

Perbandingan Kehadiran Ibu selama Induksi Anestesia dengan Premedikasi Midazolam terhadap Tingkat Kecemasan Praanestesia Anak dengan PJB = The Effect of Maternal Presence during Induction of Anesthesia compared to Midazolam Premedication on Pre-anesthesia Anxiety Level in Children with Congenital Heart Disease (CHD).

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20405240&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

[Latar Belakang: Penyakit jantung bawaan (PJB) mempunyai kekerapan sebesar 1% kelahiran per tahun. Dua atau tiga dari proporsi ini diperkirakan memerlukan kateterisasi jantung atau pembedahan jantung, yang memerlukan pembiusan. Kecemasan pra-anestesia dapat menimbulkan masalah saat induksi anestesia dan memberikan dampak negatif pascapembedahan. Hal ini dapat disebabkan frekuensi perawatan dan tindakan invasif anak dengan PJB yang berulang dan memanjang. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membandingkan efek premedikasi midazolam dan kehadiran ibu selama induksi anestesia terhadap tingkat kecemasan pra-anestesia anak dengan PJB. Metode: Uji klinis acak pada anak dengan PJB berusia 2-5 tahun yang akan menjalani tindakan invasif jantung di PJT RSCM pada bulan April sampai September 2014. Anak dibagi menjadi kelompok premedikasi midazolam (P) dan kelompok pendampingan ibu (I) menurut randomisasi blok. Tiap-tiap kelompok dinilai status mental dengan MINI KID dan tingkat kecemasan dengan MYPAS oleh dua observer yang telah dilatih sebelumnya. Tingkat kecemasan dinilai saat awal, masuk ruang tindakan dan saat induksi anestesia. Kedua kelompok diinduksi dengan anestetika inhalasi sevofluran. Hasil: Dari 45 subjek penelitian, 23 subjek di kelompok P dan 22 subjek di kelompok I. Tidak didapatkan perbedaan bermakna skor MYPAS di antara kedua kelompok pada saat awal, masuk ruang tindakan dan saat induksi anestesia ($p > 0,05$) dan termasuk dalam kategori tidak cemas (median skor MYPAS 23,4). Didapatkan skor MYPAS yang meningkat dengan skor tertinggi saat induksi anestesia pada kedua kelompok, akan tetapi secara keseluruhan tetap dalam kategori tidak cemas (median 23,4). Uji kesesuaian antara kedua observer MYPAS, baik tingkat kecemasan awal, saat masuk ruang tindakan maupun saat induksi anestesia didapatkan baik ($\kappa > 0,5$). Simpulan: Tidak terdapat perbedaan yang bermakna skor kecemasan MYPAS antara premedikasi midazolam dan kehadiran ibu selama induksi anestesia.,

Background: Congenital heart disease (CHD) has a prevalence rate at about 1% birth per year. 2 or 3 of this children are estimated to require cardiac catheterization and surgery, that need an anesthesia procedure. Repetitive frequencies and prolonged days of treatment and invasive procedure in children with CHD can cause preoperative anxiety. Pre-anesthetic anxiety can cause problems at induction of anesthesia and give negative postoperative effects. The aims of this study were to compare pre-anesthetic anxiety level in children with CHD between midazolam premedication and maternal presence during induction of anesthesia. Methods: This is a randomized controlled trial in 2-5 years children with CHD who underwent cardiac invasive procedure at PJT RSCM from April until September 2014. Patients were divided into P group (received midazolam premedication) and I group (with maternal presence) based on block randomization. In each group, mental status was assessed using Mini-International Neuropsychiatric Interview-Kid (MINI KID) and the anxiety score was using Modified Yale Pre-anxiety Scale (MYPAS) by 2 trained observer. The anxiety levels were assessed at baseline, on the time patient entered the procedure

room and during induction of anesthesia. Both group received sevoflurane as agent. Result: A total of 45 subjects enrolled in this study, with 23 subjects in P group and 22 subjects in I group. There were no significant difference of MYPAS scores between the two groups in baseline measurement time, on the time patients entered the procedure room and during induction of anesthesia ($p>0.05$). The MYPAS score throughout the procedure was categorized “non-anxious” (median score 23.4). The MYPAS score reached the highest score at induction of anesthesia, but the overall score remained non-anxious (median score 23.4). Inter-rater agreement test between 2 observers was good ($\kappa>0.5$). Conclusion: There was no significant difference between the effect of maternal presence during induction of anesthesia and midazolam premedication on pre-anesthetic anxiety level in children with CHD.]