

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BLOCK HEIGHT AND THE INCIDENCE OF HYPOTENSION IN SPINAL ANESTHESIA PATIENTS AT RSUD WATES

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ABSTRACT

Background: Hypotension often occurs after spinal anaesthesia injection. Hypotension after spinal anaesthesia can lead to other complications if not treated appropriately such as changes in consciousness, risk of aspiration, and organ ischaemia. The degree and incidence of hypotension in spinal anaesthesia can be influenced by the height of the spinal block.

Objective: To determine the relationship between block height and the incidence of hypotension in spinal anaesthesia patients at RSUD Wates.

Methods: This study used a correlation analytic research method with a cross-sectional design. The study population was all patients who underwent spinal anesthesia at RSUD Wates. The research sample amounted to 61 people. The sampling technique used consecutive sampling using observation sheets of respondent characteristics, blood pressure and bedside monitor measuring instruments. The test used used Fisher exact test.

Results: The height of the patient's block with the category of surgical height and skin (80.3%), high spinal block (19.7%), and total spinal block (0%). The incidence of hypotension in patients (42.65) and those without hypotension (57.4). Fisher exact correlation test results p-value 0.001 which means there is a significant relationship between block height and the incidence of hypotension in spinal anaesthesia patients at Wates Hospital.

Conclusion: There is a relationship between block height and the incidence of hypotension in spinal anaesthesia patients at Wates Hospital.

Keywords: sympathetic block, high block, vasodilation

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HUBUNGAN KETINGGIAN BLOK DENGAN KEJADIAN HIPOTENSI PADA PASIEN SPINAL ANESTESI DI RSUD WATES

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Kejadian hipotensi sering terjadi setelah injeksi spinal anetesi. Hipotensi setelah anestesi spinal dapat menimbulkan komplikasi lain jika tidak ditangani dengan tepat seperti perubahan kesadaran, resiko aspirasi, dan iskemia organ. Derajat dan insiden hipotensi pada anestesi spinal dapat dipengaruhi oleh ketinggian blok spinal.

Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan ketinggian blok dengan kejadian hipotensi pada pasien spinal anestesi di RSUD Wates.

Matode: Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian analitik korelasi dengan desain *cross-sectional*. Populasi penelitian adalah semua pasien yang menjalani anestesi spinal di RSUD Wates. Sampel penelitian berjumlah 61 orang. Teknik sampling menggunakan *consecutive sampling* menggunakan lembar observasi karakteristik responden, tekanan darah dan alat ukur *bedside monitor*. Uji yang digunakan menggunakan uji *Fisher exact*.

Hasil: Ketinggian blok spinal pasien dengan kategori ketinggian pembedahan dan kulit (80,3%), *blok high spinal* (19,7%), dan *blok total spinal* (0%). Kejadian hipotensi pada pasien (42,65) dan yang tidak hipotensi (57,4). Hasil uji korelasi *Fisher exact* nilai *p-value* 0,001 yang artinya ada hubungan yang signifikan antara ketinggian blok dan kejadian hipotensi pada pasien spinal anestesi di RSUD Wates.

Kesimpulan: Ada hubungan ketinggian blok dengan kejadian hipotensi pada pasien spinal anestesi di RSUD Wates

Kata Kunci: blok simpatis, blok tinggi, vasodilatasi

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