

## ABSTRAK

Skala nyeri dada pasien infark miokard merupakan indikator utama untuk mengukur tingkat keparahan infark miokard dan keberhasilan penatalaksanaan nyeri dada pasien. *Numeric Pain Rating Scale* (NPRS) merupakan instrumen skala nyeri yang paling sering digunakan, pada saat pengkajian pasien diminta untuk mengungkapkan rasa nyerinya dalam bentuk angka dan sangat subjektif serta kadang dapat menambah rasa nyeri dada pasien, sehingga dibutuhkan untuk mengukur dengan instrumen skala nyeri yang lebih objektif yaitu *Non Verbal Pain Scale* (NVPS).

Penelitian korelatif dengan pendekatan potong lintang ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kesesuaian antara NVPS dan NPRS untuk mengkaji nyeri pada pasien infark miokard di RSUP Dr. Hasan Sadikin Bandung. Sebanyak 34 orang responden diambil menggunakan teknik *consecutive sampling*. Pengujian instrumen NVPS dan NPRS dilakukan dengan uji *interrater agreement* pada 3 orang pengenal dengan hasil kappa 0,737 menunjukkan tingkat kesesuaian kuat. Data dianalisis menggunakan Rank Spearman untuk mengukur korelasi dan Kappa Cohen untuk mengukur kesesuaian dengan  $p < 0,05$ .

Hasil penelitian didapatkan perbedaan intensitas nyeri antara pada saat masuk emergensi dan 24 jam setelah masuk emergensi baik menggunakan NPRS maupun menggunakan NVPS, keduanya dengan nilai  $\rho = 0,001$ . Terdapat korelasi antara NPRS dan NVPS 24 jam setelah masuk emergensi dengan nilai korelasi Spearman sebesar 0,914. Tidak ada kesesuaian antara NPRS dan NVPS pada saat masuk emergensi, namun setelah 24 jam setelah masuk emergensi terdapat kesesuaian dengan nilai  $\rho = 0,001$  dan nilai kappa sebesar 0,876.

Berdasarkan data tersebut, dapat disimpulkan terdapat korelasi antara NPRS dan NVPS, namun tidak terdapat kesesuaian antara NPRS dan NVPS pada saat masuk emergensi, namun terdapat kesesuaian pada 24 jam setelah masuk emergensi.

Kata Kunci: Infark Miokard, Nyeri dada, *Non Verbal Pain Scale*, *Numeric Pain Rating Scale*,

## ABSTRACT

*Chest-pain scale of Myocardial infarction (MI) patient is an essential indicator for assessing the severity of MI and measuring the success management of patient's chest pain. Numeric Pain Rating Scale (NPRS) is an instrument of pain scale, which is common used by patient who need to converse his/her chest pain to numbers. This would be very subjective and could increase patient's chest pain, so it would be need another instrument which can measure patient's chest pain objectively, namely Non Verbal Pain Scale (NVPS).*

*Correlative study with cross sectional approach aimed to determine the agreement between NPRS and NVPS to assess chest pain of MI patient in Hasan Sadikin Hospital Bandung. There were 34 respondents found by consecutive sampling technique. Instrument of NPRS and NVPS have been tested to 3 observers by interrater agreement test with Kappa value 0.737. To measure the correlation, data was analyzed by Rank Spearman and used Kappa Cohen to determine the agreement of both instruments with  $p < 0.05$ .*

*This study found that intensity of pain between pre-treatment and 24 hours post-treatment, either using NPRS or NVPS are different, both of them got  $p$  Value=0.001. NPRS correlated with NVPS of 24 hours post-treatment with Spearman value 0.914. There were disagreement between NPRS and NVPS pre-treatment, however the agreement between NPRS and NVPS of 24 hours post-treatment were found with  $p$  value 0,001 and Kappa value 0.876.*

*All in all, there were a correlation between NPRS and NVPS, but in pre-treatment between NPRS and NVPS were disagreement, and there were agreement between NPRS and NVPS of 24 hours post-treatment.*

*Key word : Chest pain, Myocardial infarction, Numeric Pain Rating Scale, Non Verbal Pain Scale*