

SKRIPSI

**KARAKTERISTIK PASIEN *CRITICAL CARE* ANESTESI
OBSTETRI DI RSUP DR. MOHAMAMMAD HOESIN
PALEMBANG PERIODE SEPTEMBER – NOVEMBER 2022**



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PROGRAM STUDI PENDIDIKAN DOKTER UMUM

FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN

UNIVERSITAS SRIWIJAYA

2022

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Sarjana Kedokteran (S. Ked)



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KARAKTERISTIK PASIEN *CRITICAL CARE* ANESTESI OBSTETRI DI RSUP DR. MOHAMMAD HOESIN PALEMBANG PERIODE SEPTEMBER - NOVEMBER 2022

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Diajukan untuk memenuhi salah satu syarat memperoleh gelar
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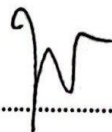
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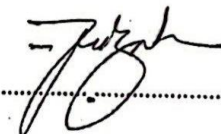
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Menyatakan bahwa Skripsi saya merupakan hasil karya sendiri didampingi tim pembimbing dan bukan hasil penjiplakan/*plagiat*. Apabila ditemukan unsur penjiplakan/*plagiat* dalam Skripsi ini, maka saya bersedia menerima sanksi akademik dari Universitas Sriwijaya sesuai aturan yang berlaku.

Demikian, pernyataan ini saya buat dalam keadaan sadar dan tanpa ada paksaan dari siapapun.



Palembang, 19 Desember 2022



Zeta Reihan Salsabila

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ABSTRAK

KARAKTERISTIK PASIEN *CRITICAL CARE* ANESTESI OBSTETRI DI RSUP DR. MOHAMAMMAD HOESIN PALEMBANG PERIODE SEPTEMBER – NOVEMBER 2022

(Zeta Reihan Salsabila, Desember 2022, 157 halaman)

Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Sriwijaya

Kehamilan dapat menyebabkan berbagai perubahan, termasuk perubahan struktur dan fungsi pada ibu. Hal ini dapat terjadi akibat perubahan hormon ibu, dan menjadi suatu mekanisme adaptasi agar ibu dapat mentoleransi stres selama kehamilan dan persalinan, namun beberapa tidak dapat menanggulangnya, sehingga timbul keadaan kritis. *Critical care* dalam kehamilan merupakan perawatan atau manajemen khusus yang dilakukan kepada pasien hamil yang dalam kondisi kritis yang mengedepankan kebutuhan ibu dan janin secara keseluruhan. Saat terjadi keadaan kritis, tatalaksana yang sesuai harus dilakukan guna optimalisasi dan stabilisasi wanita hamil, salah satunya dapat dilakukannya tindakan berupa intervensi bedah. Saat dilakukannya intervensi bedah disertai pula penggunaan anestesi yang merupakan tanggung jawab seorang dokter anestesi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui karakteristik pasien *critical care* anestesi obstetri di RSUP. Dr. Mohammad Hoesin Palembang pada bulan September – November 2022. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif observasional dengan desain studi potong lintang menggunakan data primer berupa status pasien *critical care* anestesi obstetri yang dirawat di RSUP Dr. Mohammad Hoesin Palembang periode September – November 2022 yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dengan menggunakan teknik *total sampling*. Instrumen yang digunakan adalah formulir penelitian. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sebagian besar pasien didagnosis hipertensi dalam kehamilan dengan jumlah pasien sebanyak 46 pasien (36,0%). Selanjutnya, dari 128 pasien, sebanyak 33 pasien (25,8%) dirawat di ICU. Rata-rata lama rawat keseluruhan pasien < 5 hari (85,2%). Hasil luaran keseluruhan pasien diperoleh sebanyak 126 pasien (98,4%) hidup, dan 2 pasien (1,6%) meninggal. Sebanyak 121 bayi pasien (94,6%) hidup dan 7 bayi (5,4%) meninggal.

