

ABSTRAK

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PERBANDINGAN SKALA NYERI DAN LAMA PERAWATAN LAPAROSKOPI DENGAN LAPAROTOMI PADA PASIEN DENGAN KASUS GINEKOLOGI DI RUMAH SAKIT SILOAM LIPPO VILAGE GEDUNG A DAN B

(xvii + 81 halaman: 3 gambar; 6 tabel; 3 bagan; 7 lampiran)

Latar Belakang: Tindakan medis operatif ginekologi, baik laparoskopi dan laparotomi, terus mengalami perkembangan. Perkembangan tindakan pembedahan saat ini mulai beralih menjadi sayatan yang lebih minimal atau laparoskopi. Penelitian di Indonesia mengenai perbandingan skala nyeri dan lama perawatan pascaoperasi antara kedua metode ini masih terbatas. Hal ini penting untuk melihat perbandingan skala nyeri dan lama perawatan pascaoperasi laparoskopi dengan laparotomi.

Tujuan Penelitian: Mengetahui perbandingan skala nyeri pascaoperasi dan lama perawatan pada laparoskopi dengan laparotomi di Siloam Hospital Lippo Village gedung A dan B pada kasus ginekologi.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain studi potong lintang dan metode *purposive* sampling pada pasien wanita dengan kasus ginekologi pascaoperasi laparoskopi atau laparotomi di Siloam Hospital Lippo Village gedung A dan B. Data diambil dari rekam medis dan mengisi *google form* kemudian diolah menggunakan uji *Mann-Whitney U*.

Hasil: Sebanyak 115 responden dimana 60 menjalani laparoskopi dan 55 menjalani laparotomi ditemukan rata-rata skala nyeri pascaoperasi laparoskopi dan laparotomi yaitu 1,92 dan 4,49 ($p < 0.05$). Disisi lain, rata-rata lama perawatan pascaoperasi laparoskopi dan laparotomi yaitu 2,33 dan 3,36 dalam hari ($p < 0.05$).

Kesimpulan: Laparoskopi lebih unggul dibandingkan laparotomi dalam aspek rasa nyeri yang timbul dan lama perawatan.

Kata Kunci: Skala nyeri pascaoperasi, lama perawatan, laparoskopi, laparotomi, ginekologi

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ABSTRACT

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COMPARISON OF POSTOPERATIVE PAIN SCALE AND LENGTH OF HOSPITAL STAY BETWEEN LAPAROSCOPY AND LAPAROTOMY IN GYNECOLOGICAL PATIENTS AT SILOAM HOSPITAL LIPPO VILLAGE BUILDINGS A AND B

(xvii + 81 pages: 3 figures; 6 tables; 3 charts; 7 attachments)

Background: Gynecologic operative medical procedures, both laparoscopic and laparotomy, continue to evolve. The development of surgery is currently shifting to a more minimal incision or laparoscopy. Research in Indonesia on the comparison of pain scale and postoperative length of stay between these two methods is limited. It is important to look at the comparison of pain scale and length of postoperative care between laparoscopy and laparotomy.

Objective: To compare postoperative pain scale and length of stay in laparoscopy with laparotomy at Siloam Hospital Lippo Village building A and B in gynecology cases.

Methods: This study used a cross-sectional study design and purposive sampling method in female patients with gynecological cases after laparoscopic or laparotomy surgery at Siloam Hospital Lippo Village building A and B. Data were taken from medical records and filling out google forms then processed using the Mann-Whitney U test.

Result: A total of 115 respondents of which 60 underwent laparoscopy and 55 underwent laparotomy were found to have a mean postoperative pain scale of 1.92 and 4.49 ($p < 0.05$). On the other hand, the mean length of laparoscopic and laparotomy postoperative care was 2.33 and 3.36 in days ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: Laparoscopy is more favorable than laparotomy in terms of pain relief and length of stay.

Keywords: Postoperative pain, length of hospital stay, laparoscopy, laparotomy, gynecology

References: 62 (2013-2023)