

Analisis Efektivitas Terapi Analgetik Pada Pasien Pasca Operasi Odontektomi Molar Ketiga Di Instalasi Rawat Inap Di Rumah Sakit Universitas Andalas

ABSTRAK

Nyeri merupakan keluhan utama yang sering dialami pasien setelah operasi odontektomi molar ketiga akibat trauma jaringan selama tindakan pembedahan. Terapi analgetik diperlukan untuk mengurangi intensitas nyeri dan mendukung proses pemulihan pasien. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran tingkat nyeri sebelum dan sesudah pemberian analgetik serta menganalisis efektivitas terapi analgetik pada pasien pasca operasi odontektomi molar ketiga di Instalasi Rawat Inap Rumah Sakit Universitas Andalas. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain observasional analitik dengan pendekatan prospektif. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan secara total sampling terhadap 45 pasien yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi selama periode Januari–April 2026. Data diperoleh dari rekam medis dan dianalisis menggunakan uji Wilcoxon Signed Rank serta Chi-Square. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan seluruh pasien (100%) memperoleh terapi ketorolak injeksi 30 mg. Sebelum pemberian analgetik pada hari pertama, sebagian besar pasien mengalami nyeri sedang (55,6%), sedangkan setelah pemberian analgetik sebagian besar pasien mengalami nyeri ringan (80%). Pada hari kedua, pasien yang tidak mengalami nyeri meningkat dari 17,8% sebelum pemberian analgetik menjadi 42,2% setelah pemberian analgetik. Hasil uji Wilcoxon menunjukkan terdapat perbedaan yang bermakna antara tingkat nyeri sebelum dan sesudah pemberian analgetik pada hari pertama maupun hari kedua ($p\text{-value}=0,001$). Berdasarkan hasil tersebut, Disimpulkan bahwa terapi ketorolak efektif menurunkan intensitas nyeri pada pasien pasca operasi odontektomi molar ketiga di Instalasi Rawat Inap Rumah Sakit Universitas Andalas.

Kata kunci: odontektomi, analgetik, nyeri, ketorolac, *Wilcoxon*

Analysis of the Effectiveness of Analgesic Therapy in Patients After Third Molar Odontectomy Surgery at the Inpatient Department of Andalas University Hospital

ABSTRACT

Pain is the most common complaint experienced by patients after impacted third molar odontectomy due to tissue trauma during the surgical procedure. Analgesic therapy is required to reduce pain intensity and support the patient's recovery process. This study aimed to describe pain intensity before and after analgesic administration and to analyze the effectiveness of analgesic therapy in patients following impacted third molar odontectomy at the Inpatient Installation of Andalas University Hospital. This study employed an analytical observational design with a prospective approach. Total sampling was used to recruit 45 patients who met the inclusion criteria during the period of January to April 2026. Data were obtained from medical records and analyzed using the Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test and the Chi-Square Test. The results showed that all patients (100%) received 30 mg ketorolac injection as postoperative analgesic therapy. Before analgesic administration on the first postoperative day, most patients experienced moderate pain (55.6%), whereas after analgesic administration, the majority experienced mild pain (80.0%). On the second postoperative day, the proportion of patients without pain increased from 17.8% before analgesic administration to 42.2% after analgesic administration. The Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test demonstrated a statistically significant difference in pain intensity before and after analgesic administration on both the first and second postoperative days (p -value = 0.001). It can be concluded that ketorolac therapy is effective in reducing pain intensity in patients following impacted third molar odontectomy at the Inpatient Installation of Andalas University Hospital.

Keywords: analgesic effectiveness, ketorolac, postoperative pain, impacted third molar odontectomy, Numerical Rating Scale (NRS).