Kata Kunci. *Critical care*, Anestesi obstetri

ABSTRACT

CHARACTERISTICS OF CRITICAL CARE OBSTETRIC ANESTHESIA PATIENTS IN RSUP DR. MOHAMMAD HOESIN PALEMBANG SEPTEMBER – NOVEMBER 2022 PERIOD

(Zeta Reihan Salsabila, December 2022, 157 pages)

Faculty of Medicine Sriwijaya University

Pregnancy can cause various changes to a mothers' body, including structural and functional changes. This occurs due to changes in the mothers' hormones, and becomes an adaptation mechanism so that the mother can tolerate stress during pregnancy and childbirth. Unfortunately, some cannot cope it, resulting in a critical condition. Critical care in pregnancy is management carried out for pregnant patients who are in a critical condition that prioritizes the needs of the mother and fetus as a whole. When a critical situation occurs, appropriate management must be carried out in order to optimize and stabilize pregnant women, one of which can be carried out in the form of surgical intervention. When carrying out surgical interventions, it is also accompanied by the use of anesthesia which is the responsibility of an anesthesiologist. This study aims to determine the characteristics of critical care obstetric anesthesia patients at RSUP. Dr. Mohammad Hoesin Palembang during September – November 2022. This study is a descriptive observational study with a cross-sectional design using primary data of critical care obstetric anesthesia patients treated at RSUP Dr. Mohammad Hoesin Palembang during September - November 2022 who meets the inclusion criteria using the total sampling technique. The instrument used in this study is a research form. The results showed that most of the patients were diagnosed with hypertension during pregnancy with a total of 46 patients (36.0%). Out of 128 patients, 33 patients (25.8%) were treated in the ICU. The average length of stay of all patients were < 5 days (85.2%). Overall patient outcomes were 126 patients (98.4%) alive, and 2 patients (1.6%) died. A total of 121 of the patient's babies (94.6%) lived and 7 babies (5.4%) died.

Keywords. Critical care, Obstetric Anesthesia

RINGKASAN

KARAKTERISTIK PASIEN CRITICAL CARE ANESTESI OBSTETRI DI RSUP DR. MOHAMAMMAD HOESIN PALEMBANG PERIODE SEPTEMBER – NOVEMBER 2022

Karya tulis ilmiah berupa skripsi, Desember 2022

Zeta Reihan Salsabila; Dibimbing oleh Dr. dr. Rose Mafiana, Sp.An, KNA, KAO, MARS dan dr. Ferriansyah Gunawan, Sp.An

Program Studi Pendidikan Dokter, Fakultas Kedokteran, Universitas Sriwijaya
xx + 137 halaman, 17 tabel, 9 lampiran

Critical care dalam kehamilan merupakan perawatan atau manajemen khusus yang dilakukan kepada pasien hamil yang dalam kondisi kritis yang mengedepankan kebutuhan ibu dan janin secara keseluruhan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui karakteristik pasien *critical care* anestesi obstetri di RSUP. Dr. Mohammad Hoesin Palembang pada bulan September – November 2022. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif observasional dengan desain studi potong lintang menggunakan data primer berupa status pasien *critical care* anestesi obstetri yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dengan menggunakan teknik *total sampling*. Dilakukan analisis univariat dengan menggunakan aplikasi SPSS. Dari hasil penelitian didapatkan pasien sebagian besar berusia 20 – 35 tahun (74.2%), kategori paritas terbanyak adalah multipara (59.4%). Rata-rata pasien *critical care* anestesi obstetri selama kehamilan melakukan pemeriksaan antenatal care > 4 kali (73.4%). Pasien dengan diagnosis terbanyak adalah hipertensi dalam kehamilan (36,0%) dengan preeklamsia merupakan diagnosis terbanyak (25.8%) pada kategori tersebut. Dari 128 pasien, sebanyak 33 pasien (25.8%) dirawat di ICU. Rata-rata lama rawat keseluruhan pasien < 5 hari (85.2%). Hasil luaran keseluruhan pasien diperoleh sebanyak 126 pasien (98.4%) hidup, dan 2 pasien (1.6%) meninggal. Sebanyak 121 bayi pasien (94.6%) hidup dan 7 bayi (5.4%) meninggal. Saran penelitian ini sebaiknya melakukan penelitian dalam jangka waktu yang lebih lama dan dilakukan penelitian lanjutan untuk mengembangkan jenis penelitiannya untuk memperluas pemahaman mengenai *critical care* anestesi obstetri.

