

HUBUNGAN NILAI GCS AWAL DENGAN WAKTU PULIH SADAR PASIEN PASCA BEDAH SARAF DI RSUD KARAWANG

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: GCS dan prehospotal sebelum operasi merupakan faktor terbesar yang dapat berpengaruh terhadap prognosis setelah operasi. Pemanjangan waktu pulih sadar di temui pada pasien pasca bedah saraf.

Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan nilai gcs awal dengan waktu pulih sadar pasien pasca bedah saraf

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan kuantitatif dengan metode observasional Analitik dengan pendekatan cross sectional. Populasi penelitian yaitu pasien yang menjalani operasi bedah saraf di RSUD Karawang. Teknik pengambilan sampel adalah *consecitive sampling* melibatkan 38 responden. Penilaian menggunakan lembar observasi penilaian GCS dan *Aldert score*. Data dianalisis menggunakan uji *Spearman* . Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada bulan April – Mei 2022 di ruang Instalasi Bedah Sentral RSUD Karawang

Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pasien dengan nilai GCS 15 sebanyak 19 (50%), rata- rata waktu pulih sadar pasien dengan GCS 15 (33,95 menit), GCS), GCS 10 (62,50 menit), GCS 14 (52,86 menit), GCS 13 (40 menit), GCS 12 (55,0 menit). Terdapat korelasi berlawanan arah antara nilai GCS terhadap waktu pulih sadar pasien bedah saraf dengan nilai *p-value* sebesar 0,001 ($p < 0,01$) dan $r = - 0,497$

Kesimpulan: Ada hubungan nilai GCS awal dengan waktu pulih sadar pasien pasca operasi bedah saraf.

Kata kunci : GCS, waktu pulih sadar.

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THE RELATIONSHIP OF EARLY GCS VALUE TO THE TIME TO CONSCIOUSNESS OF PATIENTS POST NEUROPERATIVE

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ABSTRACT

Background: GCS and prehospital before surgery are the biggest factors that can affect the prognosis after surgery. Prolonged recovery time was found in post-neurosurgical patients.

Objective: To determine the relationship between the initial GCS value and the recovery time of patients after neurosurgery

Methods: This research uses quantitative with analytical observational method with cross sectional approach. The study population was patients who underwent neurosurgical surgery at the Karawang Hospital. The sampling technique was consecutive sampling involving 38 respondents. The assessment uses the GCS assessment observation sheet and Aldert score. Data were analyzed using Spearman's test. This research was carried out from April to May 2022 in the Central Surgical Installation of the Karawang Hospital

Results: The results showed that patients with a GCS value of 15 were 19 (50%), the average recovery time of patients with GCS 15 (33.95 minutes), GCS 10 (62.50 minutes), GCS 14 (52.86 minutes), GCS 13 (40 minutes), GCS 12 (55.0 minutes). There is an inverse correlation between the GCS value and the recovery time of neurosurgery patients with a p-value of 0.001 ($p < 0.01$) and $r = -0.497$

Conclusion: There is a relationship between the initial GCS value and the recovery time of patients after neurosurgery surgery.

Key words: GCS, recovery time.

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