

**PENGEMBANGAN PROTOKOL PENCEGAHAN HIPOTENSI INTRA
ANESTESI BERBASIS FAKTOR RISIKO PADA PASIEN
ONKOLOGI DI KAMAR BEDAH RUMAH
SAKIT PETROKIMIA GRESIK**

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Hipotensi intra anestesi merupakan salah satu komplikasi yang sering terjadi selama tindakan anestesi umum dan dapat menyebabkan gangguan perfusi organ apabila tidak ditangani secara cepat dan tepat.

Tujuan: Mengetahui efektivitas pengembangan protokol pencegahan hipotensi intra anestesi berbasis faktor risiko terhadap kejadian hipotensi intra anestesi pada pasien onkologi di kamar bedah Rumah Sakit Petrokimia Gresik.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian quasi experiment dengan rancangan posttest only control group design. Penelitian dilaksanakan di kamar bedah Rumah Sakit Petrokimia Gresik pada tahun 2026. Sampel penelitian berjumlah 74 responden yang dibagi menjadi kelompok intervensi dan kelompok kontrol masing-masing sebanyak 37 responden. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik Consecutive sampling. Instrumen penelitian menggunakan lembar observasi, checklist protokol, dan lembar *expert judgment*. Analisis data menggunakan uji Chi-Square.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar responden memiliki riwayat kemoterapi sebanyak 48 responden (64,9%), durasi operasi < 2 jam sebanyak 47 responden (63,5%), dan IMT normal sebanyak 47 responden (63,5%). Hasil *expert judgment* menunjukkan nilai validitas protokol sebesar 3,8 dengan kategori sangat baik. Kejadian hipotensi intra anestesi pada kelompok intervensi sebanyak 7 responden (18,9%), sedangkan pada kelompok kontrol sebanyak 16 responden (43,2%). Hasil uji Chi-Square menunjukkan nilai p-value = 0,024 ($p < 0,05$) yang berarti terdapat pengaruh penerapan protokol pencegahan hipotensi intra anestesi berbasis faktor risiko terhadap kejadian hipotensi intra anestesi pada pasien onkologi.

Kesimpulan: Protokol pencegahan hipotensi intra anestesi berbasis faktor risiko efektif dalam menurunkan kejadian hipotensi intra anestesi pada pasien onkologi dan layak digunakan sebagai pedoman praktik anestesi di kamar bedah.

Kata Kunci: hipotensi, pasien onkologi, protokol, faktor risiko, anestesi umum

ABSTRACT

DEVELOPMENT OF AN INTRA-ANESTHETIC HYPOTENSION PREVENTION PROTOCOL BASED ON RISK FACTORS IN ONCOLOGY PATIENTS AT THE OPERATING ROOM OF PETROKIMIA GRESIK HOSPITAL

Background: Intra-anesthetic hypotension is one of the most common complications during general anesthesia and may cause impaired organ perfusion if not managed promptly and appropriately. Oncology patients are at higher risk of developing intra-anesthetic hypotension due to chemotherapy history, intraoperative bleeding, prolonged surgery duration, and physiological conditions. Therefore, a risk factor-based intra-anesthetic hypotension prevention protocol is needed to improve hemodynamic stability and patient safety during surgery.

Objective: To determine the effectiveness of developing a risk factor-based intra-anesthetic hypotension prevention protocol on the incidence of intra-anesthetic hypotension in oncology patients at the operating room of Petrokimia Gresik Hospital.

Methods: This study was a quasi-experimental study using a posttest only control group design. The study was conducted in the operating room of Petrokimia Gresik Hospital in 2026. The sample consisted of 74 respondents divided into intervention and control groups, with 37 respondents in each group. Sampling technique used Consecutive sampling. Research instruments included observation sheets, protocol checklists, and expert judgment sheets. Data were analyzed using the Chi-Square test.

Results: The results showed that most respondents had a history of chemotherapy in 48 respondents (64.9%), surgery duration < 2 hours in 47 respondents (63.5%), and normal BMI in 47 respondents (63.5%). The expert judgment results showed a protocol validity score of 3.8 categorized as very good. The incidence of intra-anesthetic hypotension in the intervention group was 7 respondents (18.9%), while in the control group it was 16 respondents (43.2%). Chi-Square test results showed a p-value of 0.024 ($p < 0.05$), indicating that there was an effect of implementing a risk factor-based intra-anesthetic hypotension prevention protocol on the incidence of intra-anesthetic hypotension in oncology patients.

Conclusion: The risk factor-based intra-anesthetic hypotension prevention protocol was effective in reducing the incidence of intra-anesthetic hypotension in oncology patients and is feasible to be used as a guideline for anesthesia practice in the operating room.

Keywords: intra-anesthetic hypotension, oncology patients, protocol, risk factors