

Pemberian Ondansetron Profilaksis Dibandingkan Durante Operasi Terhadap Kadar Serotonin Terkait Mual Muntah Pada Ibu hamil Yang Menjalani Seksio Sesarea Dengan Anestesi Spinal Di Yogyakarta

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ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Mual muntah merupakan komplikasi yang sering muncul pada ibu hamil yang menjalani seksio sesarea, salah satunya disebabkan oleh teraktivasinya reseptor serotoninik, sehingga, perlu diberikan obat anti serotonin (ondansetron), untuk memutus 2 jalur penyebab mual muntah. Mual muntah setelah operasi akan mengganggu kenyamanan pasien, sehingga secara tidak langsung akan mengganggu proses penyembuhan dengan menghambat proses mobilisasi pasien. Kadar serotonin yang terganggu juga dapat menimbulkan sindrom *baby blues* maupun sindrom serotonin yang dapat berujung kepada depresi dan kematian. Sehingga penting mengetahui kadar serotonin pada ibu hamil. **Tujuan:** Mengetahui kadar serotonin pada ibu hamil yang menjalani seksio sesarea dengan anestesi spinal yang mendapat profilaksis ondansetron dibandingkan durante operasi dalam mengatasi PONV di Yogyakarta. **Metode:** Disain penelitian eksperimental *Randomized Control Trial* (RCT) *double blind* terhadap dua kelompok (P dan D). Pengambilan sampel darah dengan metode *consecutive randomize sampling*. Tiap kelompok diambil sampel darah 2x, yaitu sebelum dan setelah tindakan anestesi. Kelompok P adalah kelompok yang mendapatkan ondansetron profilaksis, kelompok D adalah kelompok yang mendapatkan ondansetron durante operasi. **Hasil:** sampel 44 pasien ibu hamil (22 D dan 22P), homogen dan normal ($p > 0.05$). Selisih kadar serotonin kelompok D: 1.24 ± 12.89 ($p 0.655$), dan P; -0.79 ± 28.16 ($p 0.897$). Kejadian mual pada kelompok D (5 orang) dan P (6 orang), $p 0.744$. Kejadian muntah pada kelompok P (2 orang) dan D (0), $p 0.244$. Analisa statistik korelasi kadar serotonin dengan mual; $p 0.548$, $r -0.093$, dan korelasi antara kadar serotonin dengan muntah; $p 0.047$, $r -0.301$. **Simpulan:** Tidak terdapat perbedaan yang bermakna secara statistik antara kadar serotonin pada pasien yang mendapat ondansetron profilaksis dibandingkan durante operasi. Dan tidak terdapat korelasi yang bermakna secara statistik antara kadar serotonin dengan mual atau muntah.

Keywords: Anestesi Spinal, Kadar serotonin, Mual muntah, Ondansetron. Seksio sesarea,

Prophylactic Of Ondansetron Compared To During Surgery On Serotonin Levels related To Nausea And Vomiting In Pregnant Women Undergoing Caesarean Section With Spinal Anesthesia At Yogyakarta

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ABSTRACT

Background: The activation of serotonergic receptors contributes to nausea and vomiting, a frequent pregnancy complication. Therefore pregnant women undergoing cesarean section are given antiserotonin drugs (Ondansetron) since these block two pathways that cause nausea and vomiting. Post-surgery nausea and vomiting can hinder patient comfort and indirectly affect the healing process by limiting patient mobility. Altered serotonin levels may also result in baby blues or serotonin syndrome, potentially causing depression and death. It is important to know the serotonin level in pregnant women. **Purpose:** To determine serotonin levels in pregnant patients undergoing caesarean section with spinal anesthesia who received Ondansetron prophylaxis compared to the duration of surgery in treating PONV at Yogyakarta. **Metode:** The research design was a double blind experimental Randomized Control Trial (RCT) in two groups. Blood samples were taken using the consecutive sampling method. Two blood samples were taken from each group, namely before anesthesia and after anesthesia. Group P is the group that received prophylactic Ondansetron, group D is the group that received ondansetron during surgery. **Result:** Sample of 44 pregnant women (22D and 22P). Difference in serotonin levels in group D: 1.24 ± 12.89 (p 0.655), and P: -0.79 ± 28.16 (p 0.897). The incidence of nausea in group D (5 people) and P (6 people), p 0.744. The incidence of vomiting in group P (2 people) and D (0), p 0.244. The correlation between serotonin levels and nausea: p 0.548, r -0.093. The correlation between serotonin levels and vomiting: p 0.047, r -0.301. **Conclusion:** No statistically significant serotonin levels change in both groups of cesarean patients given ondansetron. And no correlation between serotonin levels and nausea vomiting.

Keywords: *Caesarean section, Nausea vomiting, Ondansetron, Serotonin levels, Spinal anesthesia*