

**HEMODYNAMIC MONITORING OF POSITION CHANGES IN  
LAMINECTOMY IN HERNIA NUCLEUS PULPOSUS ( HNP)  
PATIENTS USING GENERAL ANESTHESIA TECHNIQUES  
AT IBS RSUD BANTEN PROVINCE**

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**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** In Herniated Nucleus Pulposus (HNP) patients who underwent Laminectomy surgery, intraoperatively, physiological changes occurred related to the prone position. When these parameters change, a single measurement produces irrelevant information, so continuous measurements are required.

**Objective:** To implement hemodynamic monitoring to prevent and reduce post-anesthesia complications.

**Method:** The author uses a descriptive method, describing the anesthesia nursing process approach which includes the assessment stage, formulation of anesthesia health problems, anesthesia nursing planning, implementation, evaluation and documentation.

**Results:** Assessment of both patients showed that there were intraoperative hemodynamic changes in the form of a decrease in blood pressure. Both patients showed the same anesthetic health problem, namely RK Cardiovascular Function Disorders. Anesthesia nursing planning by implementing hemodynamic monitoring during intraoperative position changes. Implementation is carried out intraoperatively every 5 minutes. The anesthesia nursing evaluation obtained in both patients was: hemodynamics in both patients could be maintained within normal limits and the decrease in cardiac output could be resolved immediately.

**Conclusion:** Hemodynamic monitoring is quite effective in preventing post-anesthesia complications, this is because with continuous hemodynamic monitoring, hemodynamic changes that occur intraoperatively can be immediately identified and addressed.

**Keywords:** *Herniated Nucleus Pulposus (HNP)*, Cardiovascular Function Disorders, Hemodynamic Monitoring.

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**MONITORING HEMODINAMIKA PADA PERUBAHAN POSISI OPERASI  
LAMINEKTOMI PASIEN HERNIA NUKLEUS PULPOSUS (HNP)  
DENGAN TEKNIK GENERAL ANESTESI DI IBS  
RSUD PROVINSI BANTEN**

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**ABSTRAK**

**Latar Belakang :** Pada pasien *Hernia Nukleus Pulposus (HNP)* yang menjalani operasi Laminektomi, saat intraoperatif, terjadi perubahan fisiologi terkait dengan posisi prone. Ketika parameter ini berubah, pengukuran, tunggal menghasilkan informasi yang tidak relevan, sehingga diperlukan pengukuran secara terus menerus.

**Tujuan :** Untuk menerapkan monitoring hemodinamik sehingga mencegah serta megurangi komplikasi pasca anestesi.

**Metode:** Penulis menggunakan metode deskriptif, menggambarkan dengan pendekatan proses keperawatan anestesi yang meliputi tahap pengkajian, perumusan masalah kesehatan anestesi, perencanaan keperawatan anestesi, implementasi, evaluasi dan dokumentasi.

**Hasil :** Pengkajian pada kedua pasien menunjukkan bahwa adanya perubahan hemodinamik intraoperatif berupa penurunan tekanan darah. Kedua pasien menunjukkan masalah kesehatan anestesi yang sama yaitu RK Gangguan Fungsi Kardiovaskular. Perencanaan keperawatan anestesi dengan menerapkan monitoring hemodinamik pada perubahan posisi intraoperatif. Implementasi dilakukan selama intraoperatif setiap 5 menit sekali. Evaluasi keperawatan anestesi yang didapatkan pada kedua pasien yaitu: hemodinamik pada kedua pasien dapat dipertahankan dalam batas normal serta penurunan cardiac output dapat segera teratasi.

**Kesimpulan :** Monitoring hemodinamik cukup efektif dalam mencegah terjadinya komplikasi pasca anestesi, hal ini dikarenakan dengan monitoring hemodinamik secara *continue*, maka perubahan hemodinamik yang terjadi pada saat intraoperatif dapat segera di ketahui dan diatasi.

**Kata Kunci :** *Hernia Nukleus Pulposus*, Gangguan Fungsi Kardiovaskular, Monitoring hemodinamik.

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