

ABSTRAK

Abstrak

UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH JEMBER
PROGRAM STUDI S1-ILMU KEPERAWATAN
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Hubungan Durasi Operasi dengan Disfungsi Motilitas Gastrointestinal Pasca Operasi di Rumah Sakit IHC Jember Klinik

xxi + 109 halaman + 5 gambar + 11 tabel + 13 lampiran

Abstrak

Latar belakang: Disfungsi motilitas gastrointestinal pasca operasi merupakan salah satu komplikasi yang sering terjadi pada pasien setelah menjalani tindakan pembedahan, terutama pembedahan abdomen. Durasi operasi berkontribusi terhadap disfungsi motilitas gastrointestinal pasca operasi melalui rangkaian mekanisme biologis dan fisiologis. **Tujuan:** Mengidentifikasi durasi operasi pada pasien yang menjalani tindakan pembedahan, mengidentifikasi dan mengkaji disfungsi motilitas gastrointestinal pada pasien pasca operasi, serta menganalisis hubungan durasi operasi dengan disfungsi motilitas gastrointestinal pasca operasi. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain kuantitatif analitik dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. **Metodologi:** Populasi penelitian adalah pasien operasi abdomen sebanyak 52 pasien. Sampel penelitian berjumlah 45 responden yang dipilih menggunakan teknik *stratified random sampling*. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan uji *Spearman Rho* dengan tingkat signifikansi $\alpha = 0,05$. **Hasil:** Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya hubungan antara durasi operasi dan disfungsi motilitas gastrointestinal pasca operasi dengan nilai *p-value* sebesar 0,001 ($p < 0,05$) dan koefisien korelasi sebesar 0,944. Nilai tersebut menunjukkan kekuatan hubungan sangat kuat dengan arah hubungan positif. **Diskusi:** Kekuatan korelasi yang sangat tinggi menunjukkan bahwa durasi operasi merupakan faktor yang sangat berpengaruh terhadap terjadinya disfungsi motilitas gastrointestinal pasca operasi. Meskipun demikian, faktor lain seperti usia, jenis pembedahan, penggunaan opioid, status nutrisi, komorbiditas, dan mobilisasi pasca operasi tetap perlu diperhatikan karena dapat berperan sebagai faktor yang memperkuat atau memperlemah hubungan tersebut. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa semakin lama durasi operasi yang dijalani pasien, maka semakin tinggi tingkat disfungsi motilitas gastrointestinal pasca operasi yang dialami. Perawat perlu mengoptimalkan pemantauan fungsi gastrointestinal serta menerapkan intervensi keperawatan berbasis bukti pada pasien pasca operasi. pasien dan keluarga diharapkan berperan aktif dalam mengikuti edukasi dan anjuran tenaga kesehatan selama masa pemulihan.

Kata kunci: Durasi Operasi; Disfungsi Motilitas Gastrointestinal; Pasca Operasi
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Abstract

MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF JEMBER

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The Relationship Between Operation Duration and Postoperative Gastrointestinal Motility Dysfunction at IHC Jember Clinic Hospital

xxi + 109 pages + 5 figures + 11 tables + 13 appendices

Introduction: Postoperative gastrointestinal motility dysfunction is one of the most common complications experienced by patients following surgery, particularly abdominal procedures. The duration of surgery contributes to the development of postoperative gastrointestinal motility dysfunction through a series of biological and physiological mechanisms. **Objective:** This study aimed to identify the duration of surgery among patients undergoing abdominal surgery, assess postoperative gastrointestinal motility dysfunction, and analyze the relationship between surgical duration and postoperative gastrointestinal motility dysfunction. **Methods:** This study employed a quantitative analytical design with a cross-sectional approach. The study population consisted of 52 patients who underwent abdominal surgery. A total of 45 respondents were selected using a stratified random sampling technique. Data were analyzed using the Spearman's rank correlation (Spearman's Rho) test with a significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$. **Results:** The findings demonstrated a statistically significant relationship between surgical duration and postoperative gastrointestinal motility dysfunction, with a p-value of 0.001 ($p < 0.05$) and a correlation coefficient of 0.944. This result indicates a very strong positive correlation, suggesting that longer surgical duration is associated with a higher degree of postoperative gastrointestinal motility dysfunction. **Discussion:** The very strong correlation indicates that surgical duration is a major factor associated with the occurrence of postoperative gastrointestinal motility dysfunction. However, other factors, including age, type of surgery, opioid use, nutritional status, comorbidities, and postoperative mobilization, should also be considered, as they may strengthen or weaken this relationship. It can be concluded that the longer the duration of surgery, the greater the severity of postoperative gastrointestinal motility dysfunction experienced by patients. Therefore, nurses should optimize gastrointestinal function monitoring and implement evidence-based nursing interventions for postoperative patients. Patients and their families are also expected to actively participate in health education and adhere to healthcare professionals' recommendations throughout the recovery period.

Keywords: Operation Duration; Gastrointestinal Motility Dysfunction; Postoperative
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