

Uji validasi konstruksi dan reliabilitas instrumen the Amsterdam Preoperative Anxiety and Information Scale (Amsterdam Preoperative Anxiety and Information Scale) versi Indonesia = Construct validity and reliability of the Amsterdam Preoperative Anxiety and Information Scale (APAIS) Indonesian version

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Abstrak

[Latar Belakang: Kecemasan praoperatif mempunyai pengaruh yang signifikan terhadap pembiusan dan pembedahan. Saat ini belum ada instrumen spesifik untuk mengukur kecemasan praoperasi pada populasi Indonesia. Instrumen APAIS merupakan instrumen yang telah digunakan luas di dunia untuk mengukur kecemasan praoperatif. Penerjemahan, validasi dan reliabilitas instrumen APAIS pada populasi Indonesia merupakan tujuan penelitian ini.

Metode: Penerjemahan APAIS dilakukan dengan penerjemahan maju dan mundur. Sebanyak 102 pasien yang akan menjalani operasi elektif mengisi instrumen APAIS versi Indonesia satu hari sebelumnya. Validitas konstruksi dinilai dengan metode analisis faktor. Reliabilitas dinilai dengan konsistensi internal Cronbach's Alpha.

Hasil: Sebanyak 102 pasien (42 laki-laki dan 60 perempuan) menjadi subjek penelitian penelitian ini. Analisis faktor dengan rotasi oblique menghasilkan dua skala yaitu skala kecemasan dan kebutuhan informasi. Hasil reliabilitas Cronbach's Alpha skala kecemasan dan kebutuhan informasi APAIS versi Indonesia cukup tinggi yaitu 0,825 dan 0,863. Pasien dengan kebutuhan informasi tinggi menunjukkan kecemasan praoperatif yang lebih tinggi. Skala APAIS tidak berhubungan dengan jenis kelamin, riwayat operasi, jenis operasi atau jenis anestesi.

Simpulan: APAIS versi Indonesia sah (valid) dan handal (reliable) untuk mengukur kecemasan praoperatif pada populasi Indonesia. Penelitian selanjutnya diperlukan untuk menentukan sensitivitas dan spesifisitas cut off point kecemasan pada populasi Indonesia.;Background: Preoperative anxiety has a significant effect on anesthesia and surgery. Currently there is no specific instrument for measuring preoperative anxiety in Indonesian population. APAIS have been used worldwide to measure preoperative anxiety. Translation, validation and reliability of instrument APAIS in Indonesian population is the purpose of this study.

Methods: The translation was done in forward and backward translation. Total sample 102 patient undergoing elective surgery answered the Indonesian APAIS one day before operation. Construct validity was determined by factor analysis with oblique rotation. The internal consistency was evaluated by Cronbach's alpha.

Results: A total 102 patient (42 men and 60 women) enrolled in this study. The two scales anxiety and need for information could be replicated by factor analysis. High reliability Cronbach's alpha anxiety and need for information scale Indonesian APAIS respectively 0,825 and 0,863. Patient with high information needs showed higher preoperative anxiety. The APAIS scale are independent of sex, previous surgery, type of operation or type of anesthesia.

Conclusion: Indonesian APAIS proved to be reliable and valid instrument to measure preoperative anxiety in Indonesian population. Further research is needed to determine the sensitivity and specificity of

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