

**CORRELATION OF SMOKING HISTORY AND INTRA ANESTHETIC
OXYGEN SATURATION OF PATIENTS WITH INTRAVENOUS
GENERAL ANESTHESIA (TIVA) IN
BANJARNEGARA HOSPITAL**

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ABSTRACT

Background: In patients with smoking history, there can be a decrease in oxygen saturation due to substances contained in cigarette smoke. Decreased oxygen saturation can interfere with the surgical process, because during surgery the patient's hemodynamics must be stable.

Research Purpose: To determine the relationship between smoking history and intra-anesthesia oxygen saturation of patients with intravenous general anesthesia (TIVA) in Banjarnegara Hospital.

Research Methods: This research is an observational study with a cross sectional research design. The population in this study were all patients undergoing general intravenous anesthesia at the IBS RSUD Banjarnegara. The sample used in this study was 108 respondents, with consecutive sampling method. Data analysis using chi square test.

Results: Based on the research that has been done, 54 respondents with a history of smoking, with saturation <95%, 31 respondents (57.4%) and 23 respondents (42.6%) with saturation 95%. Meanwhile, in respondents who did not have a history of smoking, 14 respondents (25.9%) experienced a decrease in oxygen saturation and 40 respondents (74.1) with 95% saturation.

Conclusion: There is a significant relationship between smoking history and intra anesthetic oxygen saturation in patients with intravenous general anesthesia at Banjarnegara Hospital.

Keywords: smoking history, oxygen saturation, general intravenous anesthesia

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**HUBUNGAN RIWAYAT MEROKOK DENGAN SATURASI OKSIGEN
INTRA ANESTESI PASIEN DENGAN *GENERAL ANESTESI*
INTRAVENA (TIVA) DI IBS RSUD BANJARNEGARA**

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ABSTRAK

Latar belakang : Pada pasien dengan riwayat merokok, dapat terjadi penurunan saturasi oksigen akibat zat-zat yang terkandung dalam asap rokok. Penurunan saturasi oksigen dapat mengganggu proses pembedahan, karena selama pembedahan hemodinamik pasien harus stabil.

Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan riwayat merokok dengan saturasi oksigen intra anestesi pasien dengan *general anestesi* intravena (TIVA) di IBS RSUD Banjarnegara.

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional dengan desain penelitian *cross sectional*. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah semua pasien yang akan dilakukan *general anestesi* intravena di IBS RSUD Banjarnegara. Sampel yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini sebanyak 108 responden, dengan metode *consecutive sampling*. Analisa data menggunakan uji *chi square*.

Hasil Penelitian: Berdasarkan penelitian yang telah dilakukan diperoleh responden dengan riwayat merokok sebanyak 54, dengan saturasi <95% sebanyak 31 responden (57,4%) dan 23 responden (42,6%) dengan saturasi ≥95%. Sedangkan pada responden yang tidak mempunyai riwayat merokok diperoleh hasil sebanyak 14 responden (25,9%) mengalami saturasi oksigen yang tidak normal dan 40 responden (74,1) dengan saturasi ≥95%.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara riwayat merokok dengan saturasi oksigen intraanestesi pada pasien dengan *general anestesi* intravena di IBS RSUD Banjarnegara

Kata Kunci : riwayat merokok, saturasi oksigen, *general anestesi* intravena

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