

ABSTRAK**HUBUNGAN LAMA WAKTU OPERASI DENGAN KEJADIAN *SHIVERING*
PADA ANESTESI SPINAL DI INSTALASI BEDAH SENTRAL
RSUD KABUPATEN SUMEDANG**

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Tindakan operasi yang lama dapat menyebabkan terjadinya *shivering*, kejadian ini dapat terjadi selama atau setelah tindakan anestesi dan tindakan operasi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi hubungan lama waktu operasi dengan kejadian *shivering* pada anestesi spinal. Penelitian ini secara observasional analitik dengan teknik *purposive sampling* sebanyak 69 orang serta teknik analisa data univariat dan bivariat menggunakan uji *Speraman Rho* dengan nilai signifikasi $p=0,05$. lembar observasi sebagai alat untuk mencatat lama operasi dan kejadian *shivering*. Hasilnya menunjukkan responden yang menjalani operasi <60 menit dan mengalami *shivering* hanya 1 orang (1.5%), sedangkan waktu 60-120 menit yang mengalami *shivering* sebanyak 31 orang (4.9%), dan responden yang menjalani operasi >120 menit mengalami *shivering* sebanyak 6 orang (8.7%). Responden dengan jumlah terbanyak, mengalami *shivering* derajat 3 berjumlah 36 orang (94.7%). Berdasarkan uji *Spearman rho*, nilai $p\text{-value}$ sebesar $0.012 < 0,05$ sehingga terdapat hubungan antara lama waktu operasi dengan kejadian *shivering* pada anestesi spinal.

Kata Kunci : Anestesi spinal, lama waktu operasi, pembedahan, *shivering*, suhu tubuh

ABSTRACT**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE LENGTH OF TIME OF SURGERY AND THE INCIDENCE OF SHIVERING IN SPINAL ANESTHESIA IN THE CENTRAL SURGICAL INSTALLATION OF SUMEDANG DISTRICT HOSPITAL**

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In the process of surgery or surgery there are several time divisions based on the type of surgery. Long surgery can affect several body conditions, one of which is the risk of shivering. this event can occur during or after anesthesia and surgery. This study aims to identify the relationship between the length of time of surgery with the incidence of shivering in spinal anesthesia in the Central Surgical Installation of Sumedang Regency Hospital. This type of research is quantitative with analytic observations. Sampling with purposive sampling technique as many as 69 people and univariate and bivariate data analysis techniques using the Spearman Rho test with a significance value of $p = 0.05$. The results of this study showed that respondents who underwent surgery < 60 minutes who experienced shivering were only 1 person (1.5%), while 60-120 minutes who experienced shivering were 31 people (4.9%), and respondents who underwent surgery > 120 minutes experienced shivering as many as 6 people (8.7%). Respondents with the highest number, experiencing shivering degree 3 amounted to 36 people (94.7%). Based on the Spearman rho statistical test, the p-value obtained was $0.012 < 0.05$ so that there was a relationship between the length of time of surgery with the incidence of shivering in spinal anesthesia in the Central Surgical Installation of Sumedang Regency Hospital.

Keywords: Spinal anesthesia, length of operation time, surgery, shivering, body temperature