 2.2 (- 3.1, - 1.2) dan - 5.1 (- 7.8, - 2.5) menunjukkan bahwa ada efek langsung terhadap retang geraka sendi pada pergelangna kaki.



Sumber 10	Sayers, Gibson and Cook, (2012)	<p>81 Tujuan dalam penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui apakah ada efek latihan kekuatan tinggi (HSPT) pada mobilitas otot pada lansia dengan Osteoarthritis</p>	Desain penelitian ini adalah Statistik deskriptif	Metode penelitian kuantitatif	<p>69 yang mengalami nyeri lutut yang berujung ke klinik kurang lebih enam tahun dengan rentang usia 50 tahun keatas. Yang bersedia dan mampu berkomitmen pada latihan selama 12 minggu.</p> <p>69 Sampel dalam penelitian ini berjumlah 30. Sampel yang diambil adalah pasien yang menderita OA dengan rata-rata berusia 55 tahun atau lebih yang telah didiagnosis oleh dokter.</p>	<p>174 WOMAC (Western Ontario and McMaster Universities Osteoarthritis Index)</p>	<p>- Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah Leg Press (LP) Peak Power (PP) meningkat baik di kelompok HSPT dan kelompok SSST dibandingkan dengan kelompok CON (p = 0,04). Sedangkan untuk nyeri yang diukur dengan skala Western Ontario and Indeks Osteoarthritis Universitas McMaster (WOMAC) p = 0,02 di semua grup.</p> <p>- Maka jurnal ini memiliki hubungan HSPT efektif dalam meningkatkan fungsi dan nyeri pada pasien osteoarthritis.</p>
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Parenteral nutrition (PN) consists of a complex mixture of macronutrients (carbohydrates, proteins, lipids), micronutrients (vitamins, minerals, trace elements), fluid and electrolytes. Carbohydrates are supplied as dextrose, proteins as amino acids, and lipids as intravenous fat emulsions (IVFEs). All which are nutritionally vital for those patients with intestinal dysfunction (Schwartz *et al.*, 2009). IVLEs are a source of essential fatty acids. In addition, lipids have multiple physiological roles in the body. Fatty acids form the major constituent of cellular bio-membranes and contribute to regulate permeability, membrane integrity, and are precursors to key modulators involved in cellular pathways of the immune system (Raman *et al.*, 2017). Lipid emulsions in parenteral nutrition are commonly associated with fungal infections and an unexplained risk factor for the development of candidemia, and it may cause the PN administration to be discontinued (Quesada *et al.*, 2017; Swindell *et al.*, 2009).

Candida species are the most common fungal agents in the patients receiving PN. Catheter-associated infections in such patients may result in candidemia, which is a major cause of morbidity and mortality in hospitalized patients (Guducuoglu *et al.*, 2016). In a cohort study of fungemia and risk analysis in the Intensive Care Unit (ICU), Candida was reported as the main and only infectious agent, whereas *Candida albicans* was the most frequent, with a total of 63% of all isolated Candida (Yapar, 2014). The biofilm of *Candida albicans* develops in 3 phases, namely the early phase where the yeast cells adhere to the surfaces, divide and form a layer of microcolonies, the intermediate phase where the cells produce extracellular material and differentiate into pseudohyphae and hyphae, and the maturation phase where the extracellular material increases and the network of hyphal structures grows in parallel, adding structure to the biofilm (Swindell *et al.*, 2009).

Based on study shows that lipid emulsion infusion for long periods of time can cause either fungal or bacterial contamination. Therefore, the recommended administration sets linked to lipid PN should be replaced within 24 hours after the infusion commencement, and could be delayed for up to 48 hours for lipid-free PN replacement. The European Society for Clinical Nutrition and Metabolism (ESPEN) have also reported lipid PN to be an infection risk if the administration sets were used beyond 24 hours (Austin *et al.*, 2016). However, another study concluded that lipid emulsions do not increase risk of fungal infections in patients receiving parenteral nutrition and that restricting lipids in parenteral nutrition because it could be detrimental to the patient's health (Quesada *et al.*, 2017; Sriram and Meguid, 2015).

### 3. Clinical study of fungal growth on lipid emulsion

A study by Kuwahara *et al* (2010) found that *Candida* species can grow rapidly in almost all Total Parenteral Nutrition (TPN) solutions despite their acidity and presence of lipids. Some bacterial species that may grow in TPN solutions have lipids unless the pH value is 5.0 or less. Thus, all TPN solutions should be checked thoroughly to determine whether the bacterial species can proliferate. Microscopically, biofilms grown in standard growth media supplemented with emulsified lipids showed an increase in hyphal form in the early and mature phases compared to biofilms grown in standard growth media or biofilms grown in media supplemented with lipid emulsion (LE) without dextrose. These findings may help explain the increased risk of fungemia associated with administering parenteral nutrition including emulsified lipids to patients via medical catheters (Swindell *et al*, 2009).

The ability of *Candida albicans* and other pathogens to grow in parenteral nutrition formulations is known and considered a risk factor for the development of catheter-associated bloodstream infections in patients receiving parenteral nutrition. With regard to the growth of *Candida albicans* in parenteral LE, our findings agree with several studies, including those that are clinical guidelines for administration of Lipid Emulsion to patients via medical catheters. However, our findings broaden the understanding of the behavior of *Candida albicans* in LE by showing that exposure to LE also induces germination. In conclusion, lipid emulsion induced determinants of candidal virulence, such as germination and increased biofilm production, may help explain the increased risk of candidemia in patients receiving LE via a medical catheter (Swindell *et al*, 2009).

