

Preemptif analgesia pada total knee arthroplasty perbandingan efek pemberian dosis tunggal kombinasi celecoxib dan pregabalin dengan dosis pengulangan kombinasi celecoxib dan pregabalin uji klinis acak tersamar ganda = Preemptive analgesia in total knee arthroplasty comparison of single dose effects of combination of celecoxib and pregabalin with repeated dose combination celecoxib and pregabalin double disordered clinical test

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Pendahuluan: Keluhan nyeri paska total knee arthroplasty dilaporkan cukup tinggi sehingga meningkatkan penggunaan morfin paska operasi, memperlambat mobilisasi, meningkatkan biaya dan menurunkan angka kepuasan dari pasien. Preemptif analgesia Celecoxib dan Pregabalin dilaporkan memberikan hasil yang menjanjikan, namun belum banyak studi yang melaporkannya. Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan uji klinis acak tersamar ganda. Sebanyak 30 pasien dibagi secara acak kedalam 3 kelompok. Kelompok pertama mendapatkan preemptif analgesia kombinasi Celecoxib 400 mg dan Pregabalin 150 mg, Kelompok 2 mendapatkan Celecoxib 200 mg dan pregabalin 75 mg dan kelompok 3 diberikan placebo. Efektifitas dinilai dengan menghitung total konsumsi morfin paska operasi, penilaian VAS Score, latihan fungsional lutut dengan range of motion ROM dan mobilisasi.. Hasil: Terdapat perbedaan bermakna total konsumsi morfin paska operasi pada kelompok preemptif analgesia, dibandingkan placebo, Terdapat perbedaan bermakna derajat VAS antara kelompok preemptif analgesia dibanding placebo, namun tidak terdapat perbedaan bermakna antara kedua kelompok preemptif analgesia. Keluhan mual ditemukan pada 2 subjek di kelompok 1, 1 subjek di kelompok 2 dan 3. Kesimpulan: Pemberian preemptif analgesia celecoxib dan pregabalin efektif mengurangi nyeri akut paska operasi dan menurunkan penggunaan morfin paska operasi, Dianjurkan untuk menggunakan kombinasi celecoxib dan pregabalin sebagai preemptif analgesia pada total knee arthroplasty.

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ABSTRACT

Introduction Pain after Total Knee Arthroplasty reported high, therefore increase the use of morphine after surgery, slow mobilization, increase cost and decrease patient satisfactory. Preemptive analgesia celecoxib and pregabalin reported give the promising result, but not many studies have reported it. Method This study was double disordered clinical study. 30 patients divide randomly into 3 groups. The first group receive preemptive analgesia combination of celecoxib 400 mg and pregabalin 150 mg. The second receive celecoxib 200 mg and pregabalin 75 mg and third group receive placebo. Effectiveness in this study assessed with count total consumption of morphine after surgery, VAS Scoring, functional exercise of knee with ROM and mobilization. Result There was significant differences in count of total consumption of morphine after surgery in preemptive analgesia group, compared to placebo. There was significant difference in VAS degree between preemptive group and placebo, but no significant difference between two preemptive groups. Nausea found on 2 subjects in first group, 1 subject in second and third respectively.

Conclusion Administration of preemptive analgesia celecoxib and pregabalin effective to decrease acute pain and reduce use of morphine after surgery. It is advisable to use a combination of celecoxib and pregabalin in total knee arthroplasty.