

**MONITORING EFEK SEVOFLURANE DALAM MENGONTROL TEKANAN DARAH INTRA OPERASI UNTUK MENCEGAH RESIKO KOMPLIKASI PENINGKATAN TEKANAN INTRA KRANIAL PADA PASIEN SPACE OCCUPYING LESSION (SOL) DENGAN GENERAL ANESTESI**

Risa Widodary<sup>1\*</sup>, Maryana<sup>2</sup>

Jurusan Keperawatan Poltekkes Kemenkes Yogyakarta

Jl. Tata Bumi No.3 Banyuraden, Gamping, Sleman, Yogyakarta, 55293

\*Email: [risawidodary@gmail.com](mailto:risawidodary@gmail.com)

**ABSTRAK**

**Latar Belakang:** SOL adalah neoplasma yang bisa berupa jinak atau ganas, setiap inflamasi yang berada di dalam rongga tengkorak yang menempati ruang di dalam otak menyebabkan peningkatan tekanan intrakranial. Menyebabkan salah satu masalah kesehatan anestesi intra operasi resiko komplikasi peningkatan TIK. Mengontrol tekanan darah selama intra operasi dengan menggunakan agen inhalasi anestesi *Sevoflurane* bisa dilakukan pada tindakan operasi bedah syaraf karena dapat mencegah atau mengatasi peningkatan intra kranial dengan dibantu teknik hipotensi dari obat anestesi lainnya yang diberikan selama tindakan operasi berlangsung, serta dapat mengoptimalkan proses pemulihan.

**Tujuan:** Menggambarkan efek penggunaan *Sevoflurane* untuk mengontrol tekanan darah dalam mengatasi masalah Kesehatan anestesi RK Peningkatan TIK pada pasien *Space Occupying Lession* (SOL)

**Metode:** Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif rancangan studi kasus yang melibatkan dua pasien dengan SOL. Tugas Akhir Neuroanestesi ini dilakukan pemantauan tekanan darah selama intra operasi dengan menggunakan agen anestesi inhalasi *Sevoflurane* pada kedua kasus kelolaan selama waktu intra operasi sesuai tujuan asuhan keperawatan anestesi,

**Hasil:** Masalah kesehatan anestesi pada kedua pasien adalah resiko komplikasi peningkatan tekanan intrakranial, berhubungan dengan adanya lesi yang menempati ruang pada intrakranial sehingga massa menekan jaringan otak. Setelah dilakukan intervensi resiko komplikasi peningkatan tekanan intrakranial selama intra operasi, masalah kesehatan anestesi teratasi dengan menunjukkan perubahan tekanan darah yang stabil dan tidak terjadi/teratasi peningkatan tekanan intrakranial.

**Kesimpulan:** Intervensi pemberian agen anestesi inhalasi sevoflurane dengan Teknik hiperventilasi dalam mempengaruhi tekanan darah yang diberikan dengan tepat sangat efektif dalam mencegah Resiko komplikasi peningkatan intra kranial pada pasien *Space Occupying Lession* (SOL)

**Kata Kunci:** Sevoflurane, tekanan darah, *Space Occupying Lession* (SOL).

<sup>1)</sup> Mahasiswa Jurusan Keperawatan Poltekkes Kemenkes Yogyakarta

<sup>2)</sup> Dosen Jurusan Keperawatan Poltekkes Kemenkes Yogyakarta

**MONITORING THE EFFECTS OF SEVOFLURANE IN CONTROLLING  
INTRA OPERATING BLOOD PRESSURE TO PREVENT THE RISK OF  
COMPLICATIONS OF INCREASED INTRA CRANIAL PRESSURE  
IN SPACE OCCUPYING LESSION (SOL) PATIENTS  
WITH GENERAL ANESTHESIA**

Risa Widodary<sup>1\*</sup>, Maryana<sup>2</sup>

Nursing Department, Health Polytechnic, Ministry of Health, Yogyakarta

Jl. Tata Bumi No.3 Banyuraden, Gamping, Sleman, Yogyakarta, 55293

Email: [risawidodary@gmail.com](mailto:risawidodary@gmail.com)

**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** SOL is a neoplasm that can be benign or malignant, as well as any inflammation in the skull cavity that occupies space in the brain causing increased intracranial pressure. Causing one of the health problems, intraoperative anesthesia is the risk of complications, increasing ICP. Controlling blood pressure during intra-operation using the inhaled anesthetic agent Sevoflurane can be done in neurosurgical operations because it can prevent or overcome intracranial increases with the help of hypotensive techniques from other anesthetic drugs given continuously during the operation, and can optimize the recovery process.

**Objective:** To describe the effect of using the inhalation anesthetic gas Sevoflurane to control blood pressure in overcoming health problems RK anesthesia Increased ICP in Space Occupying Lession (SOL) patients

**Method:** This type of research uses a qualitative descriptive method with a case study design involving two patients with SOL. This Neuroanesthesia Final Project carried out intra-operative blood pressure monitoring using the inhaled anesthetic agent Sevoflurane in both cases managed during the intra-operative time according to the goals of anesthesia nursing care.

**Results:** The anesthesia health problem in both patients was the risk of complications of increased intracranial pressure, related to the presence of lesions that occupy intracranial space so that the mass presses on brain tissue. After intervention, the risk of complications of increased intracranial pressure during intraoperative intervention was carried out, the anesthesia health problem was resolved by showing stable changes in blood pressure and no increase in intracranial pressure occurred/resolved.

**Conclusion:** The intervention of administering the inhaled anesthetic agent sevoflurane with hyperventilation techniques to influence blood pressure that is given appropriately is very effective in preventing the risk of increased intracranial complications in Space Occupying Lession (SOL) patients..

**Keywords:** Sevoflurane, blood pressure, Space Occupying Lession (SOL).

<sup>1)</sup> Nursing Department Student, Health Polytechnic, Ministry of Health, Yogyakarta

<sup>2)</sup> Lecturer in the Department of Nursing, Health Polytechnic, Ministry of Health, Yogyakarta