

**THE RELATIONSHIP OF INTRA OPERATIVE BLEEDING VOLUME
AND RECOVERY TIME IN PATIENTS POST CRANIOTOMY
OPERATION IN Dr. HARJONO PONOROGO HOSPITAL**

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ABSTRACT

Background : Loss of blood volume during surgery can cause hemodynamic instability, decreased tissue perfusion, organ damage, and delayed recovery of consciousness. Blood loss due to heavy bleeding causes hypovolemic shock resulting in inadequate circulation volume and resulting in inadequate perfusion resulting in decreased oxygen consumption in the tissues and reduced flow of oxygen-containing blood. Lack of oxygen will affect the patient's recovery after anesthesia and experience delays in recovering consciousness. A long time to recover from consciousness has the potential to cause post-anesthesia complications.

Objective : The relationship between the volume of intraoperative bleeding and the time to recover consciousness in post-craniotomy patients is known.

Method : This research uses quantitative analytical observational methods with a cross sectional approach. The population of this study were patients who underwent craniotomy surgery in Dr. Harjono Ponorogo Hospital. The sampling technique was consecutive sampling involving 31 respondents. The assessment uses an observation sheet for the degree of bleeding volume and Aldrete score. Data were analyzed using the Pearson Correlation test. This research was carried out in February – April 2024 in the Central Surgery Installation Room in Dr. RSUD. Harjono Ponorogo.

Results : The results of this study showed a relationship between the volume of intraoperative bleeding and the time to recover consciousness in post-craniotomy patients in RSUD Dr. Harjono Ponorogo with a p-value of 0.001 ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion : There is a relationship between the volume of intraoperative bleeding and the time to recover consciousness in post-craniotomy patients.

Keywords : Bleeding volume, Recovery time

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HUBUNGAN VOLUME PERDARAHAN INTRA OPERATIF DENGAN WAKTU PULIH SADAR PADA PASIEN POST OPERASI KRANIOTOMI DI RSUD Dr. HARJONO PONOROGO

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Hilangnya volume darah selama operasi dapat menyebabkan ketidakstabilan hemodinamik, penurunan perfusi jaringan, kerusakan organ, dan keterlambatan pemulihan kesadaran. Kehilangan darah akibat perdarahan yang berat menyebabkan syok hipovolemik sehingga volume sirkulasi yang tidak adekuat dan berakibat pada perfusi yang tidak adekuat mengakibatkan konsumsi oksigen dalam jaringan akan menurun dan berkurangnya aliran darah yang mengandung oksigen. Kekurangan oksigen akan mempengaruhi dalam pemulihan kesadaran pasien pasca anestesi dan mengalami keterlambatan pulih sadar. Waktu pulih sadar yang lama sangat berpotensi menyebabkan komplikasi pasca anestesi.

Tujuan : Diketuainya hubungan volume perdarahan intra operatif dengan waktu pulih sadar pada pasien post operasi kraniotomi.

Metode : Penelitian ini menggunakan kuantitatif dengan metode observasional analitik dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasi penelitian ini yaitu pasien yang menjalani operasi kraniotomi di RSUD Dr. Harjono Ponorogo. Teknik pengambilan sampel adalah *consecutive sampling* melibatkan 31 responden. Penilaian menggunakan lembar observasi derajat volume perdarahan dan *aldrete score*. Data dianalisis menggunakan uji *Pearson Correlation*. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada bulan Februari – April 2024 di ruang Instalasi Bedah Sentral RSUD Dr. Harjono Ponorogo.

Hasil : Hasil penelitian ini terdapat hubungan volume perdarahan intra operatif dengan waktu pulih sadar pada pasien post operasi kraniotomi di RSUD Dr. Harjono Ponorogo dengan nilai *p-value* 0.001 ($p < 0.05$).

Kesimpulan : Terdapat hubungan volume perdarahan intra operatif dengan waktu pulih sadar pada pasien post operasi kraniotomi.

Kata Kunci : Volume perdarahan, waktu pulih sadar

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