

INTISARI

Kejadian nyeri pascabedah merupakan keluhan yang sering terjadi. Kejadian nyeri pascabedah akut terjadi pada 20-40% pasien pascabedah. Sebuah studi menyatakan ketorolak mampu menurunkan nyeri pascabedah. Namun, studi lain menyatakan ketorolak meningkatkan risiko perdarahan gastrointestinal dan gangguan ginjal dibandingkan AINS lain. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui efektivitas dan gambaran efek samping ketorolak injeksi pada pasien pascabedah umum.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian dengan rancangan *one group pre and post test*. Pengambilan data dilakukan secara prospektif. Sampel diperoleh dengan metode *sampling* konsekutif. Penelitian dilakukan di bangsal bedah Rumah Sakit Akademik Universitas Gadjah Mada selama bulan Februari–April 2018. Instrumen penelitian adalah *Numeric Rating Scale* (NRS) dan kuesioner algoritma Naranjo yang telah divalidasi. Variabel penelitian meliputi penurunan skala nyeri, kejadian efek samping gastrointestinal, dan efek samping ginjal. Analisis penelitian menggunakan *paired t test* dan uji *willcoxon*.

Jumlah sampel yang mengikuti penelitian sebanyak 32 pasien bedah umum. Penggunaan ketorolak injeksi dapat menurunkan skala nyeri pada pada hari kedua pascabedah dibandingkan dengan hari pertama pascabedah ($P < 0,05$). Efek samping ketorolak terhadap gastrointestinal mengakibatkan 23 kejadian berupa: dispepsia 7 kejadian (30,43%), kembung 5 kejadian (21,74%), cegukan 4 kejadian (17,39%), mual muntah 5 kejadian (21,74%), dan hilang nafsu makan 3 kejadian (13,04%). Efek samping penggunaan ketorolak terhadap ginjal menunjukkan peningkatan nilai kreatinin serum dan penurunan klirens kreatinin antara prabedah banding pascabedah yang tidak signifikan ($P > 0,05$).

Kata Kunci : Nyeri Pascabedah, Ketorolak Injeksi, Efektivitas, Efek Samping

ABSTRACT

Postoperative pain is a common complaint. The incidence of acute postoperative pain occurs in 20-40% of postoperative patients. A study states ketorolac able to reduce Postoperative pain. However, other studies suggest that ketorolac increases the risk of gastrointestinal bleeding and renal impairment compared with other NSAIDs. This study aims to determine the effectiveness and profile of side effects of injection injections in general postoperative patients during therapy ketorolac.

This research is a research with one group pre and post-test design. The sample is obtained by the consecutive sampling method. The study was conducted at the Hospital Gadjah Mada Academic Surgical Ward during February-April 2018. The research instruments were the Numeric Rating Scale (NRS) and Naranjo's validated algorithm questionnaire. The study variables included decreased pain scale, an incidence of gastrointestinal side effects, and renal side effects. The research analysis using paired t-test and Willcoxon test.

The number of research samples was 32 subjects. The use of injection cholesterol may decrease the pain scale on the second postoperative day compared to the first postoperative day ($P < 0.05$). Side effects of gastrointestinal resuscitation resulted in 23 events: dyspepsia 7 events (30.43%), 5 occurrences of bloat (21.74%), hiccup 4 events (17.39%), nausea vomiting 5 events (21.74%), and loss of appetite 3 events (13.04%). Adverse reactions to the use of ketorolac to the kidney showed differences in serum creatinine values and creatinine clearance between preoperative postoperative preoperative ($P > 0.05$)

Keywords: *Postoperative Pain, Ketorolac Injection, Effectiveness, Adverse Drug Reactions*