

# Efektivitas klonidin dosis 2 mcg/kg di awal induksi dalam menurunkan angka kejadian emergence delirium pada pasien anak yang menjalani operasi mata = Effectiveness clonidine 2 mcg/Kg during anesthesia induction to reduce emergence delirium rate in pediatric patient underwent eye surgery

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## Abstrak

<table border="0" cellpadding="0" cellspacing="0" width="544"><tbody><tr><td style="width:111px;"><p>Nama</p></td><td style="width:19px;"><p>:</p></td><td style="width:413px;"><p>Kadek Yogi Mahendra</p></td></tr><tr><td style="width:111px;"><p>NPM</p></td><td style="width:19px;"><p>:</p></td><td style="width:413px;"><p>1606927734</p></td></tr><tr><td style="width:111px;"><p>Judul</p></td><td style="width:19px;"><p>:</p></td><td style="width:413px;"><p>Efektivitas Klonidin Dosis 2 Mcg/Kg di Awal Induksi Dalam Menurunkan Angka Kejadian <em>Emergence Delirium</em> Pada Pasien Anak yang Menjalani Operasi Mata</p></td></tr></tbody></table><p><strong>Latar belakang. </strong><em>Emergence delirium</em> (ED) adalah suatu kondisi yang umum terjadi, pada pasien anak-anak yang menjalani pembedahan, dimana anak menjadi sangat agitasi, memberontak, dan sulit untuk diredakan serta berpotensi membahayakan dirinya sendiri maupun orang lain, dengan insidensi di RSCM sebesar 39,7%. Etiologi, faktor resiko, dan patofisiologi diperkirakan multifaktorial. Berbagai upaya dan strategi telah diusahakan untuk mencegah kejadian tidak menyenangkan ini.</p><p> </p><p><strong>Metode. </strong>Penelitian uji klinik acak tersamar ganda pada anak usia 1-8 tahun yang menjalani operasi mata dengan anestesia umum di OK Kirana FKUI-RSCM pada bulan Januari-Maret 2020. Sebanyak 108 subjek didapatkan dengan metode konsekuatif yang dirandomisasi menjadi dua kelompok. Kelompok klonidin (n = 54) mendapat klonidin 2 mcg/kg bolus IV lambat saat induksi anestesia, sedangkan kontrol (n = 54) mendapat NaCl 0,9%. Kejadian ED, waktu pulih, derajat nyeri, hipotensi dan bradikardia selama dan pascaoperasi dicatat. ED dinilai dengan <em>Pediatric Anesthesia Emergence Delirium</em> (PAED).</p><p> </p><p><strong>Hasil. </strong>Kejadian ED pada kelompok klonidin sebesar 29,6% sedangkan kontrol 31,5% (IK 95% 0,481-2,475; p=0,835). Waktu pulih kelompok klonidin memiliki nilai rerata 6 menit dibandingkan kelompok kontrol selama 5 menit (p=0,998). Nyeri sedang dirasakan pada 3,7% kelompok klonidin berbanding 0% pada kelompok kontrol. Hipotensi dialami pada 1 pasien di kelompok klonidin dan 1 pasien di kelompok kontrol, sedangkan bradikardia ditemukan pada 2 pasien di kelompok klonidin dan 3 pasien di kelompok kontrol</p><p> </p><p><strong>Simpulan. </strong>Pemberian klonidin 2 mcg/kg bolus IV lambat di awal induksi tidak lebih efektif dibanding placebo dalam mencegah kejadian ED pada pasien anak yang menjalani operasi mata</p><p><strong>Kata Kunci</strong> : <em>emergence delirium</em>, klonidin, kontrol, pasien anak, operasi mata, pembiusan umum</p><p> </p><hr /><table border="0" cellpadding="0" cellspacing="0" width="544"><tbody><tr><td style="width:111px;"><p>Name</p></td><td style="width:19px;"><p>:</p></td><td style="width:413px;"><p>Kadek Yogi</p></td></tr></tbody></table>

Mahendra</p></td></tr><tr><td style="width:111px;"><p>NPM</p></td><td style="width:19px;"><p></p></td><td style="width:413px;"><p>1606927734</p></td></tr><tr><td style="width:111px;"><p>Title</p></td><td style="width:19px;"><p></p></td><td style="width:413px;"><p>Effectiveness Clonidine 2 Mcg/Kg during Anesthesia Induction to Reduce <em>Emergence Delirium</em> Rate in Pediatric Patient Underwent Eye Surgery</p></td></tr></tbody></table><p><strong>Background.</strong><em>Emergence delirium (ED) is a common condition in pediatric patient after surgery, when they become agitated, difficult to calm and could be harmful for themself or people around</em><em> with incidence 39,7% in RSCM</em><em>. </em><em>Etiology, risk factor, and patyhophysiology are multifactorial. Some effort and strategy have been attempted to reduce this unpleasant incident</em></p><p> </p><p><strong>Method.</strong><em>This was a double-blind randomized clinical trial on children aged 1-8 years old underwent eye surgery under general anesthesia in OR Kirana FKUI-</em><em>RSCM on </em><em>January until March 2020. One hundred eight subjects were included using consecutive sampling method and randomized into two groups. Clonidine group (n=54) was given clonidine 2 mcg/kgbw slow intravenous injection during anesthesia induction</em><em> while control group</em><em> (n=54) was </em><em>given NaCl 0,9%</em><em>. Incidence of ED, <em>recovery</em><em> time, pain scale, during and postoperative hypotension and bradycardia were observed. Pediatric Anesthesia Emergence Delirium (PAED) scale w</em><em>as</em><em> used to assess ED.</em></p><p> </p><p><strong>Result.</strong> <em>Incidence of ED in clonidine group was 29,6% while in control group was 31,5% (IK 95% 0,481-2,475; p=0,8</em><em>3</em><em>5). R</em><em>ecovery</em><em> time in clonidine group was 6 minute</em><em>s and</em><em> control group </em><em>was </em><em>5 minute</em><em>s</em><em> (p=0,998). There was 3,7% in subject group was in moderate pain and 0% in control group. Hypotension was suffered by each 1 subject in both group and bradycardia suffered in 2 patient in clonidine group compared to 3 patients in control group</em></p><p> </p><p><strong>Conclusion.</strong> <em>Administration of clonidine 2 mg/kg as a slow intravenous injection right after induction was not</em><em> effective to prevent the incidence of ED in children underwent eye surgery</em></p>