

**FACTORS RELATED TO POST OPERATIVE NAUSEA AND VOMITING
(PONV) IN SPINAL ANESTHESIA PATIENTS AT MUHAMMADIYAH ISLAMIC
HOSPITAL KENDAL**

Vicka Indah Puspitasari¹, Tri Prabowo², Yustiana Olfah³
^{1,2,3} Nursing Department of Health Polytechnic of Health Ministry Yogyakarta
Jl. Tatabumi No. 3, Banyuraden, Gamping, Sleman
email: vickaind@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Background: Post operative nausea and vomiting (PONV) is nausea and vomiting that occurs after surgery and before the patient returns from the hospital. PONV must be treated seriously because it can have an impact on the length of the patient's recovery period, hampering activities, and increasing the cost of care that must be incurred. The description of the number of PONV cases at RSI Muhammadiyah Kendal is about 30% of cases per month.

Objective: To determine the factors associated with the incidence of Post Operative Nausea and Vomiting (PONV) in spinal anesthesia patients.

Methods: This study used an analytical observational technique with the Cross Sectional method. Sampling technique with Consecutive Sampling. The research sample amounted to 51 people. The tests used are Chi Square and Logistic Regression.

Results: Chi Square test results on the incidence of PONV on gender ($p=0.000$), age ($p=0.000$), history of PONV and/or motion sickness ($p=1,000$), smoking status ($p=0.034$), duration of surgery ($p=0.248$), type of surgery ($p=0.006$), and postoperative use of opioids ($p=0.027$). The results of the Logistic Regression test were the most related factor to the incidence of postoperative nausea and vomiting (PONV) in spinal anesthesia patients, namely gender with an OR value of 55.453.

Conclusion: There is a relationship between gender, age, smoking status, type of surgery, and postoperative opioid use with the incidence of postoperative nausea and vomiting (PONV) in spinal anesthesia patients. There is no relationship between history of PONV and/or motion sickness and duration of surgery with the incidence of postoperative nausea and vomiting (PONV) in spinal anesthesia patients at RSI Muhammadiyah Kendal. The most related factor to the incidence of postoperative nausea and vomiting (PONV) in spinal anesthesia patients is gender.

Keywords: post operative nausea and vomiting, PONV factor, spinal anesthesia

Information:

¹Student of Applied Nursing Anesthesiology, Ministry of Health, Yogyakarta Health Polytechnic

^{2,3}Lecturer of the Department of Nursing Poltekkes Kemenkes Yogyakarta

FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN KEJADIAN *POST OPERATIVE NAUSEA AND VOMITING* (PONV) PADA PASIEN SPINAL ANESTESI DI RUMAH SAKIT ISLAM MUHAMMADIYAH KENDAL

Vicka Indah Puspitasari¹, Tri Prabowo², Yustiana Olfah³
^{1,2,3}Jurusan Keperawatan Poltekkes Kemenkes Yogyakarta
Jl. Tatabumi No 3, Banyuraden, Gamping, Sleman
email: vickaind@gmail.com

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: *Post operative nausea vomiting* (PONV) merupakan mual dan muntah yang terjadi sehabis operasi serta saat sebelum penderita kembali dari rumah sakit. PONV harus ditangani dengan serius karena dapat berdampak pada lama masa pemulihan pasien, menghambat aktivitas, dan memperbesar biaya perawatan yang harus dikeluarkan. Gambaran jumlah kasus PONV di RSI Muhammadiyah Kendal yaitu sekitar 30% kasus perbulan.

Tujuan: Diketuainya faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kejadian *Post Operative Nausea and Vomiting* (PONV) pada pasien spinal anestesi.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan teknik Observational Analitik dengan metode *Cross Sectional*. Teknik pengambilan sampel dengan *Consecutive Sampling*. Sampel penelitian berjumlah 51 orang. Uji yang digunakan adalah *Chi Square* dan *Regresi Logistic*.

Hasil: Hasil uji *Chi Square* kejadian PONV terhadap jenis kelamin ($p=0,000$), usia ($p=0,000$), riwayat PONV dan/atau mabuk perjalanan ($p=1,000$), status merokok ($p=0,034$), lama pembedahan ($p=0,248$), jenis pembedahan ($p=0,006$), dan penggunaan opioid pasca bedah ($p=0,027$). Hasil uji *Regresi Logistic* faktor yang paling berhubungan terhadap kejadian *post operative nausea and vomiting* (PONV) pada pasien spinal anestesi yaitu jenis kelamin dengan nilai OR 55,453.

Kesimpulan: Ada hubungan antara jenis kelamin, usia, status merokok, jenis pembedahan, dan penggunaan opioid pasca bedah dengan kejadian *post operative nausea and vomiting* (PONV) pada pasien spinal anestesi. Tidak ada hubungan riwayat PONV dan/atau mabuk perjalanan dan lama pembedahan dengan kejadian *post operative nausea and vomiting* (PONV) pada pasien spinal anestesi di RSI Muhammadiyah Kendal. Faktor yang paling berhubungan terhadap kejadian *post operative nausea and vomiting* (PONV) pada pasien spinal anestesi yaitu jenis kelamin.

Kata Kunci: *post operative nausea and vomiting*, faktor PONV, spinal anestesi

Keterangan:

¹Mahasiswa Sarjana Terapan Keperawatan Anestesiologi Poltekkes Kemenkes Yogyakarta

^{2,3}Dosen Jurusan Keperawatan Poltekkes Kemenkes Yogyakarta