Kata Kunci: *Critical care*, Anestesi obstetri

Kepustakaan: 143

SUMMARY

CHARACTERISTICS OF CRITICAL CARE OBSTETRIC ANESTHESIA PATIENTS IN RSUP DR. MOHAMMAD HOESIN PALEMBANG SEPTEMBER – NOVEMBER 2022 PERIOD

Scientific Paper in the form of Thesis, December 2022

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xx + 137 pages, 17 tables, 9 attachments

Critical care in pregnancy is special care or management carried out for pregnant patients who are in a critical condition that prioritizes the needs of the mother and fetus as a whole. This study aims to determine the characteristics of critical care obstetric anesthesia patients at RSUP. Dr. Mohammad Hoesin Palembang in September – November 2022. This research is an observational descriptive study with a cross-sectional study design using primary data of critical care obstetric anesthesia patients who meets the inclusion criteria using a total sampling technique. Univariate analysis was performed using the SPSS application. From the results of the study, it was found that most of the patients were aged 20-35 years (74.2%), the most parity category was multipara (59.4%). The average obstetric anesthesia critical care patient during pregnancy performed antenatal care > 4 times (73.4%). Patients with the most diagnosis were hypertension in pregnancy (36.0%) with preeclampsia being the most diagnosed (25.8%) in that category. Of the 128 patients, 33 patients (25.8%) were admitted in the ICU. The average length of stay of all patients < 5 days (85.2%). Overall patient outcomes were 126 patients (98.4%) alive, and 2 patients (1.6%) died. A total of 121 of the patient's babies (94.6%) lived and 7 patient's babies (5.4%) died. Suggestions for this research is that further research could be conducted in a longer period of time and develop the type of research to broaden understanding of critical care obstetric anesthesia.

Keywords: Critical care, Obstetric Anesthesia

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KATA PENGANTAR

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Palembang, Desember 2022



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Memberikan Izin Kepada Pembimbing dan Universitas Sriwijaya untuk mempublikasikan hasil penelitian saya untuk kepentingan akademik apabila dalam waktu 1 (satu) tahun tidak mempublikasikan karya penelitian saya. Dalam kasus ini saya setuju untuk menempatkan Pembimbing sebagai penulis korespondensi (*Corresponding author*).

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Palembang, 19 Desember 2022



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DAFTAR SINGKATAN

ACTH	: <i>Adrenocorticotropic Hormone</i>
AKI	: Angka Kematian Ibu
APS	: <i>Antiphospholipid Syndrome</i>
AST	: <i>Aspartat Aminotransferase</i>
BBLR	: Berat Badan Lahir Rendah
CGB	: <i>Corticosteroid-Binding Globulin</i>
FFP	: <i>Fresh Frozen Plasma</i>
FSH	: <i>Follicle-Stimulating Hormone</i>
hCG	: <i>Human Chorionic Gonadotropin</i>
HELLP	: <i>Hypertensive Elevated Liver Enzymes and Low Platelet Count</i>
HIV	: <i>Human Immunodeficiency Virus</i>
ICU	: <i>Intensive Care Unit</i>
LDH	: <i>Laktat Dehidrogenase</i>
LH	: <i>Lutenizing Hormone</i>
LN	: <i>Lupus Nefritis</i>
NSAID	: <i>Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs</i>
PCA	: <i>Patient-Controlled Analgesia</i>
PJB	: Penyakit Jantung Bawaan
PRC	: <i>Packed Red Cell</i>
RA	: <i>Rheumatoid Arthritis</i>
RAA	: <i>Renin Angiotensin Aldosterone</i>
RSUP	: Rumah Sakit Umum Pusat
SLE	: <i>Systemic Lupus Erythematosus</i>
WHO	: <i>World Health Organization</i>

BAB 1

PENDAHULUAN

1.1 Latar Belakang

Kehamilan merupakan suatu keadaan dimana hasil konsepsi berada di dalam rahim maupun tempat lain di dalam tubuh. Durasi kehamilan yang di mulai dari implantasi ovum yang dibuahi hingga proses melahirkan diestimasi sekitar 266 hari.¹ Kehamilan dapat menyebabkan berbagai perubahan, termasuk perubahan anatomis dan fisiologis pada ibu. Perubahan tersebut dimulai setelah konsepsi dan akan mempengaruhi setiap sistem organ dalam tubuh. Hal ini dapat terjadi akibat perubahan hormon ibu, dan menjadi suatu mekanisme adaptasi agar ibu dapat mentoleransi stres selama kehamilan dan persalinan.²

