

**PENGARUH COLOADING CAIRAN TERHADAP KEJADIAN
POST OPERATIVE NAUSEA AND VOMITING (PONV)
PADA PASIEN PASCA SPINAL ANESTESI
DI RSUD DR SOEDIRMAN KEBUMEN**

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Pasien yang melakukan prosedur pembedahan dan anestesi mengalami gangguan rasa nyaman sebanyak 65%, salah satunya mual muntah yang mencapai 20-25% dari total prosedur pembedahan. Hal ini bisa mengakibatkan aspirasi paru, hipoksia hingga berdampak pada perpanjangan masa perawatan pasien. Salah satu terapi yang dapat dilakukan adalah pemberian *coloadng* cairan.

Tujuan: Diketahui pengaruh *coloadng* cairan terhadap kejadian *Post Operative Nausea And Vomiting* (PONV) pada pasien pasca spinal anestesi di RSUD dr Soedirman Kebumen.

Metode: Jenis penelitian *quasi experimental design* dengan *Post-test Only with Control Group Design*. Populasi penelitian ini seluruh pasien spinal anestesi di RSUD dr Soedirman Kebumen. Teknik pengambilan sampel yang digunakan adalah *consecutive sampling*, sampel pada kelompok intervensi berjumlah 24 responden akan diberikan *coloadng* kristaloid (12 ml/kgBB) sedangkan 24 responden kelompok kontrol (2 ml/KgBB). Pengumpulan data pada bulan Oktober 2021. Analisa data menggunakan univariat dan bivariat berupa uji *Mann Whitney*.

Hasil: Hasil pengumpulan data diolah menggunakan uji *Mann Whitney*. Hasil uji *Mann Whitney* didapatkan $p=0,041$ ($p<0,05$), sehingga H_a diterima.

Kesimpulan: Pemberian terapi *coloadng* cairan berpengaruh terhadap penurunan kejadian *Post Operative Nausea And Vomiting* (PONV) pada pasien pasca spinal anestesi.

Kata kunci: *coloadng*, spinal anestesi, PONV.

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THE EFFECT OF FLUIDS *COLOADING* ON POSTOPERATIVE NAUSEA AND VOMITING (PONV) PATIENTS IN POST SPINAL ANESTHESIA IN RSUD DR SOEDIRMAN KEBUMEN

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ABSTRACT

Background: Patients with surgical procedures and anesthesia experience discomfort as many 65%, one of which is nausea and vomiting, which accounts for 30% of the total surgical procedures. This can result in pulmonary aspiration, hypoxia and others that have an impact on prolonging the patient's treatment period. One therapy that can be done is the provision of fluid *coloadng*.

Objective: To determine the effect of fluid *coloadng* on the incidence of postoperative nausea and vomiting (PONV) in post-spinal anesthesia patients at RSUD dr Soedirman Kebumen.

Methods: The type of research used is quasi experiment design with a posttest only with control group design. The population of this study were all patients who underwent spinal anesthesia at dr. Soedirman Kebumen Hospital. The sampling technique used is consecutive sampling, sample in the intervention group returned 24 respondents will be given *coloadng* crystalloid (12 ml/kgBW) 24 respondents in the control group (2 ml/KgBW). Data collection in October 2021. Data analysis using univariate and bivariate in the form of the Mann Whitney test.

Result: The result of the collected data were processed using Mann Whitney test. The result of Mann Whitney test obtained $p=0,041$ ($p<0,05$), so the H_a accepted.

Conclusion: Fluid *coloadng* has the effect on decreasing Post Operative Nausea And Vomiting (PONV) in patients post spinal anesthesia.

Keyword: *coloadng*, Spinal Anesthesia, PONV.

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