

## ABSTRAK

**Latar belakang :** Anestesi menjadi salah satu komponen yang sangat berperan pada prosedur operasi sesar. Penggunaan regimen multimodal analgesia telah dianggap sebagai *gold standard* anestesi bagi ibu hamil yang menjalani operasi sesar. Studi ini meneliti pebandingan antara onset dan durasi blokade saraf motorik dan sensorik pada ibu hamil yang menjalani operasi sesar dengan anestesi spinal metode Kombinasi Bupivakain dan Bupivakain Murni di Rumah Sakit Margono Soekarjo Purwokerto

**Metode :** Penelitian ini merupakan uji klinis secara *randomized control trials* dengan penyamaran ganda. Kriteria inklusi pada penelitian ini adalah usia pasien 20-45 tahun, status fisik ASA II, dan BMI antara 18,5-35. Kriteria eksklusi pada penelitian ini adalah pasien dengan kelainan anatomi atau kelainan kongenital berat, terdapat kontraindikasi terhadap anestesi spinal, memiliki riwayat alergi terhadap agen anestesi yang digunakan atau pasien dengan penurunan kesadaran. Subjek penelitian dibagi menjadi dua kelompok, masing-masing terdiri dari 15 pasien, yaitu Kombinasi Bupivakain (anestesi spinal dengan Bupivakain 7,5 mg + Fentanil 25 mcg + Morfin 100 mcg) dan Bupivakain Murni (anestesi spinal dengan Bupivakain 15 mg). Data dianalisis menggunakan uji statistik *Independen Sample T Test* dengan tingkat kemaknaan  $\alpha=0,05$ .

**Hasil :** Terdapat perbedaan onset blok motorik ( $p=0,00$ ), durasi blok motorik ( $p=0,00$ ), onset blok sensorik ( $p=0,00$ ) dan durasi blok sensorik ( $p=0,00$ ) antara kelompok Kombinasi Bupivakain dan Bupivakain Murni.

**Kesimpulan :** Terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan pada onset dan durasi blokade motorik dan sensorik antara kelompok Kombinasi Bupivakain dan Bupivakain Murni ( $p<0.05$ ). Kelompok Kombinasi Bupivakain memiliki onset anestesi yang lebih lambat serta durasi anestesi yang lebih singkat daripada kelompok Bupivakain Murni.

**Kata kunci :** operasi sesar, bupivakain, fentanil, morfin, onset, durasi

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Anesthesia plays an important role in the caesarean section procedure. The use of multimodal analgesia regimen has been considered as the gold standard of anesthesia for patients undergoing cesarean section. This study examines the comparison between the onset and duration of motoric and sensoric nerve blocks in patients undergoing cesarean section with spinal anesthesia using Bupivacaine Combination and Bupivacaine Only at Margono Soekarjo Hospital, Purwokerto

**Method:** This research was a randomized controlled trial with double blind. Inclusion criteria in this study were patients aged 20-45 years, ASA physical status II and BMI between 18.5-35. Exclusion criteria in this study were patients with anatomical abnormalities or severe congenital abnormalities, contraindications to spinal anesthesia, history of allergy to the anesthetic agents used and unconsciousness patients. Subjects were divided into two groups, each group consists of 15 patients, Bupivacaine Combinatoion (spinal anesthesia with Bupivacaine 7.5 mg + Fentanyl 25 mcg + Morphine 100 mcg) and Bupivacaine Only (spinal anesthesia with Bupivacaine 15 mg). Data were analyzed using Independent Sample T Test with a significance level of  $\alpha=0.05$ .

**Results:** There were differences in onset of motoric block ( $p=0.00$ ), duration of motoric block ( $p=0.00$ ), onset of sensoric block ( $p=0.00$ ) and duration of sensoric block ( $p=0.00$ ) between Bupivacaine Combinatoion and Bupivacaine Only groups.

**Conclusion:** There is a significant difference in the onset and duration of motoric and sensoric block between Bupivacaine Combinatoion and Bupivacaine Only groups ( $p<0.05$ ). The Bupivacaine Combinatoion group has a slower onset and shorter duration of anesthesia than the Bupivacaine Only group.

**Key words:** caesarean section, bupivacaine, fentanyl, morphine, onset, duration