Meskipun perubahan fisiologis yang terjadi saat kehamilan dapat meningkatkan kemampuan ibu untuk mentoleransi stres fisiologis yang dialami, beberapa tidak dapat menanggulangnya, sehingga timbul keadaan kritis.³ Ibu hamil yang memiliki riwayat penyakit dahulu, manifestasi keadaan kritis dapat diperburuk oleh asma, penyakit jantung bawaan, dan penyakit autoimun (SLE, Miastenia gravis).⁴ Usia pun berkontribusi sebagai salah satu faktor risiko yang dapat menyebabkan keadaan kritis. Wanita hamil dibawah usia 20 dan diatas 35 tahun memiliki risiko yang lebih tinggi dibanding usia reproduktif diantara 20-35 tahun.⁵ Wanita hamil dengan status paritas *nulipara* dan *grandemultipara* telah diasosiasikan dengan risiko mengalami keadaan kritis, hal ini disebabkan oleh kondisi uterus pada wanita yang belum pernah melahirkan, dan kondisi uterus wanita yang telah melahirkan lebih dari lima kali untuk mengalami gangguan pada organ reproduksi serta gangguan pada pembuluh darah.⁶

Berdasarkan data statistik *World Health Organization* (WHO), pada negara-negara berkembang, tercatat Angka Kematian Ibu (AKI) lebih dari 1000 wanita per 10.000 kelahiran hidup, dan 60% penyebab kematiannya

disebabkan oleh perdarahan pospartum.⁷ Selanjutnya, kejadian hipertensi dalam kehamilan terjadi pada 5% hingga 7% dari seluruh wanita hamil dan menyebabkan lebih dari 70.000 kematian ibu di seluruh dunia setiap tahun.⁸ Data Profil Kesehatan Indonesia Tahun 2020, menunjukkan jumlah kematian ibu di Indonesia mencapai sebanyak 4.627 wanita, penyebab kematian ibu dengan jumlah tertinggi sebanyak 1.330 wanita disebabkan oleh perdarahan. Disusul oleh keadaan hipertensi dalam kehamilan menyebabkan kematian sebanyak 1.100 wanita.⁹ Sebelumnya pada tahun 2019, tercatat jumlah kematian ibu di Indonesia sebanyak 4.197 wanita, yang meninggal akibat perdarahan sebanyak 1.280 wanita.¹⁰

Saat terjadi keadaan kritis obstetri, penting dilakukannya pendekatan multidisiplin, dengan keterlibatan berbagai tenaga medis berupa ahli intensif, dokter kandungan, ahli neonatologi serta ahli anestesi.⁴ Dokter ahli anestesi memiliki peran penting dalam penatalaksanaan dan pengelolaan kehamilan yang berisiko tinggi. Dalam penanganan pasien kritis, ahli anestesi obstetri dapat menangani kasus perdarahan, sepsis, infeksi, dan kondisi non-obstetri seperti disfungsi multi-organ pada kehamilan.³ Dari segi *perioperative care*, ahli anestesi melakukan perawatan intensif dan invasif serta perawatan suportif, mereka pun bertanggung jawab dalam *critical care* dan *advanced life support*.¹¹ *Critical care* dalam obstetri didefinisikan sebagai perawatan atau manajemen khusus yang dilakukan kepada pasien obstetri yang dalam kondisi kritis melalui pendekatan interdisiplin yang mengedepankan kebutuhan ibu dan janin secara keseluruhan. Definisi dari penyakit kritis dalam obstetri seringkali dibiaskan kepada wanita hamil yang mengalami sakit kritis yang masuk ke ICU, dengan adanya kegagalan organ dan/atau kebutuhan intervensi intensif. Apabila masuk ICU merupakan kriteria yang digunakan, maka wanita yang sakit kritis yang dirawat di unit kebidanan berisiko tinggi atau bangsal persalinan berpotensi terabaikan. Penelitian tahun 2010 yang dilakukan oleh Pollock dkk, memperkirakan sekitar 0,7 per 1000 kelahiran di negara maju dan 13,5 per 1000 kelahiran di negara berkembang untuk penyakit kritis obstetri.¹²

