

Instilasi ropivakain 0.375% intraperitonium sebagai adjuvan terapi nyeri pascalaparoskopi kolesistektomi = Intraperitoneal instillation of ropivacaine 0.375% as postlaparoscopy cholecystectomy pain therapy adjuvant

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Laparoskopi kolesistektomi saat ini menjadi pilihan utama kasus batu kandung empedu simptomatik. Walaupun minimal, laporan mengenai nyeri abdomen dan nyeri bahu masih dirasakan pascalaparoskopi kolesistektomi. Nyeri ini muncul segera setelah operasi dan dapat bertahan selama 3 hari. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui efektivitas instilasi ropivakain 0.375% intraperitonium sebagai adjuvan terapi nyeri pascalaparoskopi kolesistektomi.

Metode : Penelitian ini adalah uji klinik acak tersamar ganda yang dikerjakan di Instalasi Bedah Pusat RSCM pada bulan November 2014 sampai April 2015. Subjek yang memenuhi kriteria dibagi menjadi kelompok ropivakain (R) (n=35) mendapat 40 mL ropivakain 0.375% dan kelompok NaCl (N) (n=33) mendapat 40 mL NaCl 0.9%. Peracikan regimen dikerjakan oleh orang yang berbeda dengan operator dan penilai. Tingkat nyeri statis, dinamis dan nyeri rujuk dinilai pada jam ke-1, 6 dan 24 pascaoperasi. Waktu meminta analgetik tambahan pertama (petidin) juga dicatat. Data regimen yang diterima baru dibuka setelah pengumpulan data selesai.

Hasil : Secara statistik terdapat perbedaan bermakna pada proporsi nyeri statis jam pertama antara kelompok R dan N. Kelompok R cenderung memiliki nilai VAS lebih rendah ($p=0.05$; $OR=0.453$). Tidak terdapat perbedaan bermakna pada keseluruhan jenis nyeri yang dinilai dalam tiap-tiap waktu penilaian. Median waktu meminta petidin juga tidak berbeda antara kedua kelompok.

Simpulan: Instilasi ropivakain 0.375% intraperitonium tidak lebih efektif sebagai adjuvan terapi nyeri pascalaparoskopi kolesistektomi dibandingkan tanpa adjuvan.

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ABSTRACT

Background: Laparoscopy cholecystectomy has been the preferred procedure for symptomatic cholelithiasis. Although less minimal, abdominal and shoulder pain are still reported. The pain rises after operation and persists for 3 days. The aim of this study was to determine the effect of intraperitoneal ropivacaine 0.375% as adjuvant in postlaparoscopy cholecystectomy pain therapy.

Method: This was a randomized, double blinded, clinical control trial that held in central operating theater Ciptomangunkusumo hospital during November 2014 until April 2015. Subjects divided into two groups. The ropivacaine (R) group (n=35) got 40 mL ropivacain 0.375% and the control (N) group (n=33) got NaCl 0.9% in same volume. Regiment was prepared by different personel from the operator and evaluator. Pain at rest, cough and shoulder pain were recorded in VAS at 1st, 6th and 24th hours postoperative. Time to get the first petidine dose was also recorded.

Result: Ropivacaine had higher proportion of mild pain at rest ($VAS<4$) at 1st hour ($p=0.050$; $OR=0.453$). There were no statistically significant difference for other pain proportions in any time measured. Median

time to get first petidine dose did not differ between the two groups.

Conclusion: Intraperitoneal instillation of ropivacaine 0.375% as adjuvant in postlaparoscopy cholecystectomy pain therapy is not more effective than without adjuvant.;Background: Laparoscopy cholecystectomy has been the preferred procedure for symptomatic cholelithiasis. Although less minimal, abdominal and shoulder pain are still reported. The pain rises after operation and persists for 3 days. The aim of this study was to determine the effect of intraperitoneal ropivacaine 0.375% as adjuvant in postlaparoscopy cholecystectomy pain therapy.

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