ABSTRACT

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PHYSICAL STATUS CLASSIFICATION (ASA) AND RECOVERY OF CONSCIOUSNESS IN PRE-ELDERLY PATIENTS UNDERGOING NEUROSURGERY WITH GENERAL ANESTHESIA AT BATU CITY HOSPITAL

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Introduction: The recovery phase following anesthesia is a crucial component in the management of patients undergoing surgical procedures. Recovery of consciousness, defined as the duration required for patients to regain full awareness after general anesthesia, serves as an important indicator of surgical success and safety. In pre-elderly populations, this process tends to take longer compared to younger individuals, and such delays may lead to serious consequences. **Objective:** To explain the association between physical status classification (ASA) and recovery of consciousness in pre-elderly neurosurgery patients after general anesthesia. **Methods:** This study employed a quantitative cross-sectional design with a descriptive correlational approach. Sampling was conducted using purposive sampling, involving 41 respondents. Observations of recovery time were carried out in pre-elderly neurosurgery patients following general anesthesia. The instrument used was the Aldrete Score observation sheet. **Results:** The Spearman Rank test revealed a statistically significant strong correlation ($p = 0.001$, $\alpha = 0.05$; $r = 0.774$) between ASA physical status classification and recovery of consciousness in pre-elderly patients undergoing neurosurgery with general anesthesia. **Conclusion:** There is a significant association between physical status classification (ASA) and recovery of consciousness in pre-elderly neurosurgery patients after general anesthesia.

Keywords: Physical status (ASA), Recovery of consciousness, Neurosurgery, Pre-elderly