

Efektivitas analgesik sukrosa saat vaksinasi hepatitis B pada bayi baru lahir suatu uji klinis acak tersamar ganda = Analgesic effect of sucrose in term newborn receiving hepatitis B vaccine a randomized double blind controlled trial

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Paparan nyeri menimbulkan efek merugikan baik pada neonatus kurang bulan maupun neonatus cukup bulan. Efek analgesik sukrosa pada penyuntikan intramuskular masih kontroversial. Efektivitas sukrosa untuk mengatasi nyeri saat vaksinasi hepatitis B pada neonatus cukup bulan belum pernah diteliti di Indonesia.

Tujuan: untuk mengetahui efek analgesik pemberian sukrosa disertai empeng saat vaksinasi hepatitis B pada neonatus cukup bulan

Metode: penelitian ini menggunakan metode uji klinis acak tersamar ganda. Subjek secara random dibagi menjadi kelompok intervensi yang mendapatkan 2 mL sukrosa 24% disertai empeng, serta kelompok kontrol yang mendapatkan 2 mL aquabidestilata disertai empeng. Rasa nyeri yang dirasakan subjek dievaluasi dengan skor nyeri premature infant pain profile (PIPP).

Hasil: median skor PIPP pada kelompok yang diberikan sukrosa lebih rendah dibandingkan kelompok kontrol (6 (2-15) vs 11 (2-15), $p < 0,0001$). Lama tangis subjek pada kelompok yang mendapat sukrosa lebih singkat dibandingkan kelompok kontrol (11 (0-33) detik vs 19 (0-100) detik, $p < 0,0001$). Pemberian empeng tidak memberikan efek sinergis dalam menurunkan skor nyeri maupun lama tangis subjek. Pada penelitian ini ditemukan satu subjek yang mengalami desaturasi hingga saturasi oksigen $< 88\%$ saat pemberian sukrosa, namun efek samping ini tidak memerlukan terapi khusus.

Simpulan: sukrosa secara statistik menurunkan skor nyeri PIPP dan lama tangis saat vaksinasi hepatitis B pada neonatus cukup bulan.

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ABSTRACT

Background: Pain causes adverse effect for preterm and also term newborn. Analgesic effect of sucrose during intramuscular injection is still a controversy. Sucrose effectivity in reducing pain in term newborn during hepatitis B vaccination has not been studied in Indonesia.

Objective: to examine analgesic effect of sucrose with pacifier during hepatitis B vaccination in term newborn

Method: we used consecutive sampling to reach 70 subjects. Subject was randomised into intervention group receiving 2 mL of 24% sucrose solution with pacifier, and control group receiving 2 mL aquadest with pacifier. Pain was evaluated with the premature infant pain profile (PIPP) scoring system.

Result: median PIPP score in intervention group was significantly lower than control group (6 (2-15) vs 11 (2-15), $p < 0,0001$). Cry duration in intervention group was significantly shorter than control group (11 (0-33) second vs 19 (0-100) second, $p < 0,0001$). Pacifier had no synergistic effect in lowering PIPP score and cry duration. Decreased oxygen saturation below 88% was found in one subject receiving sucrose but

additional therapy was not needed.

Conclusion: Sucrose was statistically significant in reducing pain score and cry duration during hepatitis B vaccination in term newborn.;Background: Pain causes adverse effect for preterm and also term newborn. Analgesic effect of sucrose during intramuscular injection is still a controversy. Sucrose effectivity in reducing pain in term newborn during hepatitis B vaccination has not been studied in Indonesia.

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