

ABSTRAK

STUDI LONGITUDINAL SATURASI OKSIGEN PADA PASIEN YANG DILAKUKAN SUCTION DI RUANG ICU RSI SAKINAH MOJOKERTO

Oleh:
ACHMAD CAHYA RAMDHANI

Pasien yang terpasang ventilator mekanik di ruang Intensive Care Unit (ICU) sering mengalami retensi sekret yang dapat menghambat jalan napas dan menurunkan saturasi oksigen. Tindakan suction dilakukan untuk mempertahankan kepatenan jalan napas sehingga ventilasi dan oksigenasi dapat ditingkatkan. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis perubahan saturasi oksigen sebelum dan sesudah tindakan suction pada pasien yang terpasang ventilator mekanik di Ruang ICU RSI Sakinah Mojokerto. Penelitian menggunakan desain longitudinal dengan pendekatan one group repeated measures. Populasi penelitian berjumlah 32 pasien, dengan sampel sebanyak 30 responden yang dipilih menggunakan teknik consecutive sampling. Saturasi oksigen diukur menggunakan pulse oximeter sebelum tindakan suction (pretest), kemudian diukur kembali pada 1 jam pertama, 1 jam kedua, dan 1 jam ketiga setelah tindakan suction. Data dianalisis menggunakan uji Friedman. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa rata-rata saturasi oksigen sebelum tindakan suction sebesar 88,37%, kemudian meningkat menjadi 92,33% pada 1 jam pertama, 94,00% pada 1 jam kedua, dan 95,07% pada 1 jam ketiga setelah tindakan suction. Hasil uji Friedman menunjukkan terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan pada saturasi oksigen antara pengukuran sebelum dan sesudah tindakan suction ($p = 0,000$). Tindakan suction terbukti memberikan peningkatan saturasi oksigen secara bertahap pada pasien yang terpasang ventilator mekanik, sehingga dapat menjadi salah satu intervensi keperawatan yang efektif dalam mempertahankan kepatenan jalan napas dan mengoptimalkan status oksigenasi pasien di ruang ICU.

Kata kunci: suction, saturasi oksigen, ventilator mekanik, ICU, longitudinal.

ABSTRACT

A LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF OXYGEN SATURATION IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING SUCTION IN THE INTENSIVE CARE UNIT OF RSI SAKINAH MOJOKERTO

**By:
ACHMAD CAHYA RAMDHANI**

Patients receiving mechanical ventilation in the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) frequently experienced secretion retention, which could obstruct the airway and reduce oxygen saturation. Suction was performed to maintain airway patency, thereby improving ventilation and oxygenation. This study aimed to analyze changes in oxygen saturation before and after suction in patients receiving mechanical ventilation in the ICU of RSI Sakinah Mojokerto. The study employed a longitudinal design using a one-group repeated-measures approach. The study population consisted of 32 patients, and a sample of 30 respondents was selected using a consecutive sampling technique. Oxygen saturation was measured using a pulse oximeter before suction (pretest) and was subsequently measured at the first, second, and third hours after suction. The data were analyzed using the Friedman test. The results showed that the mean oxygen saturation increased from 88.37% before suction to 92.33% at the first hour, 94.00% at the second hour, and 95.07% at the third hour after suction. The Friedman test indicated a statistically significant difference in oxygen saturation between the measurements taken before and after suction ($p = 0.000$). Suction was proven to gradually improve oxygen saturation in patients receiving mechanical ventilation and could therefore be considered an effective nursing intervention for maintaining airway patency and optimizing oxygenation status in ICU patients.

Keywords: suction, oxygen saturation, mechanical ventilation, ICU, longitudinal study.