

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Manajemen nyeri masih menjadi tantangan dalam pelayanan kesehatan. Diperlukan instrumen penilaian nyeri yang obyektif, mudah, dengan interpretasi akurat dan dapat digunakan oleh setiap pihak yang terlibat dalam penanganan nyeri

Tujuan: Menganalisis penilaian skala nyeri Numeric Rating Scale (NRS), Visual Analogue Scale (VAS), dan Wong Baker Faces Scale (WBFS), yang dapat diinterpretasikan serta dipahami oleh pasien nyeri pasca operasi

Metode: Studi analitik observasional dengan rancangan penelitian secara *cross-sectional study* yang menganalisis perangkat penilaian skala nyeri (NRS, VAS, WBFS) pada pasien pasca operasi orthopedi elektif di RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya. Penelitian ini menganalisis data primer pasien pasca operasi yang berupa karakteristik sosio-demografi, jenis anestesi yang diberikan, skor nyeri dan interpretasi pasien terhadap skala nyeri melalui instrumen khusus.

Hasil: Terdapat 102 subyek penelitian. Instrumen interpretasi skala nyeri dinyatakan valid dan reliabel (Cronbach Alpha > 0,60). Mean skor nyeri dari skala VAS (4,29), NRS (4,82) dan WBFS (4,81). Tidak didapatkan perbedaan yang signifikan skala NRS dan skala WBFS ($\text{Sig} > 0,05$). Mean interpretasi skala nyeri dari skala VAS (13,62), NRS (17,14) dan WBFS (21,33). Terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan dari skor nyeri skala VAS terhadap skala NRS, maupun skala WBFS ($\text{Sig} < 0,05$). Terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan antara pre dan post operasi, pada seluruh parameter klinis tekanan darah sistolik, tekanan darah diastolik , nadi, dan respiratory rate ($\text{Sig.} < 0,05$).

Kesimpulan: NRS, WBFS atau VAS semuanya bekerja dengan baik dalam mengukur nyeri. WBFS memiliki nilai interpretasi skala yang paling baik.

Kata kunci: interpretasi, nyeri, NRS, VAS, WBFS

ABSTRACT

Background: Pain management remains as challenge in healthcare. A pain assessment scale which objective, easy-use, accurate interpretation, and can be used by every part who involved in pain management, is needed

Objective: To analyze pain scales of Numeric Rating Scale (NRS), Visual Analogue Scale (VAS), and Wong Baker Faces Scale (WBFS), which can be interpreted and understood by post-operative pain patients

Methods: An observational analytic study with a cross-sectional design that analyzed pain scale assessment instrument (NRS, VAS, WBFS) in patients after elective orthopedic surgery at RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya. This study analyzed primary data of postoperative patients in the form of socio-demographic characteristics, type of anesthesia, pain scores and patient interpretation of pain scales through modified form.

Results: There were 102 subjects. The pain scale interpretation instrument was declared valid and reliable (Cronbach Alpha > 0.60). Mean pain scores from the VAS (4.29), NRS (4.82) and WBFS (4.81). There were no significant differences in NRS and WBFS scale ($\text{Sig} > 0.05$). Mean interpretation of pain scales from the VAS (13.62), NRS (17.14) and WBFS (21.33). There was significant difference in pain scores from the VAS scale to the NRS scale, as well as the WBFS scale ($\text{Sig} < 0.05$). There were significant differences between pre and post surgery, in all clinical parameters of systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure, pulse, and respiratory rate ($\text{Sig.} < 0.05$).

Conclusion: Either NRS, WBFS or VAS are applicable in measuring pain. WBFS has the highest patient-interpretation value.

Keywords: interpretation, pain, NRS, VAS, WBFS