Perbandingan efek pemberian cairan ringer laktat dan ringer asetat terhadap pencegahan hipotermia dan kekerapan menggigil pada operasi sesar dengan analgesia spinal

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Abstrak

Latar belakang : Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui keefektifan pemberian cairan Ringer laktat dan cairan Ringer asetat dalam mencegah hipotermia dan menggigil yang terjadi pada wanita hamil yang menjalani operasi sesar dengan analgesia spinal.

Metode : Seratus tiga puluh empat pasien yang menjalani operasi sesar menggunakan analgesia spinal di Instalasi Gawat Darurat Rumah Sakit Umum Pusat Cipto Mangunkusumo, diberikan cairan Ringer laktat dan cairan Ringer asetat. Perubahan suhu membran timpani, perubahan suhu perifer dan kekerapan serta derajat menggigil dinilai sampai 50 menit setelah operasi dimulai.

Hasil : Didapatkan perbedaan bermakna (p=0,003) antara penurunan suhu membran timpani di antara kedua kelompok, kelompok yang mendapatkan cairan Ringer asetat mengalami penurunan suhu sebesar 0,730°C, sementara kelompok yang mendapatkan cairan Ringer laktat mengalami penurunan suhu sebesar 1,013°C. Perubahan suhu perifer diantara kedua kelompok juga berbeda bermakna (p=0,005), kelompok yang mendapatkan cairan Ringer asetat mengalami penurunan suhu perifer 0,724°C, sementara kelompok yang mendapat cairan Ringer laktat mengalami penurunan 0,964°C. Kejadian menggigil diantara kedua kelompok berbeda berakna (p=0,012), kejadian menggigil kelompok Ringer asetat 52,23% sementara kelompok Ringer laktat 74,62%. Tidak terdapat perbedaan bermakna derajat meggigil diantara kedua kelompok.

Kesimpulan : Bahwa pemberian cairan Ringer asetat lebih efektif mencegah hipotermia dan menggigil pada pasien yang menjalani operasi sesar dengan analgesia spinal
<hr><i>Background: The aim of this study is to determine the efficacy of lactated Ringer and acetated Ringer solutions in preventing hypothermia and shivering to parturitions women undergoing caesarean section using spinal analgesia.

Methods: One hundred thirty four parturitions women undergoing caesarean sections using spinal analgesia in emergency operating theatre of Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital were included in this study. Those parturitions women were divided into two groups. One group received lactated Ringer solution and the other received acetated Ringer solution intravenously as maintenance and co-loading fluid. Tympanic membrane temperature and skin temperature were recorded every five minute within 50 minute interval.

Results: There was significant difference (p=0,003) between two groups in tympanic membrane temperature decrease. Acetated Ringer group had 0,730°C decrease in tympanic membrane temperature, while the lactated Ringer group had 1,013°C decrease. There was significant difference (p=0,005) between two groups in skin temperature. Acetated Ringer group had 0,724°C decrease in skin temperature, while the lactated

Ringer group had 0,964°C decrease. Shivering incidence also show significant difference (p=0,412). Acetated Ringer group had 52,23% incidence while lactated Ringer group had 74,62%. There were no significant differences in shivering grade between two groups.

Conclusions: Acetated Ringer solution had greater efficacy in preventing hypothermia and shivering in parturitions women undergoing caesarean section using spinal analgesia.</i>