

HUBUNGAN ANESTESI INHALASI *LOW FLOW* SEVOFLURANE DENGAN HEMODINAMIK PASIEN BDAH SARAF DI RSUD KOTA BOGOR

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Anestesi aliran rendah merupakan teknik anestesi yang menggunakan aliran gas <1L/menit. Penelitian ini sangat penting dilakukan untuk mengetahui hubungan penggunaan anestesi inhalasi *low flow* sevoflurane dengan hemodinamik pasien bedah saraf. Selain itu, penelitian ini diharapkan dapat membantu tim anestesi untuk menghindari efek buruk yang dapat disebabkan oleh penggunaan teknik anestesi inhalasi *low flow* sevoflurane.

Tujuan : Mengetahui hubungan anestesi inhalasi *low flow* sevoflurane dengan hemodinamik pasien bedah saraf di RSUD Kota Bogor

Metode : Penelitian menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan jenis penelitian korelasi. Teknik pengambilan sampel secara *total sampling*. Sampel penelitian ini 48 pasien, sebanyak 36 pasien yang menggunakan *low flow* anestesi dan sebanyak 12 pasien yang tidak mendapatkan *low flow* anestesi. uji korelasi *Chi square*, apabila $p < 0,05$ maka H_0 ditolak dan H_1 diterima.

Hasil : Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara *low flow* anestesi dengan MAP dan HR pada semua periode waktu, sedangkan untuk SpO₂ ditemukan hasil yang signifikan pada menit ke 60, namun pada periode waktu lainnya tidak ditemukan hasil yang signifikan.

Kesimpulan : Berdasarkan penelitian yang sudah dilakukan, teknik anestesi inhalasi *low flow* aman digunakan pada pasien bedah saraf dalam hal hemodinamik

Kata Kunci : Hemodinamik, anestesi inhalasi *low flow*

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THE RELATIONSHIP OF SEVOFLURANE LOW FLOW INHALATION ANESTHESIA WITH HEMODYNAMICS OF NERVE SURGERY PATIENTS IN BOGOR CITY HOSPITAL

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ABSTRACT

Background: Low flow anesthesia is an anesthesia technique that uses a gas flow of <1L/minute. This research is very important to conduct to determine the relationship between the use of low flow sevoflurane inhalation anesthesia and the hemodynamics of neurosurgical patients. In addition, it is hoped that this research will help the anesthesia team to avoid adverse effects that can be caused by using low flow sevoflurane inhalation anesthesia techniques.

Objective: To determine the relationship between low flow sevoflurane inhalation anesthesia and the hemodynamics of neurosurgical patients at the Bogor City Regional Hospital

Method: Research uses quantitative methods with correlation research type. The sampling technique is total sampling. The sample for this study was 48 patients, 36 patients who used low flow anesthesia and 12 patients who did not receive low flow anesthesia. Chi square correlation test, if $p < 0.05$ then H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted.

Results: There was a significant relationship between low flow anesthesia and MAP and HR in all time periods, while for SpO₂ significant results were found at 60 minutes, but no significant results were found in other time periods.

Conclusion: Based on research that has been carried out, the low flow inhalation anesthetic technique is safe to use in neurosurgical patients in terms of hemodynamics

Keywords: Hemodynamics, low flow inhalation anesthesia

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