

**HUBUNGAN RISIKO KEJADIAN *POSTOPERATIVE COGNITIVE DYSFUNCTION* (POCD) PADA PASIEN LANSIA POST OPERASI ANTARA GENERAL DAN SPINAL ANESTESI DI RSUD KARDINAH TEGAL**

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**ABSTRAK**

**Latar Belakang:** *Postoperative Cognitive Dysfunction* (POCD) merupakan salah satu komplikasi post operasi yang sering terjadi pada pasien lansia, namun belum diketahui penyebab pastinya. POCD ditandai dengan gangguan memori, penurunan proses informasi, berkurangnya perhatian, serta perubahan suasana hati dan kepribadian. Jenis anestesi merupakan salah satu faktor resiko terjadinya POCD pada lansia.

**Tujuan:** Mengetahui hubungan risiko kejadian *Postoperative Cognitive Dysfunction* (POCD) dan mengidentifikasi faktor resiko penyebab POCD pada pasien lansia post operasi antara general dan spinal anestesi di RSUD Kardinah Kota Tegal.

**Metode Penelitian:** Studi ini merupakan penelitian observasional analitik dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Subjek penelitian pasien operasi dengan general dan spinal anestesi di RSUD Kardinah Tegal. Dengan *consecutive sampling* 84 responden yang terdiri dari 42 sampel pasien pada masing-masing kelompok general dan spinal anestesi. Data analisis menggunakan *Chi Square* dan regresi logistik.

**Hasil:** Faktor risiko penyebab POCD diketahui adalah status ASA, durasi operasi, dan jenis anestesi. Hasil analisa data menggunakan uji *chi square* menunjukkan bahwa kejadian POCD pada kelompok general anestesi (16,7%) lebih tinggi dari kelompok spinal anestesi (7,1%). Kelompok general anestesi memiliki resiko 3 kali lebih besar memungkinkan mengalami kejadian POCD dibandingkan dengan pasien yang menjalani operasi dengan spinal anestesi. (*p value*=0,004 ; *CI95%*=1,023-8,802).

**Kesimpulan:** Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara general dan spinal anestesi terhadap kejadian POCD pada pasien lansia post operasi.

**Kata Kunci:**

*POCD, lansia, general anestesi, spinal anestesi, post operative*

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**RISK COMPARISON OF POSTOPERATIVE COGNITIVE  
DYSFUNCTION (POCD) IN ELDERLY POST OPERATING PATIENTS  
BETWEEN GENERAL AND SPINAL ANESTHESIA AT RSUD  
KARDINAH TEGAL**

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**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Postoperative Cognitive Dysfunction (POCD) is a postoperative complication that often occurs in elderly patients, but the exact cause is unknown. POCD is characterized by impaired memory, decreased information processing, reduced attention, and mood and personality changes. The type of anesthesia is a risk factor for POCD in the elderly.

**Objective:** Knowing the risk of Postoperative Cognitive Dysfunction (POCD) and identifying risk factors that cause POCD in postoperative elderly patients between general and spinal anesthesia at Kardinah General Hospital, Tegal City.

**Research Method:** This study is an analytic observational study with a cross sectional approach. The subjects of the study were surgery patients with general and spinal anesthesia at Kardinah Hospital, Tegal. With consecutive sampling of 84 respondents consisting of 42 patient samples in each of the general and spinal anesthesia groups. Data analysis using Chi Square and logistic regression.

**Results:** The results of data analysis using the chi square test showed that the incidence of POCD in the general anesthesia group (16.7%) was higher than the spinal anesthesia group (7.1%). The general anesthesia group has a 3 times greater risk of experiencing POCD compared to patients who undergo surgery with spinal anesthesia. (p value=0.004 ; CI95%=1.023-8.802).

**Conclusion:** There is a significant relationship between general and spinal anesthesia on the incidence of POCD in postoperative elderly patients.

**Keywords:**

*POCD, elderly, general anesthesia, spinal anesthesia, post operative*

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