A study by Kim et al (2020) found that lipid emulsions induce *Candida* virulence determinants, such as germination and increased biofilm production, which may help explain the increased risk of candidemia. In a subject whose blood cultures were persistently positive for *C. diddensiae* while he was receiving TPN lipids. Although the blood isolate had a relatively high fluconazole MIC (8 g/mL), candidaemia disappeared after 3 days of fluconazole and discontinuation of TPN. These findings suggest that lipid emulsions containing TPN may increase the risk of *C. diddensiae* fungemia by providing a favorable lipid-rich environment for the survival of *C. diddensiae* in the blood. The use of TPN lipids has the potential to contribute to the development of nosocomial fungemia by *C. diddensiae*, an unusual *Candida* species.

According to research by Gouclou *et al* (2016), parenteral nutrition plays an important role in the proliferation of *Candida* species in patients undergoing it. This is due to the production of biofilms produced by *Candida* species in the human body, which results in fungal proliferation and initiation of primary infection. Parenteral nutrition results in increased production of these biofilms, increasing the likelihood of developing fungal sepsis (Guducuoglu H, *et al*, 2016).

Many studies as mentioned above demonstrated that *Candida* species could grow rapidly in almost all PN solutions regardless of the presence of lipids. However, another published in vitro study showed that the lipid emulsion in parenteral nutrition has no effect on the growth of *Candida albicans*. Therefore, recommendations to limit infusion time of lipid-containing PN seem to be arbitrary and should be abandoned (Sriram and Meguid, 2015).

#### 4. Candidemia or Fungemia Incidence in Recipients of Parenteral Nutrition

*Candida tropicalis* is the fourth most common cause of fungemia in the hospital. Patients with *C. tropicalis* fungemia were more likely to be older, or have cancer, and to have the abdomen as the portal of entry and have a higher in-hospital mortality rate (Horn *et al*, 2009). The risk factors of candidemia showed that length of hospitalization, presence of a central venous catheter, previous episodes of candidemia or bacteremia, parenteral nutrition, and chronic renal failures were variables independently associated with the development of candidemia. The analysis of prognostic indicators showed that the independent variables associated with poor prognosis were inadequate initial therapy and high Acute Physiology, Age, Chronic Health Evaluation (APACHE) III score (Bassetti *et al.*, 2007).

According to research by Stratman *et al* (2010), the candidemia frequency is particularly related to the utilization of PN in an institution with strict rules for PN treatment. Identification of patients at high risk for candidemia has been a persistent challenge in healthcare. The Candida Score is a bedside scoring system for non neutropenic critically ill patients used to assess individual patient risk factors and to determine the risk of invasive candidiasis. The most common candidiasis is surgery at ICU admission, multifocal colonization, PN, and severe sepsis with a greater risk of proven *Candida* infection. PN is significantly associated with the development of invasive candidiasis. Patients with a Candida score >2.5 were 7.75 times more likely to develop invasive candidiasis compared to patients with a Candida score <2.5. When the score was applied retrospectively to candidemia risk in the present study, a progressive increase in the incidence of candidemia was noted as the Candida score increased. According to research by Jawa *et al* (2019), Hospitalized patients receiving TPN are at risk of candidemia, especially those on prolonged TPN or those on corticosteroids. Patients on TPN should be managed by a specialized and dedicated nutritional support team.

#### 5. Management of the Fungemia Related to Parenteral Nutrition

The assessment of fungal contamination/fungemia in nutritional parenteral preparations should be studied properly and efforts should be made to prevent parenteral nutrition products from fungemia. The following is the management of Fungemia related to parenteral nutrition. Candida Colonization Index (CI) as a daily determination as the ratio of the number of different body parts colonized with the identical strain to the total number of body parts tested in 29 patients at high risk of *Candida* infection. However, CI has not been validated in large multicenter trials and its validity

has been suggested almost exclusively in surgical patients, In addition, CI is expensive and time consuming (de Rosa *et al.*, 2016).

Management of Fungemia Related to Parenteral Nutrition can be done by using the Candida score method. Candida score is a clinical scale used as a parameter to predict Candida infection. Four items were taken to evaluate the presence of fungemic contamination in TPN (1) parenteral nutrition (1 point), (2) surgery (1 point), (3) multifocal colonization (1 point), and (4) severe sepsis (2 points). The test was considered positive when the total evaluated parameter was greater than 3 points, which is an indication for starting antifungal treatment. This diagnostic method has a diagnostic sensitivity of 81% and a specificity of 74%, with a negative predictive value of 98% (de Rosa *et al.*, 2016).

In addition to the candida index and candida score, there are many methods for detecting Candida species. One of them is Culture and biomarkers. However, none has been shown to be 100% specific for the presence of candidemia. Culture is the method of choice for the diagnosis of candidemia. This procedure has a sensitivity of 50-70%, obtaining results between the 3rd and 4th day. This method is very useful because it allows us to evaluate pharmacological sensitivity tests and better orientation of therapy for the good management of infected patients (Leon C *et al.*, 2016).

#### 4. Conclusion

Lipid emulsion infusion for longer periods of time can cause fungal contamination. Therefore, the recommended administration for lipid emulsion needs to be replaced within 24 hours after the infusion commencement. However, another study suggested that lipid emulsions did not increase the risk of fungal infection in patients receiving parenteral lipid emulsions. Further research is needed to prove the correlation between fungal contamination and lipid emulsions of parenteral nutrition.

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