HUBUNGAN WAKTU INTRA ANESTESI DENGAN WAKTU PULIH SADAR PASCA GENERAL ANESTESI PADA PASIEN BEDAH SARAF DI RSUD KARSA HUSADA BATU

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Pembedahan saraf seringkali memerlukan anestesi umum dalam waktu yang lama, yang dapat memengaruhi proses pemulihan pasien pasca operasi. Salah satu indikator penting pemulihan adalah waktu pulih sadar, yang mencerminkan efektivitas manajemen anestesi selama operasi. Waktu intra anestesi yang panjang diduga berkontribusi terhadap keterlambatan pulih sadar.
Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara waktu intra anestesi dengan waktu pulih sadar pasca general anestesi pada pasien bedah saraf di RSUD Karsa Husada Batu.
Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain observasional analitik dengan pendekatan cross-sectional. Data dikumpulkan melalui observasi langsung menggunakan lembar *Modified Aldrete Score System* (MASS) pada pasien dewasa yang menjalani bedah saraf dengan anestesi umum. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan uji korelasi Spearman.
Hasil: Hasil menunjukkan bahwa mayoritas pasien mengalami waktu intra anestesi 60-120 menit sebanyak 10 pasien dan waktu pulih sadar >30 menit sebanyak 19 pasien. Setelah dilakukan, *Uji Spearman* didapatkan menunjukkan p-value 0.000 ($p<0,05$), yang menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan antara waktu intra anestesi dengan waktu pulih sadar pasca general anestesi pada pasien bedah saraf di RSUD Karsa Husada Batu.
Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara lamanya waktu intra anestesi dengan waktu pulih sadar pasca general anestesi pada pasien bedah saraf. Waktu intra anestesi yang lebih lama cenderung menyebabkan keterlambatan pemulihan kesadaran. Hasil ini menunjukkan pentingnya manajemen anestesi yang efisien dalam mempercepat proses pemulihan pasien pasca operasi.

Kata kunci: Waktu intra anestesi, waktu pulih sadar, general anestesi, bedah saraf, *Modified Aldrete Score*.

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CORRELATION BETWEEN INTRA-ANESTHESIA TIME AND RECOVERY TIME AFTER GENERAL ANESTHESIA IN NEUROSURGICAL PATIENTS AT KARSA HUSADA HOSPITAL, BATU

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ABSTRACT

Background: Neurosurgical procedures often require prolonged general anesthesia, which may affect postoperative recovery. One of the critical indicators of recovery is the patient's return to consciousness, which reflects the effectiveness of anesthetic management during surgery. Prolonged intra-anesthesia time is suspected to contribute to delayed recovery.
Objectives: This study aims to determine the correlation between intra-anesthesia time and recovery time after general anesthesia in neurosurgical patients at RSUD Karsa Husada Batu.
Methods: This was an analytic observational study with a cross-sectional approach. Data were collected through direct observation using the Modified Aldrete Score System (MASS) on adult patients undergoing neurosurgery under general anesthesia. Data were analyzed using the Spearman correlation test.
Results: The findings showed that most patients had intra-anesthesia durations of 60–120 minutes (10 patients), and 19 patients experienced recovery times longer than 30 minutes. The Spearman correlation test showed a p-value of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$), indicating a significant correlation between intra-anesthesia time and recovery time after general anesthesia in neurosurgical patients at RSUD Karsa Husada Batu.
Conclusion: There is a significant correlation between the duration of intra-anesthesia and recovery time after general anesthesia in neurosurgical patients. Longer intra-anesthesia time tends to delay the return of consciousness. These results highlight the importance of efficient anesthetic management to optimize postoperative recovery.
Keywords: Intra-anesthesia time, recovery time, general anesthesia, neurosurgery, Modified Aldrete Score.

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