ABSTRACT

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PHYSICAL STATUS AND BLOOD PRESSURE CHANGES IN POSTOPERATIVE PATIENTS UNDERGOING GENERAL ANESTHESIA IN THE RECOVERY ROOM OF KANJURUHAN REGIONAL GENERAL HOSPITAL

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Blood pressure changes frequently occur in patients after surgery under general anesthesia, particularly during the recovery phase in the recovery room, and may increase the risk of complications as well as delay recovery. One factor influencing this condition is the patient's preoperative physical status, assessed using the American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) classification. This study aimed to analyze the relationship between physical status and blood pressure changes in postoperative patients undergoing general anesthesia. This quantitative study employed a cross-sectional design. The study population consisted of 153 postoperative patients, with samples selected using purposive sampling. Data were collected using a questionnaire and observation sheets of preoperative and postoperative blood pressure measurements. Data analysis was performed using univariate analysis with frequency distributions and bivariate analysis using the Spearman rank correlation test. The results showed that the majority of patients had an ASA II physical status, totaling 37 respondents. Most patients experienced an increase in blood pressure, with systolic increases observed in 46 respondents and diastolic increases in 49 respondents. The analysis demonstrated a positive and significant relationship between ASA physical status and changes in systolic blood pressure ($r = 0.590$; $p < 0.05$), as well as a significant relationship between ASA physical status and changes in diastolic blood pressure, although with a weaker correlation ($r = 0.294$; $p < 0.05$). In conclusion, there is a significant relationship between physical status and blood pressure changes in postoperative patients undergoing general anesthesia in the recovery room of RSUD Kanjuruhan. Higher ASA physical status is associated with greater blood pressure changes. Therefore, strict and continuous blood pressure monitoring in the recovery room is recommended, particularly for patients with higher physical status, to prevent postoperative complications.

Keywords: Physical Status, Blood Pressur