

Uji validitas dan reliabilitas instrumen paindetect versi Indonesia untuk mengidentifikasi komponen nyeri neuropatik = Indonesian version of the paindetect questionnaire in the assessment of neuropathic pain a validity and reliability study

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Abstrak

[Pendahuluan - Nyeri kronik merupakan fenomena biopsikososial yang kompleks yang berlangsung lebih dari 3 hingga 6 bulan dengan intensitas nyeri yang persisten. Merupakan salah satu masalah kesehatan terbesar di dunia.. Hasil penelitian multisenter 14 Rumah Sakit pendidikan yang dilakukan Pokdi Nyeri PERDOSSI tahun 2002 didapatkan 4.456 kasus nyeri dimana 9,5% diantaranya adalah nyeri neuropatik. Nyeri neuropatik dikenal sebagai salah satu kumpulan gejala yang sulit diidentifikasi dengan tatalaksana yang suboptimal.

Tujuan - Didapatkannya instrumen kuesioner painDETECT versi Indonesia yang valid dan reliabel.

Metode - Penelitian dengan menggunakan studi validasi transkultural ISPOR disertai analisis validasi kriteria dan uji reliabilitas konsistensi internal dan tes retes secara guided interview menggunakan kuesioner painDETECT.

Hasil - Didapatkan 150 sampel dengan nyeri kronik berdasarkan skor kuesioner painDETECT versi Indonesia, 75 pasien dengan nyeri nosiseptif, 42 pasien dengan nyeri campuran dan 33 pasien dengan nyeri neuropatik. Pada analisis validasi kriteria didapatkan korelasi tinggi dengan instrumen standar emas LANSS ($r= 0,082, p<0,001$), AUC 85,5%, sensitivitas 78,3% dan spesifisitas 78,7% dengan titik potong optimal ≥17. Pada uji reliabilitas konsistensi internal didapatkan nilai Alpha Cronbach 0,710 dan nilai reliabilitas tes retes 0,96.

Simpulan – Didapatkannya kuesioner painDETECT versi Indonesia yang valid dan reliabel dengan nilai sensitivitas dan spesifisitas yang baik dalam menapis komponen nyeri neuropatik., Background - Chronic pain is a complex biospsychosocial phenomena. Pain that lasting more than 3 to 6 months with persistence intensity. Representing one of the biggest health problem in the world. Based on the results of a multicentre study in 14 Education Hospital, PERDOSSI Pain Study Group conducted in 2002 found 4,456 pain cases in which 9.5% were neuropathic pain. Whereas neuropathic pain is known as one of the hardest to overcome which are often missed identified and causing a suboptimal treatment.

Objective – To develop an Indonesian version of PainDETECT Questionnaire (PDQ-Ina) and assess its validity and reliability.

Method – Using ISPOR transcultural validation study and criteria validation analysis followed with reliability internal consistency test and test retest based on PDQ guided interview.

Result – There were 150 subjects with chronic pain. Divided in to 3 types of group based on Indonesian version PDQ scoring, 75 patients having nociceptive pain, 42 were mixed pain and 33 patients having neuropathic pain. Within validation criteria analysis there were high correlation between PDQ-Ina with LANSS instrument as gold standard ($r= 0,082, p<0,001$), AUC 85,5%, sensitivity 78,3% and specificity 78,7% with the optimal cut off point ≥17. The reliability of internal consistency Cronbach's Alpha value were 0,710 and the test retest reliability were 0,96

Conclusion – The Indonesian version of the PDQ is a valid and reliable scale and have a good sensitivity and specificity to be used to determine neuropathic component of chronic pain.]