

## ABSTRAK

### HUBUNGAN IMT AKHIR KEHAMILAN DENGAN KEJADIAN HIPOTENSI PASCASPINAL ANESTESI PADA *SECTIO CAESAREA* DI RUANG OPERASI RSUD BANGIL

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*Sectio caesarea* dengan spinal anastesi adalah tindakan persalinan dengan membuka dinding uterus untuk mengeluarkan janin, hal ini dilakukan pada ibu hamil dengan kondisi tertentu yang sangat beresiko jika dilakukan persalinan normal. Tindakan spinal anastesi sendiri mempunyai beberapa komplikasi salah satunya hipotensi. Dari banyak penelitian IMT merupakan salah satu faktor penyebab terjadinya hipotensi pascaspinal anastesi. Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengetahui hubungan IMT akhir kehamilan dengan kejadian hipotensi pascaspinal anastesi pada *sectio caesarea* di ruang operasi RSUD Bangil. Desain penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah desain analitik korelasional, dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Populasinya adalah semua pasien ibu bersalin yang menjalani operasi *sectio caesaria* dengan spinal anastesi pada bulan Juni yang berjumlah 88 pasien yang diambil menggunakan *consecutive sampling*. Data diambil dengan kuosioner dan timbangan berat badan dan pengukur tinggi badan. Setelah data terkumpul dilakukan pengolahan data dan dilanjutkan dengan uji statistik *wilcoxon test* dengan hasil probabilitas *Asymp.Sign = 0,000*, sehingga  $H_0$  ditolak dan  $H_a$  diterima yang artinya ada hubungan antara IMT akhir kehamilan dengan kejadian hipotensi pascaspinal anastesi pada *sectio caesaria* di ruang operasi RSUD Bangil. IMT ibu hamil disebabkan oleh perubahan hormonal selama kehamilan, salah satunya peningkatan cairan dalam tubuh menyebabkan sodium meningkat pada trimester akhir kehamilan. Obat anastesi spinal bekerja dengan cara menghambat masuknya natrium ke dalam sel saraf, sehingga mencegah saraf depolarisasi akibatnya vasodilatasi vena dan terjadi hipotensi.

**Kata kunci :** IMT, *sectio caesarea*, spinal anastesi, hipotensi

## **ABSTRACT**

### **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN END OF PREGNANCY WITH THE INCIDENCE OF POSTPINAL ANESTHESIA HYPOTENSION IN CAESAREA SECTION IN THE OPERATING ROOM OF BANGIL HOSPITAL**

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Sectio caesarea with spinal anesthesia is the act of giving birth by opening the uterine wall to expel the fetus, this is done for pregnant women with certain conditions that are very risky if a normal delivery is carried out. Spinal anesthesia itself has several complications, one of which is hypotension. From many studies, BMI is one of the factors causing post-spinal anesthesia hypotension. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between late pregnancy BMI and the incidence of post-spinal anesthesia hypotension in caesarean section in the operating room of Bangil Hospital. The research design used in this study is a correlational analytic design, with a cross-sectional approach. The population was all maternity patients who underwent sectio caesaria surgery with spinal anesthesia in June, totaling 88 patients who were taken using consecutive sampling. Data was taken using questionnaires and weight scales and height gauges. After the data was collected, data processing was carried out and continued with the Wilcoxon test statistic with the probability result  $Asymp.Sig = 0.000$ , so that  $H_0$  was rejected and  $H_a$  was accepted, which means that there is a relationship between BMI late in pregnancy and the incidence of post-spinal anesthesia hypotension in sectio caesaria in the operating room at Bangil Hospital. BMI of pregnant women is caused by hormonal changes during pregnancy, one of which is an increase in fluid in the body causing sodium to increase in the final trimester of pregnancy. Spinal anesthetic drugs work by inhibiting the entry of sodium into nerve cells, thus preventing nerve depolarization resulting in venous vasodilation and hypotension occurs.

**Keywords:** BMI, sectio caesarea, spinal anesthesia, hypotension