Perbandingan antara Tiopental 37,5 mg dan Lidokain 30 mg IV dengan menggunakan oklusi untuk mencegah nyeri saat penyuntikan propofol

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang : Pemberian tiopental intravena dengan turniket selama 30 detik sebelum penyuntikan propofol akan mengurangi nyeri yang diakibatkan propofol. Penelitian ini akan membandingkan keefektifan antara tiopental dan lidokain dalarn pencegahan nyeri yang disebabkan oleh penyuntikan propofol.

Metode : Acak, tersamar ganda . Sebanyak 124 pasien (N=62) , ASA 1-2 dibagi dalam 2 kelompok secara acak. Kelompok L mendapat Lidokain 2% (30 mg), Kelompok T mendapat Tiopental 37.5mg , kedua kelompok obat dibuat daiam L5 ml. Propofol diberikan setelah oklusi pada lengan atas dilepas. Penilaian nyeri 10 detik setelah penyuntikan propofol, dinilai dengan Verbal Kategori Scoring dan VAS (Visual Analog Scale).

Hasil :Sebelas pasien (19,4%) mengeluh nyeri pada kelompok lidokain, pada kelompok tiopental dua pasien (3,2%), 1 pasien nyeri ringan dan 1 pasien nyeri sedang Hasil statistik didapat perbedaan bermakna dengan $p < 0.05$.

Kesimpulan : Pemberian tiopental 37.5 mg dengan oklusi selarna 30 detik dapat digunakan sebagai altematif untuk mencegah nyeri akibat penyuntikan propofol .
<hr>Background : Thiopental administered intravenously (IV) after tourniquet for 30 second immediately before injection of propofol, will reduce pain induced by propofol injection. In this study, these two different techniques in reducing propofol injection pain with thiopental were compared with lidocaine to evaluate the most effective method in reducing propofol injection pain.

Methods : In a randomized, double blind treatment, 124 patients were included into this study. Patients in group L were pretreated with lidocaine 2% (30 mg) IV , and group T received thiopental 2.5% (37.5 mg). All pretreatment drugs were made in 1.5 ml and were accompanied by manual venous occlusion for 30 second. Propofol was administered after release of venous occlusion. Pain was assessed with a verbal category scoring system and VAS .

Result : In group of Lidocaine 12 (19.4%) patients were complained pain. Thiopental group 2 (3.2 %) patients complained pain , 1 patient with mild pain , and 1 patient moderate pain. There was significant difference between thiopental and lidocaine in reducing propofol injection pain using a tourniquet technique.

Conclusion : We conclude that IV retention of thiopental is better than lidocaine and may be a usefull alternative for reducing pain on propofol injection.