

ABSTRAK

Judul : Perbandingan Obat Anti Nyeri Pasca Operasi Sectio
Caesarea Dengan Spinal Anestesi Metode Eracs Dan
Tanpa Eracs
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Salah satu permasalahan pada ibu hamil dalam mengatasi rasa nyeri dan pemulihan yang cepat pasca operasi. Penelitian ini memfokuskan melakukan pengamatan kepada ibu hamil pasca operasi untuk mengetahui perbandingan obat dan skala nyeri pasca operasi yang menggunakan metode ERACS dan metode tanpa ERACS. Saat ini, metode Enhanced Recovery After Caesarian Surgery (ERACS) sebagai program perioperatif tengah populer, karena dianggap memiliki waktu penyembuhan yang lebih cepat dan meminimalisir rasa nyeri sehingga memberikan kenyamanan kepada pasien. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbandingan obat dan skala nyeri pasien pasca operasi *Sectio Caesarea* metode ERACS dan tanpa ERACS. Penelitian kuantitatif ini dirancang menggunakan pendekatan *Cross-Sectional*. Sampel penelitian 40 responden yang Skala Nyeri diukur menggunakan Visual Analog Scale (VAS) diukur dengan lembar pengamatan. Berdasarkan hasil analisa statistik. Pada hasil analisis uji Univariat pada pemberian obat dan skala nyeri kedua variabel VAS setelah (24 jam). Dapat disimpulkan bahwa terdapat perbedaan antara jumlah pemberian obat anti nyeri dan skala nyeri dengan menggunakan metode ERACS dan metode tanpa ERACS.

Kata Kunci: Sectio Caesarea, ERACS, Tanpa ERACS, Skala Nyeri, Obat Anti Nyeri

ABSTRACT

Title : Comparison of Anti-Pain Medications After Sectio Caesarea Surgery With Spinal Anesthesia Eracs Method and Without Eracs

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One of the problems for pregnant women is dealing with pain and recovering quickly after surgery. This research focuses on observing pregnant women after surgery to determine the comparison of drugs and post-operative pain scales using the ERACS method and the non-ERACS method. Currently, the Enhanced Recovery After Caesarian Surgery (ERACS) method as a perioperative program is becoming popular, because it is considered to have a faster healing time and minimizes pain, thus providing comfort to the patient. This study aims to determine the comparison of drugs and pain scales for post-operative Caesarean section patients using the ERACS and non-ERACS methods. This quantitative research was designed using a cross-sectional approach. The research sample was 40 respondents whose Pain Scale was measured using the Visual Analog Scale (VAS) measured using an observation sheet. Based on the results of statistical analysis. In the results of the Univariate test analysis on drug administration and the pain scale of the two VAS variables after (24 hours). It can be concluded that there is a difference between the number of anti-pain medication administered and the pain scale using the ERACS method and the non-ERACS method

Keywords: Sectio Caesarea, ERACS, Non ERACS, Pain Scale, Anti-Pain Medication