

GAMBARAN PENILAIAN RODS DI INSTALASI BEDAH SENTRAL (IBS) RSUD KOTA BANDUNG

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ABSTRAK

Manajemen jalan napas merupakan aspek krusial dalam tindakan anestesi umum karena komplikasi jalan napas sulit dapat meningkatkan risiko morbiditas dan mortalitas perioperatif. Salah satu metode skrining yang digunakan untuk menilai risiko jalan napas sulit adalah penilaian RODS (*Restricted Mouth Opening, Obstruction/Obesity, Distorted Airway, Stiff Neck or Lungs*). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menggambarkan hasil penilaian RODS pada pasien yang menjalani tindakan anestesi di Instalasi Bedah Sentral RSUD Kota Bandung. Desain penelitian ini adalah deskriptif observasional dengan pendekatan kuantitatif dan melibatkan 65 responden yang dipilih menggunakan teknik purposive sampling. Data dikumpulkan melalui lembar observasi berdasarkan komponen RODS. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar responden memiliki jalan napas kategori mudah (84,6%), sedang (10,8%), dan sulit (4,6%). Pada komponen *Restricted Mouth Opening*, 93,8% responden memiliki pembukaan mulut yang baik. Sebagian besar responden juga tidak menunjukkan tanda-tanda obstruksi maupun deformitas. Uji tahan napas selama ≥ 12 detik menunjukkan fungsi paru yang baik pada mayoritas responden. Penilaian RODS terbukti sederhana dan efektif untuk mengidentifikasi risiko jalan napas sulit, sehingga dapat membantu penata anestesi dalam melakukan tindakan anestesi yang lebih aman dan terarah. Penilaian RODS diharapkan dapat menjadi bagian dari evaluasi rutin pra-anestesi untuk meningkatkan kesiapsiagaan dan keselamatan pasien selama prosedur anestesi.

Kata kunci: RODS, jalan napas sulit, LMA, skrining preoperatif, keselamatan pasien

RODS ASSEMENT OVERVIEW IN THE CENTRAL OPERATING ROOM OF RSUD KOTA BANDUNG

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ABSTRACT

Airway management is a crucial aspect of general anesthesia, as complications arising from difficult airways can increase the risk of perioperative morbidity and mortality. One of the screening methods used to assess the risk of a difficult airway is the RODS assessment (Restricted Mouth Opening, Obstruction/Obesity, Distorted Airway, Stiff Neck or Lungs). This study aims to describe the results of RODS assessment in patients undergoing anesthesia procedures at the Central Surgical Installation of RSUD Kota Bandung. This research employed a descriptive observational design with a quantitative approach and involved 65 respondents selected using purposive sampling. Data were collected using an observation sheet based on the RODS components. The results showed that most respondents had an easy airway category (84.6%), moderate (10.8%), and difficult (4.6%). In the Restricted Mouth Opening component, 93.8% of respondents had good mouth opening. The majority of respondents also did not show signs of obstruction or airway deformity. The breath-holding test for ≥ 12 seconds indicated good pulmonary function in most respondents. The RODS assessment proved to be a simple and effective tool for identifying the risk of difficult airway, thus supporting anesthesia providers in performing safer and more targeted anesthetic procedures. It is expected that RODS assessment can be integrated into routine pre-anesthetic evaluations to improve preparedness and patient safety during anesthesia procedures.

Keywords: *RODS, difficult airway, LMA, preoperative screening, patient safety*