

HUBUNGAN STATUS FISIK BERBASIS ASA TERHADAP SATURASI OKSIGEN
PADA PASIEN POST OPERASI DENGAN GENERAL
ANESTESI DI RSUD dr. ISKAK TULUNGAGUNG

Arinda Miftakhul Jannah, Rudi Hamarno

Program Studi Sarjana Terapan Keperawatan Malang, Poltekkes Kemenkes Malang, Jl. Besar
Ijen No.77c, Oro-oro Dowo, Kec. Klojen, Kota Malang, Jawa Timur, 65119

Email : arindmiftakhul@gmail.com

ABSTRAK

Pendahuluan : Sistem ASA (American Society of Anesthesiologists) merupakan metode evaluasi praoperasi untuk menentukan status fisik pasien. Pasien dengan status ASA lebih tinggi berisiko mengalami gangguan kardiovaskular yang dapat menurunkan aliran darah dan transportasi oksigen ke jaringan, terutama setelah menjalani anestesi umum yang dapat menyebabkan hipoventilasi dan penurunan saturasi oksigen. **Metode Penelitian :** Penelitian ini menggunakan desain analitik korelasi dengan pendekatan cross sectional. Sampel diambil secara purposive sampling sebanyak 71 pasien post operasi dengan general anestesi di RSUD dr. Iskak Tulungagung. Data status fisik berbasis ASA dan saturasi oksigen dikumpulkan melalui observasi dan rekam medis, kemudian dianalisis menggunakan uji korelasi Spearman Rank. **Hasil :** Mayoritas responden memiliki status fisik ASA II (60,6%). Hampir setengah dari responden mengalami saturasi oksigen <95% (49,3%). Hasil uji Spearman Rank menunjukkan nilai signifikansi 0,000 (<0,05) dengan koefisien korelasi -0,582, menandakan terdapat hubungan negatif sedang antara status fisik berbasis ASA dan saturasi oksigen pada pasien post operasi dengan general anestesi. **Diskusi :** Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara status fisik berbasis ASA dan saturasi oksigen pada pasien post operasi dengan general anestesi di RSUD dr. Iskak Tulungagung. Semakin tinggi status ASA, semakin besar risiko penurunan saturasi oksigen pada pasien tersebut.

Kata kunci : Status fisik berbasis ASA, saturasi oksigen, general anestesi

THE RELATIONSHIP OF ASA-BASED PHYSICAL STATUS TO OXYGEN
SATURATION IN POSTOPERATIVE PATIENTS WITH GENERAL
ANESTHESIA AT dr. ISKAK TULUNGAGUNG HOSPITAL

Arinda Miftakhul Jannah, Rudi Hamarno

Bachelor of Applied Nursing Study Program Malang, Poltekkes Kemenkes Malang, Jl. Besar
Ijen No.77c, Oro-oro Dowo, Kec. Klojen, Malang City, East Java, 65119

Email : arindmiftakhul@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction : The ASA (American Society of Anesthesiologists) system is a preoperative evaluation method to determine a patient's physical status. Patients with higher ASA status are at risk of cardiovascular disorders that can decrease blood flow and oxygen transport to tissues, especially after undergoing general anesthesia which can cause hypoventilation and decreased oxygen saturation. **Methods :** This study used a correlation analytic design with a cross sectional approach. Samples were taken by purposive sampling as many as 71 postoperative patients with general anesthesia at RSUD dr. Iskak Tulungagung. ASA-based physical status data and oxygen saturation were collected through observation and medical records, then analyzed using the Spearman Rank correlation test. **Results:** The majority of respondents had ASA II physical status (60.6%). Almost half of the respondents had oxygen saturation <95% (49.3%). The Spearman Rank test results showed a significance value of 0.000 (<0.05) with a correlation coefficient of -0.582, indicating a moderate negative relationship between ASA-based physical status and oxygen saturation in postoperative patients with general anesthesia. **Discussion :** There is a significant relationship between ASA-based physical status and oxygen saturation in postoperative patients with general anesthesia at RSUD dr. Iskak Tulungagung. The higher the ASA status, the greater the risk of decreased oxygen saturation in these patients.

Keywords : ASA-based physical status, oxygen saturation, general anesthesia.