

Angka keberhasilan pemasangan sungkup laring oleh Mahasiswa Kedokteran perbandingan antara pengajaran rutin dengan metode empat langkah pengajaran = Success rate of the laryngeal mask insertion by medical student comparison between regular teaching and four stage teaching method

Muhammad Amarullah, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20389174&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Seorang dokter umum diharapkan mampu melakukan tindakan medis pada kedaruratan.

Pada kondisi seperti resusitasi jantung paru, manajemen jalan nafas merupakan salah satu prioritas. Intubasi memiliki angka kegagalan tinggi bila dilakukan oleh bukan dokter anesthesiologi. Sungkup laring (SL) sebagai alternatif manajemen jalan nafas memiliki tingkat keberhasilan yang tinggi. Di Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Indonesia (FKUI), mahasiswa diharapkan mampu melakukan pemasangan SL pada pasien. Untuk mencapainya, Departemen Anesthesiologi dan Intensive Care FKUI melakukan pengajaran rutin. Metode pengajaran yang direkomendasikan untuk pengajaran prosedur medis seperti pemasangan SL adalah metode empat langkah pengajaran. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui perbandingan hasil pengajaran pemasangan SL oleh mahasiswa kedokteran yang mendapat metode empat langkah pengajaran dengan pengajaran rutin pada pasien dewasa yang menjalani anestesia umum di RSCM.

Metode: Penelitian ini adalah uji klinik Randomized Controlled Trial (RCT), dilakukan secara terbuka (tidak tersamar). Subyek dilakukan randomisasi untuk menentukan metode pengajaran pemasangan SL pada manikin yang akan diterima. Setelah menerima pengajaran, subyek melakukan pemasangan SL pada pasien dewasa yang menjalani anestesia umum. Keberhasilan pengajaran dinilai dari pengembangan dada pasien ketika dilakukan ventilasi, jumlah upaya pemasangan, serta nilai seal pressure.

Hasil: Sebanyak 46 subyek di awal penelitian, 3 orang masuk kepada kriteria pengeluaran. 43 subyek penelitian yang melakukan pemasangan SL pada pasien kemudian dianalisis. Pengembangan dada pasien ketika diventilasi didapatkan pada semua pasien di kedua kelompok. Kelompok metode empat langkah pengajaran membutuhkan jumlah upaya yang lebih sedikit, dan menghasilkan seal pressure yang lebih tinggi dibanding kelompok yang mendapatkan pengajaran rutin.

Kesimpulan: Hasil pengajaran pemasangan SL oleh mahasiswa kedokteran yang mendapat metode empat langkah pengajaran lebih baik dibandingkan dengan pengajaran rutin.

<hr>

ABSTRACT

Background: A general physician is expected to perform medical procedures in emergency situations. in cardiopulmonary resuscitation, airway management is one of the priorities. Intubation has high failure rate when performed by non-anesthesiologist. Laryngeal mask (LM) as an alternative airway management has high success rate. In Faculty of Medicine University of Indonesia (FMUI), students are expected to perform the insertion of LM to patients. To achieve it, Department of Anesthesiology and Intensive Care FMUI perform regular teaching method. Teaching method that is recommended for teaching medical procedures such as the insertion of LM is a four stage teaching method. This study aims to compare the results of

teaching LM insertion by medical students who get a four stage teaching method with regular teaching in adult patients undergoing general anesthesia in RSCM.

Study design: 46 subjects were included in the inclusion criteria for randomization to determine the insertion of LM teaching methods that will be accepted on a mannequin. After this course, every subject inserts LM in adult patients undergoing general anesthesia. The success of the teaching is assessed by the rising of patient's chest when ventilated, a number of attempts, and seal pressure.

Results: By 46 subjects in the initial study, 3 subjects have to exclude from this study. Then, the rest subjects inserting LM on patients are analyzed. The results of the study in both groups obtain 100% the rising of patient's chest when ventilated. Four stage teaching method's group requires less number of attempts than another and the shows higher in seal pressure than receiving regular teaching's group.

Conclusion: The result of the teaching LM insertion by medical students who get the four stage teaching method is better than the regular teaching method.;

Background: A general physician is expected to perform medical procedures in emergency situations. in cardiopulmonary resuscitation, airway management is one of the priorities. Intubation has high failure rate when performed by non-anesthesiologist. Laryngeal mask (LM) as an alternative airway management has high success rate. In Faculty of Medicine University of Indonesia (FMUI), students are expected to perform the insertion of LM to patients. To achieve it, Department of Anesthesiology and Intensive Care FMUI perform regular teaching method. Teaching method that is recommended for teaching medical procedures such as the insertion of LM is a four stage teaching method. This study aims to compare the results of teaching LM insertion by medical students who get a four stage teaching method with regular teaching in adult patients undergoing general anesthesia in RSCM.

Study design: 46 subjects were included in the inclusion criteria for randomization to determine the insertion of LM teaching methods that will be accepted on a mannequin. After this course, every subject inserts LM in adult patients undergoing general anesthesia. The success of the teaching is assessed by the rising of patient's chest when ventilated, a number of attempts, and seal pressure.

Results: By 46 subjects in the initial study, 3 subjects have to exclude from this study. Then, the rest subjects inserting LM on patients are analyzed. The results of the study in both groups obtain 100% the rising of patient's chest when ventilated. Four stage teaching method's group requires less number of attempts than another and the shows higher in seal pressure than receiving regular teaching's group.

Conclusion: The result of the teaching LM insertion by medical students who get the four stage teaching method is better than the regular teaching method.

, Background: A general physician is expected to perform medical procedures in emergency situations. in cardiopulmonary resuscitation, airway management is one of the priorities. Intubation has high failure rate

when performed by non-anesthesiologist. Laryngeal mask (LM) as an alternative airway management has high success rate. In Faculty of Medicine University of Indonesia (FMUI), students are expected to perform the insertion of LM to patients. To achieve it, Department of Anesthesiology and Intensive Care FMUI perform regular teaching method. Teaching method that is recommended for teaching medical procedures such as the insertion of LM is a four stage teaching method. This study aims to compare the results of teaching LM insertion by medical students who get a four stage teaching method with regular teaching in adult patients undergoing general anesthesia in RSCM.

Study design: 46 subjects were included in the inclusion criteria for randomization to determine the insertion of LM teaching methods that will be accepted on a mannequin. After this course, every subject inserts LM in adult patients undergoing general anesthesia. The success of the teaching is assessed by the rising of patient's chest when ventilated, a number of attempts, and seal pressure.

Results: By 46 subjects in the initial study, 3 subjects have to exclude from this study. Then, the rest subjects inserting LM on patients are analyzed. The results of the study in both groups obtain 100% the rising of patient's chest when ventilated. Four stage teaching method's group requires less number of attempts than another and the shows higher in seal pressure than receiving regular teaching's group.

Conclusion: The result of the teaching LM insertion by medical students who get the four stage teaching method is better than the regular teaching method.

]