Sebuah studi pada tahun 2017 yang meneliti mengenai pasien *critical care* obstetri dapat disimpulkan bahwa hipertensi dalam kehamilan berupa preeklamsia eklamsia merupakan diagnosis terbanyak, yang selanjutnya disusul oleh perdarahan postpartum dan sepsis. Ada pula diagnosis lainnya yang termasuk dalam pasien *critical care* obstetri yaitu penyakit jantung, ruptur ektopik, ruptur uteri, perdarahan antepartum dan lain lain.¹³

Saat terjadi keadaan kritis, tatalaksana yang sesuai harus dilakukan guna optimalisasi dan stabilisasi wanita hamil, salah satunya dapat dilakukannya tindakan berupa intervensi bedah. Keadaan tertentu seperti perdarahan postpartum akibat laserasi dan atonia uteri memerlukan intervensi bedah untuk membantu menghentikan perdarahan.¹⁴ Saat dilakukannya intervensi bedah disertai pula penggunaan anestesi. Anestesi yang digunakan berupa anestesi umum dan anestesi regional atau neuraksial yang merupakan pilihan utama saat penggunaan anestesi pada wanita hamil.¹⁵

Penelitian mengenai karakteristik pasien anestesi obstetri di RSUP. dr. Mohammad Hoesin Palembang dilakukan dalam upaya mencegah dan menurunkan morbiditas maternal. Adapun karakteristik data pasien *critical care* yang ingin diteliti berupa usia, tingkat pendidikan, pekerjaan, jumlah kehamilan, riwayat pemeriksaan *antenatal care*, status vaksinasi *Covid-19*, lama perawatan, dan angka kematian. Maka dari itu, peneliti tertarik untuk melakukan penelitian dengan judul “Karakteristik Pasien *Critical Care* Anestesi Obstetri di RSUP. Dr. Mohammad Hoesin Palembang Periode September – November 2022”.

1.2 Rumusan Masalah

Berdasarkan uraian dalam latar belakang masalah di atas, peneliti dapat merumuskan pertanyaan penelitian sebagai berikut: “Bagaimana karakteristik pasien *critical care* anestesi obstetri di RSUP. Dr. Mohammad Hoesin Palembang pada bulan September – November 2022?”

1.3 Tujuan Penelitian

1.3.1 Tujuan Umum

Mengetahui karakteristik pasien *critical care* anestesi obstetri di RSUP. Dr. Mohammad Hoesin Palembang pada bulan September – November 2022.

1.3.2 Tujuan Khusus

1. Mengetahui distribusi proporsi pasien *critical care* anestesi obstetri di RSUP. Dr. Mohammad Hoesin Palembang berdasarkan sosiodemografi yaitu usia, pendidikan terakhir, pekerjaan, paritas, riwayat antenatal care, riwayat status vaksinasi covid-19 dan diagnosis pasien anestesi obstetri.
2. Mengetahui distribusi karakteristik pasien *critical care* anestesi obstetri sebelum masuk ke rumah sakit RSUP. Dr. Mohammad Hoesin Palembang.
3. Mengetahui distribusi karakteristik pasien *critical care* anestesi obstetri yang dilakukan tindakan dan pasca-operatif di RSUP. Dr. Mohammad Hoesin Palembang.
4. Mengetahui hasil luaran ibu dan bayi pasien *critical care* anestesi obstetri RSUP. Dr. Mohammad Hoesin Palembang.

1.4 Manfaat Penelitian

1.4.1 Manfaat Teoritis

1. Hasil penelitian ini diharapkan dapat dijadikan acuan data pada penelitian yang akan datang.
2. Hasil penelitian ini diharapkan dapat menambah data epidemiologi mengenai karakteristik pasien *critical care* anestesi obstetri.

1.4.2 Manfaat Praktis

Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat memberi informasi dan wawasan bagi praktisi kesehatan mengenai karakteristik pasien *critical care* anestesi obstetri terutama pada pasien di RSUP. Dr. Mohammad Hoesin Palembang.

1.4.3 Manfaat Masyarakat

Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat menjadi bahan informasi untuk meningkatkan wawasan masyarakat, terutama pada ibu hamil, mengenai keadaan *critical illness* dan *critical care* dalam obstetri.

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