HUBUNGAN DERAJAT CIDERA KEPALA DENGAN WAKTU PULIH SADAR DI RSUD KANJURUHAN KABUPATEN MALANG

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Diagnosis cidera otak traumatik diawali dengan menentukan derajat keparahan dari cidera tersebut apakah berat, sedang atau ringan. Pada pasien post operasi dengan cidera kepala ditemui bahwa terjadi pemanjangan waktu pulih sadar.

Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan derajat cidera kepala dengan waktu pulih sadar.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif menggunakan metode observasional dengan pendekatan cross sectional. Populasi penelitian yaitu pasien cidera kepala yang akan menjalani operasi di ruang IBS RSUD Kanjuruhan. Teknik pengambilan sampel adalah total sampling yang melibatkan 30 responden. Penilaian menggunakan lembar observasi penilaian GCS dan *Aldrate score.* Data dinamis menggunakan uji *Rank Spearman.* Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada bulan Februari – Maret 2024 di ruang Instalasi Bedah Sentral RSUD Kanjuruhan.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian didapatkan nilai sig = 0.007 < 0.05 dengan nilai koefisien adanya Hubungan Positif antara derajat cidera kepala dengan waktu pulih sadar di RSUD Kanjuruhan Kabupaten Malang.

Kesimpulan: Ada Hubungan Derajat Cidera Kepala Dengan Waktu Pulih Sadar Di RSUD Kanjuruhan Kabupaten Malang.

Kata Kunci: *Aldrete Score*, Cidera Kepala, GCS, Waktu Pulih Sadar

THE RELATION BETWEEN THE DEGREE OF HEAD INJURY AND THE TIME TO RECOVER CONSCIOUS AT KANJURUHAN HOSPITAL, MALANG

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ABSTRACT

Background: The diagnosis of traumatic brain injury begins by determining the severity of the injury whether severe, moderate or mild. In postoperative patients with head injuries, it is found that there is a lengthening of the time to recover conscious.

Objectives: Knowing the relationship between the degree of head injury and the time to recover consciously.

Methods: This research is a quantitative research using observational methods with a cross sectional approach. The research population is head injury patients who will undergo surgery at Kanjuruhan Regional Hospital. The sampling technique was total sampling involving 30 respondents. Assessment uses the GCS assessment observation sheet and Aldrete score. Dynamic data uses the Spearman Rank test. This research was carried out in February – March 2024 in the Central Surgical Installation room at Kanjuruhan Hospital.

Results: The research results showed that the value of sig = $0.007 < 0.05$ with a coefficient value of a positive relationship between the degree of head injury and the time to recover consciously at the Kanjuruhan Hospital, Malang Regency.

Conclusion: There is a relationship between the degree of head injury and the time to recover consciousness at Kanjuruhan Hospital, Malang Regency.

Key words: Aldrete Score, GCS, Head Injury, Recovery Time, Time to Recover