

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TRENDLENBURG POSITION AND
THE BLOCK LEVEL IN SPINAL ANESTHESIA PATIENTS AT RSUD
DR. CHASBULLAH ABDULMAJID BEKASI CITY**

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ABSTRACT

Background : One of the most common failures in spinal anesthesia is the lack of height of the anesthetic spinal block which causes the patient to feel uncomfortable to feel pain during surgery. There are many factors that affect the height of the spinal anesthesia block level, one of which is the position after induction of spinal anesthesia.

Objective: Knowing the relationship between the trendelenburg position and the height of the anesthetic spinal block level in spinal anesthesia patients at RSUD dr. Chasbullah Abdulmajid Bekasi City.

Methods: This study used descriptive analytic method with cross-sectional design. The population was all patients undergoing spinal anesthesia at Dr. Chasbullah Abdulmajid Hospital, Bekasi City. The sampling technique used accidental sampling with a sample of 88 respondents. The test used was Chi-Square.

Results: Respondents in this study were mostly male (72.7%). The majority of respondents were over 55 years old (44.3%). Based on BMI, most respondents had normal BMI (69.3%). While the majority of punctures were at L3-L4 (65.9%). The height of the anesthesia spinal block level with the trendelenburg position in the majority at 7-9 thoracic heights (79.5%). Meanwhile, the height of the anesthetic spinal block level in the supination position at thoracic height 10 (72.7%). The results of the study using Chi-Square obtained ($p=0.000$) and the coefficient of contingency 0.464.

Conclusion: There is a significant relationship between the trendelenburg position and the height of the spinal anesthesia block level in spinal anesthesia patients at RSUD dr. Chabullah Abdulmajid Bekasi City with moderate closeness.

Keywords: trendelenburg, block level, spinal anesthesia

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**HUBUNGAN POSISI TRENDELENBURG DENGAN KETINGGIAN
LEVEL BLOK PADA PASIEN SPINAL ANESTESI DI RSUD DR.
CHASBULLAH ABDULMAJID
KOTA BEKASI**

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Salah satu kegagalan terbanyak dalam spinal anestesi yaitu kurangnya ketinggian blok spinal anestesi yang menyebabkan pasien tidak nyaman hingga merasakan sakit saat pembedahan. Ada banyak faktor yang mempengaruhi ketinggian level blok spinal anestesi salah satunya posisi setelah induksi spinal anestesi.

Tujuan : Mengetahui hubungan posisi *trendelenburg* dengan ketinggian level blok pada pasien spinal anestesi di RSUD dr. Chasbullah Abdulmajid Kota Bekasi.

Metode : Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif analitiik dengan desain *cross-sectional*. Populasi adalah semua pasien yang menjalani spinal anestesi di RSUD dr. Chasbullah Abdulmajid Kota Bekasi. Teknik sampling menggunakan accidental sampling dengan sampel berjumlah 88 responden. Uji yang digunakan yaitu *Chi-Square*.

Hasil : Responden pada penelitian ini mayoritas berjenis kelamin laki-laki (72.7%). Mayoritas responden berusia lebih dari 55 tahun (44.3%). Berdasarkan IMT responden paling banyak pada IMT normal (69.3%). Sedangkan mayoritas penusukan paling banyak di L3-L4 (65.9%). Ketinggian level blok spinal anestesi dengan posisi *trendelenburg* pada mayoritas pada ketinggian thorakalis 7- 9 (79.5%). Sedangkan, ketinggian level blok spinal anestesi posisi supinasi pada ketinggian thorakalis 10 (72.7%). Hasil penelitian menggunakan *Chi-Square* didapatkan ($p=0.000$) dan koefisien kontigensi 0.464

Kesimpulan : Ada hubungan yang signifikan antara posisi *trendelenburg* dengan ketinggian level blok pada pasien spinal anestesi di RSUD dr. Chabullah Abdulmajid Kota Bekasi dengan keamatan sedang.

Kata Kunci : *trendelenburg*, level blok, spinal anestesi

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