

# **FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG MEMENGARUHI WAKTU PULIH SADAR PADA PASIEN BEDAH SARAF DENGAN GENERAL ANESTESI DI IBS RSUD DR. MOHAMAD SOEWANDHIE SURABAYA**

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## **ABSTRAK**

**Latar Belakang:** Teknik pembiusan yang sering dipilih dalam bedah saraf adalah general anestesi. Salah satu komplikasinya adalah waktu pulih sadar yang tertunda. Dikatakan tertunda apabila >15 menit setelah anestesi dihentikan pasien masih belum sadar. Apabila tertunda dapat menyebabkan shivering, obstruksi jalan nafas, delirium, agitasi, nyeri, muntah, tertundanya pemeriksaan neurologis hingga kematian. Dari penelitian sebelumnya didapatkan bahwa sebagian besar pasien bedah saraf memiliki waktu pulih sadar >15 menit.

**Tujuan:** Teridentifikasi faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi waktu pulih sadar pada pasien bedah saraf dengan general anestesi.

**Metode:** Jenis Penelitian ini adalah *observasional analytic* dengan desain penelitian *cross sectional*. Penelitian dilakukan pada Maret 2024 di RSUD dr. Mohamad Soewandhie Surabaya. Populasi pada penelitian ini adalah pasien bedah saraf dengan teknik *total sampling* berjumlah 30 responden. Menggunakan uji *spearman*, *eta*, *oneway anova* dan regresi linear prediktif.

**Hasil:** Ada hubungan antara faktor antara usia ( $p=0,017$ ,  $r=0,432$ ), IMT ( $p=0,000$ ,  $r=0,675$ ), status fisik ASA ( $p=0,000$ ,  $r=0,750$ ), Obat Anestesi ( $p=0,044$ ,  $\eta^2=0,370$ ) dengan waktu pulih sadar pasien bedah saraf dengan general anestesi. Faktor IMT, status fisik ASA, obat anestesi, dan lama operasi berpengaruh sebesar 71% terhadap waktu pulih sadar pasien bedah saraf dengan general anestesi ( $p=0,000$ ). faktor yang paling memengaruhi pulih sadar adalah status fisik ASA dengan koefisien regresi 0,629 dan nilai prediktor sebesar 57,7%.

**Kesimpulan:** Terdapat hubungan antara faktor usia, IMT, status fisik ASA, dan obat anestesi terhadap waktu pulih sadar. Status fisik ASA merupakan faktor yang paling memengaruhi waktu pulih sadar pasien bedah saraf dengan general anestesi.

**Kata Kunci:** General Anestesi, Waktu Pulih Sadar, Bedah Saraf.

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**FACTORS AFFECTING RECOVERY TIME IN NEUROSURGERY  
PATIENTS WITH GENERAL ANAESTHESIA AT IBS RSUD DR.  
MOHAMAD SOEWANDHIE SURABAYA**

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**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** The most commonly chosen anaesthetic technique in neurosurgery is general anaesthesia. One of its complications is delayed recovery of consciousness. It's said delayed if >15 minutes after anaesthesia is stopped patient is still unconscious. If delayed it can cause shivering, airway obstruction, delirium, agitation, pain, vomiting, delayed neurological examination and even death. From previous studies, it was found that most neurosurgical patients have a conscious recovery time of >15 minutes.

**Objective:** Identify factors that influence recovery time of consciousness in neurosurgical patients with general anaesthesia.

**Methods:** This type of research is observational analytic with cross sectional research design. Research was conducted in March 2024 at RSUD dr. Mohamad Soewandhie Surabaya. Population in this study were neurosurgery patients with a total sampling technique of 30 respondents. Using the spearman test, eta, one way anova and predictive linear regression.

**Results:** There is a relationship between factors of age ( $p=0.017, r=0.432$ ), BMI ( $p=0.000, r=0.675$ ), ASA physical status ( $p=0.000, r=0.750$ ), Anesthetic Drugs ( $p=0.044, \eta=0.370$ ) with the recovery time of neurosurgical patients with general anesthesia. IMT factors, ASA physical status, anaesthetic drugs, and length of surgery affect 71% of recovery time of consciousness neurosurgical patients with general anaesthesia ( $p=0.000$ ). Factor most influences recovery is ASA physical status with a regression coefficient is 0.629 and the predictor value is 57.7%.

**Conclusion:** There is relationship between age, BMI, ASA physical status, and anaesthetic drugs on recovery time. ASA physical status is factor that most influences recovery time of neurosurgery patients with general anaesthesia.

**Keywords:** General anaesthesia, recovery time, neurosurgery.

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