

ABSTRACT

Background : Problems arise in the pediatric surgery process for anesthesiologists, especially in the management of postoperative pain. Therefore, researchers want to compare the types of caudal and non-caudal anesthesia and see their effectiveness during surgery and after surgery.

Purpose : To determine the effect of using caudal and non-caudal general anesthesia techniques in pediatric surgical patients.

Method : The research was carried out at the Central Surgical Installation of Raden Mattaher Hospital Jambi, in January-April 2024. This research is comparative analytical in nature with the T-Independent test.

Result : Of the 18 research samples, it was found that males dominated with an average age of 2 years. Data from heart rate measurements showed differences in T3. The results of measuring pain intensity showed differences between T1 and T24. The duration of surgery has a difference and the caudal recovery time has no difference. Need for fentanyl with $p\text{-value} = 0.016$; Rocuronium requirement with $p\text{-value} = 0.853$.

Conclusion : Respondents who used general anesthesia with caudal had a significant difference compared to those without non-caudal.

Keywords : Caudal anesthesia, non-caudal anesthesia, side effects of anesthesia

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Masalah timbul pada proses pembedahan anak untuk dokter anestesia khususnya pada penanganan nyeri pascaoperasi. Maka dari itu peneliti ingin membandingkan jenis anestesi caudal dan non caudal serta melihat efektivitasnya pada operasi ataupun pascaoperasi.

Tujuan : Untuk mengetahui efek penggunaan teknik bius umum disertai *caudal* dan tanpa disertai *caudal* pada pasien bedah anak.

Metode : Penelitian telah dilakukan di Instalasi Bedah Sentral RSUD Raden Mattaher Jambi, pada bulan Januari-April 2024. Penelitian ini bersifat analitik komperatif dengan uji *T-Independent*.

Hasil : Dari 18 sampel penelitian didapatkan laki-laki mendominasi dengan rata-rata usia di 2 tahun. Data hasil ukur denyut jantung didapatkan perbedaan pada T3. Hasil ukur intensitas nyeri didapat perbedaan T1 dan T24. Durasi operasi memiliki perbedaan dan waktu pemulihan *caudal* tidak memiliki perbedaan. Kebutuhan *fentanil* dengan nilai $p\text{-value}=0,016$; Kebutuhan *Rocuronium* dengan nilai $p\text{-value} = 0,853$;

Kesimpulan : Responden dengan menggunakan anestesi umum disertai *caudal* memiliki perbedaan bermakna pada tanpa non-caudal.

Kata Kunci : Anestesi *caudal*, Anestesi *non caudal*, Efek samping Anestesi