

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HEMODYNAMICS AND
FLUID ADMINISTRATION IN NEUROSURGERY
PATIENTS WITH BLEEDING OF 10-30% IN
RSUD KANJURUHAN MALANG

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ABSTRAK

Background: Hemodynamics is the main assessment at the time of bleeding in neuroanesthesia patients which is very influential on surgery. Hemodynamics, especially MAP and pulse, is one of the assessments of the cardiovascular system during one cycle and the patient's blood circulation must be monitored so that the surgical process can run well without any complications during surgery.

Objective : To determine the relationship between hemodynamics and fluid administration in neurosurgery patients with bleeding of 10-30% at Kanjuruhan Hospital Malang.

Methods : This study used analytic observations with a cross sectional approach. The sampling technique used nonprobability sampling which amounted to 30 respondents of neurosurgical patients. The data analysis used is the Spearman Rank Correlation test.

Results: The results of the characteristics were that the highest age was in late old age with 17 respondents, the highest gender characteristics were women with 17 respondents, the highest ASA physical status characteristics were in ASA II with 26 respondents, and the highest length of operation was at 2 hours, namely 24 respondents. The results of statistical tests with Spearman Rank Correlation obtained a significant value or P-Value of 0.000, because the Sig. (2-tailed) $0.000 < 0.05$. obtained a correlation coefficient of 0.614, the closeness of the relationship between hemodynamic variables and the type of fluid given to bleeding neurosurgical patients was 10-30%.

Conclusion : there is a hemodynamic relationship with the administration of fluids in neurosurgery patients with bleeding of 10-30%. Based on the correlation coefficient value, namely 0,614.

Keywords: Hemodynamics, fluid type, bleeding, neurosurgery

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HUBUNGAN HEMODINAMIK DENGAN PEMBERIAN JENIS CAIRAN PADA PASIEN BEDAH SARAF PERDARAHAN 10-30% DI RSUD KANJURUHAN MALANG

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Hemodinamik merupakan penilaian utama pada saat terjadinya perdarahan pada pasien bedah saraf yang dimana sangat berpengaruh pada pembedahan operasi. Hemodinamik khususnya MAP dan Nadi salah satu penilaian pada sistem Kardiovaskuler selama satu siklus dan sirkulasi darah pasien yang harus dimonitoring sehingga proses pembedahan operasi bisa berjalan dengan baik tanpa adanya komplikasi pada saat operasi dilakukan.

Tujuan : Mengetahui hubungan hemodinamik dengan pemberian jenis cairan pada pasien bedah saraf perdarahan 10-30% di RSUD Kanjuruhan Malang.

Metode : Penelitian ini menggunakan Observasional analitik dengan pendekatan cross sectional. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *nonprobability sampling* yang berjumlah 30 responden pasien bedah saraf. Data analisis menggunakan uji Korelasi Rank Spearman.

Hasil : Hasil dari karakteristik bahwa usia terbanyak berada di usia lansia akhir dengan 17 responden, karakteristik jenis kelamin terbanyak pada perempuan sebanyak 17 responden, karakteristik status fisik ASA terbanyak pada ASA II sebanyak 26 responden, dan lama operasi terbanyak pada jam 2 yaitu 24 responden. Hasil uji statistic dengan Korelasi Rank Spearman diperoleh nilai signifikan atau P-Value sebesar 0,000, karena nilai Sig. (2-tailed) $0,000 < 0,05$. memperoleh angka koefisien korelasi sebesar 0,614 keeratan hubungan antara variabel hemodinamik dengan pemberian jenis cairan pada pasien bedah saraf perdarahan 10-30%.

Kesimpulan : adanya korelasi kuat pada hemodinamik dengan pemberian jenis cairan pada pasien bedah saraf perdarahan 10-30% di RSUD Kanjuruhan Malang.

Kata Kunci : Hemodinamik, Jenis cairan, Perdarahan, Bedah saraf

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