

**“HUBUNGAN KETINGGIAN LEVEL BLOK SPINAL DENGAN  
KEJADIAN MUAL MUNTAH PADA PASIEN YANG  
DILAKUKAN SPINAL ANESTESI  
DI RSUD BANGKA TENGAH”**

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**ABSTRAK**

**Latar Belakang:** Anestesi spinal dihasilkan bila kita menyuntikan obat analgesik lokal ke dalam ruang subaraknoid di daerah antara vertebrata L2-L3 atau L3-L4 atau L5-L6 (Rustam, 2008). Pembedahan dengan spinal anestesi menyebabkan penurunan kinerja sistem tubuh. Beberapa hal yang ditimbulkan dari efek spinal anestesi antara lain hipotensi, bradikardi, blok spinal tinggi, hipoventilasi, mual muntah, dan menggigil (Kresnoadi, Rosidah, & Setyorini, 2017). Penelitian ini meneliti tentang hubungan ketinggian level blok spinal dengan kejadian mual muntah intra operasi pada pasien spinal anestesi di RSUD Bangka Tengah.

**Tujuan:** Mengetahui adanya hubungan antara ketinggian blok spinal anestesi dengan kejadian mual muntah pada pasien yang dilakukan spinal anestesi di RSUD Bangka Tengah

**Metode :** Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan jenis penelitian *observasional analitik* Penelitian *observasional analitik*. Desain penelitian studi potong lintang (*cross sectional*). dengan cara pendekatan observasi atau pengumpulan data sekaligus pada suatu saat (*point time approach*) dengan jumlah keseluruhan sample 22 responden.

**Hasil :** Ada hubungan antara ketinggian blok spinal anestesi dengan kejadian mual muntah pada pasien dengan spinal anestesi di IBS RSUD Bangka Tengah. Berdasarkan probabilitas data dengan uji *Chi Square* terlihat bahwa *p value* adalah 0.001 data uji *Chi Square* terlihat nilai koefisien korelasi 0.423 yaitu masuk dalam rentang nilai cukup erat.

**Kesimpulan :** Ada hubungan antara ketinggian blok spinal anestesi dengan kejadian mual muntah pada pasien dengan spinal anestesi di IBS RSUD Bangka Tengah

**Kata kunci :** Hubungan, Ketinggian Blok Spinal Anestesi, Mual Muntah

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**“CORRELATION OF SPINAL BLOCK LEVEL WITH THE EVENT OF  
NAUSEA AND VOMITING IN PATIENTS THAT SUBJECTED TO  
SPINAL ANESTHESIA IN CENTRAL BANGKA HOSPITAL”**

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**ABSTRACT**

**Background :** Spinal anesthesia is produced when we inject local analgesic drugs into the subarachnoid space in the area between L2-L3 or L3-L4 or L5-L6 vertebrates (Rustam, 2008). Surgery with spinal anesthesia causes a decrease in the performance of body systems. Some of the things that arise from the effects of spinal anesthesia include hypotension, bradycardia, high spinal block, hypoventilation, nausea, vomiting, and chills (Kresnadi, Rosidah, & Setyorini, 2017). This study examines the relationship between the height of the spinal block level and the incidence of intraoperative nausea and vomiting in spinal anesthesia patients at Bangka Tengah Hospital.

**Objective :** To determine the relationship between the height of the spinal anesthetic block and the incidence of nausea and vomiting in patients undergoing spinal anesthesia at the Bangka Tengah Hospital

**Methods :** This research is a quantitative research with the type of analytic observational research. Analytical observational research. Research design is a cross-sectional study. by means of an observation approach or data collection at once (point time approach) with a total sample of 22 respondents.

**Results :** There is a relationship between the height of the spinal anesthetic block and the incidence of nausea and vomiting in patients with spinal anesthesia at IBS RSUD Bangka Tengah. Based on the probability of the data with the Chi Square test, it can be seen that the p value is 0.001. The Chi Square test data shows that the correlation coefficient value is 0.423, which is in a fairly close range of values.

**Conclusion :** There is a relationship between the height of the spinal anesthetic block and the incidence of nausea and vomiting in patients with spinal anesthesia at IBS RSUD Bangka Tengah

**Keywords :** Relationship, Anesthesia Spinal Block Height, Nausea Vomiting

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