

EFFECTIVENESS OF COLOADING CRYSTALLOID FLUIDS ON BLOOD PRESSURE AND HEART RATE IN SECTION CAESAREAN PATIENTS USING SPINAL ANESTHESIA IN RSUD KOTA SALATIGA

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ABSTRACT

Background : *Cesarean section delivery is the most commonly performed by spinal anesthesia to prevent complications for the mother and fetus. However, the most common complications of spinal anesthesia in cesarean section patients are hypotension and decreased heart rate, because the two go hand in hand. Cesarean section patients who experience hypotension by 75% at the Salatiga City Hospital. Ephedrine was administered if after induction of spinal anesthesia the patient's blood pressure fell to 25% of the initial blood pressure. Administration of fluids after spinal anesthetic injection or coloadng has been recommended because it can increase intravascular volume during vasodilation to maintain blood pressure.*

Research Objectives: *To know the effectiveness of Coloadng Crystalloid Fluid on Blood Pressure and Heart Rate in Sectio Caesarea Patients Using Spinal Anesthesia at the Salatiga City Hospital*

Methods: *The research design used an explanatory research. The study population was all mothers of Sectio Caesarea with spinal anesthesia in the IBS Room of the Salatiga City Hospital. The research sample was 25 respondents using total sampling technique. The instrument used is an observation sheet. The data collection step is to record the results of observations for 30 minutes of blood pressure and pulse on the monitor screen. Data analysis used time series test.*

Results : *The results of the time series test showed that the line pattern of change showed a decrease in systolic blood pressure for 6 minutes and continued to increase again after being given coloadng of crystalloid fluid. The pattern of line changes showed a fluctuation between the increase and decrease in diastolic blood pressure after coloadng with crystalloid solutions. The pattern of line changes shows a decrease in heart rate after coloadng crystalloid fluids*

Conclusion: *coloadng crystalloid fluid in spinal anesthesia patients can maintain hemodynamics, namely blood pressure and pulse within normal limits for 30 minutes during cesarean section surgery.*

Keywords: *Spinal anesthesia, Blood pressure, Heart Rate, Sectio Caesarea,*

**EFEKTIVITAS PEMBERIAN COLOADING CAIRAN KRISTALOID
TERHADAP *TEKANAN DARAH* DAN *HEART RATE* PADA PASIEN
SECTIO CAESAREA MENGGUNAKAN SPINAL ANESTESI
DI RSUD KOTA SALATIGA**

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang : Persalinan *section caesarea* paling umum dilakukan spinal anestesi untuk mencegah komplikasi pada ibu dan janin. Meski demikian komplikasi anestesi spinal pada pasien section cesarea yang paling sering muncul yaitu hipotensi dan penurunan *heart rate*, karena keduanya saling beriringan. Pasien *section caesarea* yang mengalami hipotensi sebesar 75% di RSUD Kota Salatiga. Penatalaksanaan kejadian hipotensi diberikan Ephedrine apabila setelah induksi spinal anestesi tekanan darah pasien turun mencapai 25% dari tekanan darah awal. Pemberian cairan pasca injeksi spinal anestesi atau coloadng telah dianjurkan karena dapat meningkatkan volume intravaskular pada saat vasodilatasi untuk mempertahankan tekanan darah.

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengetahui Efektivitas Pemberian *Coloadng* Cairan Kristaloid terhadap *Tekanan Darah* dan *Heart Rate* pada Pasien *Sectio Caesarea* Menggunakan Spinal Anestesi di RSUD Kota Salatiga

Metode : Desain penelitian menggunakan rancangan *metode explanatory research*. Populasi penelitian adalah seluruh ibu *sectio Caesarea* dengan anestesi spinal di Ruang IBS RSUD Kota Salatiga. Sampel penelitian sebanyak 25 responden menggunakan teknik total sampling. Instrument yang digunakan adalah lembar observasi. Langkah pengambilan data dengan mencatat hasil observasi tekanan darah dan nadi di layar monitor setiap 3 menit selama 30 menit. Analisis data menggunakan uji *time series*

Hasil : Hasil uji *time series* menunjukkan pola garis perubahan memperlihatkan penurunan tekanan dasah sistol selama 6 menit dan kembali terus meningkat setelah diberikan coloadng cairan kristaloid. Pola garis perubahan memperlihatkan adanya fluktuasi antara peningkatan dan penurunan tekanan darah diastole setelah diberikan coloadng cairan kristaloid. Pola garis perubahan memperlihatkan adanya penurunan heart rate setelah diberikan coloadng cairan kristaloid.

Kesimpulan : Pemberian coloadng cairan kristaloid pada pasien pembedahan spinal anestesi dapat mempertahankan hemodinamik yaitu tekanan darah dan nadi dalam batas normal selama 30 menit tindakan pembedahan *section secarea*.

Kata Kunci : Spinal anestesi, Tekanan darah, Nadi, *Sectio Cesarea*,