

**PENGARUH COLOADING CAIRAN KRISTALOID TERHADAP
PENINGKATAN TEKANAN DARAH PADA PASIEN
SECTIO CAESAREA PASCA SPINAL ANESTESI
DI RSUD WONOSARI**

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Hipotensi merupakan salah satu komplikasi hemodinamik spinal anestesi. Hipotensi pada ibu dengan *sectio caesarea* dapat menyebabkan penurunan perfusi utero-plasenta sehingga terjadi hipoksia, penurunan nilai APGAR, dan abnormalitas asam-basa pada bayi. *Coloading* cairan kristaloid dapat memperbaiki aliran balik vena dan meningkatkan tekanan darah.

Tujuan: Mengetahui pengaruh *coloading* cairan kristaloid terhadap peningkatan perbedaan tekanan darah pada pasien *sectio caesarea* pasca spinal anestesi.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian *Pre-Eksperiment* dengan *One-Group Pre-Post Test Design*. Sampel berjumlah 38 responden tanpa kelompok kontrol. Pasien dilakukan pengukuran tekanan darah sebelum dan setelah *coloading* cairan kristaloid. Pengambilan sampel dengan *consecutive sampling* dan menggunakan uji *Wilcoxon Sign Rank Test*.

Hasil: Sebelum *coloading*, rata-rata tekanan darah sistolenya 100,74 mmHg dan rata-rata diastolenya 69,05 mmHg. Setelah *coloading*, rata-rata tekanan darah sistolenya 114,55 mmHg dan rata-rata diastolenya 64,11 mmHg. Hasil analisis *Wilcoxon Sign Ranks Test* ada perbedaan yang bermakna pada tekanan darah sistole dengan $p_{\text{value}}=0,000$ ($p_{\text{value}}<0,05$) dan pada tekanan darah diastole dengan $p_{\text{value}}=0,011$ ($p_{\text{value}}<0,05$).

Kesimpulan: *Coloading* cairan kristaloid dapat meningkatkan tekanan darah pada pasien *sectio caesarea* pasca spinal anestesi.

Kata Kunci: Hipotensi, Kehamilan, Terapi Cairan, Regional Anestesi

Keterangan :

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EFFECT OF COLOADING OF CRYSTALLOID FLUIDS ON INCREASED BLOOD PRESSURE IN SECTIO CAESAREA POST SPINAL ANESTHESIA IN RSUD WONOSARI

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ABSTRACT

Background: Hypotension is one of the hemodynamic complications of spinal anesthesia. Hypotension in mothers with sectio caesarea can cause decreased utero-placental perfusion resulting in hypoxia, decreased APGAR values, and acid-base abnormalities in infants. Coloadng of crystalloid fluids can improve venous return and increase blood pressure.

Objective: To determine the effect of coloadng crystalloid fluid on increasing blood pressure differences in sectio caesarea patients after spinal anesthesia.

Method: This research is a Pre-Experimental research with One-Group Pre-Post Test Design. The sample is 38 respondents without a control group. Patients were measured blood pressure before and after crystalloid fluid coloadng. Sampling with consecutive sampling and using the Wilcoxon Sign Ranks Test.

Results: Before coloadng, the average systolic blood pressure was 100,74 mmHg and the average diastolic blood pressure was 69,05 mmHg. After coloadng, the average systolic blood pressure was 114,55 mmHg and the diastolic blood pressure was 64,11 mmHg. The results of the Wilcoxon Sign Test analysis showed a significant difference in systolic blood pressure with $p_{value}=0.000$ ($p_{value}<0.05$) and in diastolic blood pressure with $p_{value}=0,011$ ($p_{value}<0,05$).

Conclusion: Coloadng of crystalloid fluids can increase blood pressure in sectio caesarea patients after spinal anesthesia.

Keywords: Fluid Therapy, Hypotention, Pregnancy, Regional Anesthesia

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