THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SPINAL ANESTHESIA METHODS AND THE INCIDENCE OF POST OPERATIVE NAUSEA AND VOMITING (PONV) IN POST CESAREAN SECTION PATIENTS AT NGUDI WALUYO WLINGI REGIONAL GENERAL HOSPITAL

Berlian Deshinta[1], Rudi Hamarno[2]
Applied Bachelor of Nursing Program, Poltekkes Kemenkes Malang, Jl. Besar Ijen No. 77 C Malang
Email : berliandeshinta0@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Post Operative Nausea and Vomiting (PONV) remains one of the most common complaints experienced by patients following cesarean section surgery under spinal anesthesia and may hinder patient comfort as well as the post operative recovery process. Differences in perioperative management approaches, particularly between the Enhanced Recovery After Cesarean Surgery (ERACS) method and conventional methods, are presumed to influence the occurrence of PONV through variations in opioid use and post operative recovery strategies. This study aimed to analyze the relationship between spinal anesthesia methods and the incidence of PONV in post cesarean section patients at Ngudi Waluyo Wlingi Regional General Hospital. This study employed a quantitative non-experimental design with a cross sectional approach and involved 30 respondents selected using purposive sampling techniques. Data were collected using observation sheets and analyzed using the Chi-Square test. The results showed a p-value of 0.007 ($\alpha = 0.05$), indicating a statistically significant relationship between spinal anesthesia methods and the incidence of PONV. These findings suggest that the implementation of the ERACS method not only contributes to faster post operative recovery but also plays a role in reducing the incidence of PONV in post cesarean section patients. Therefore, the ERACS method emerges as a promising perioperative approach to improving the quality of care and enhancing the overall post operative recovery experience.

Keywords: Spinal Anesthesia, ERACS, PONV, Cesarean Section