

GAMBARAN HASIL PEMERIKSAAN AMPLE PADA PASIEN PRAANESTESI DI RSUD R SYAMSUDIN SH, KOTA SUKABUMI

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ABSTRAK

Penilaian AMPLE adalah bagian penting dari evaluasi pra-anestesi untuk mengidentifikasi kondisi klinis pasien sebelum pemberian anestesi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menggambarkan hasil penilaian AMPLE pada pasien pra-anestesi di RSUD R. Syamsudin SH, Kota Sukabumi. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kuantitatif. Populasi penelitian ini terdiri dari semua pasien dewasa yang menjalani operasi elektif di RSUD R. Syamsudin SH dari 17 Maret hingga 25 April 2025, dengan total sampel sebanyak 84 responden yang dipilih melalui purposive sampling. Instrumen penelitian yang digunakan adalah lembar wawancara terstruktur berdasarkan format AMPLE, yang mencakup Alergi, Obat-obatan, Riwayat Penyakit, Makanan Terakhir, dan Kejadian yang mengarah pada kondisi saat ini. Penilaian dilakukan melalui wawancara tatap muka antara peneliti dan pasien pra-anestesi sebelum prosedur anestesi. Setiap sesi wawancara dilakukan di ruang pra-anestesi, dengan durasi sekitar 10–15 menit, memastikan pasien dalam keadaan sadar, kooperatif, dan mampu memberikan respons verbal. Data yang diperoleh dicatat menggunakan formulir AMPLE sebagai bagian dari dokumentasi klinis awal. Penelitian ini telah memperoleh persetujuan etis dari Komite Etik Penelitian Kesehatan RSUD R. Syamsudin SH, dengan nomor persetujuan: No. 445/42/KEPK-RS-II-2025. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa 26,2% responden memiliki riwayat alergi, 36,9% sedang mengonsumsi obat rutin, dan 48,8% memiliki riwayat penyakit tertentu. Sebanyak 71,4% pasien telah berpuasa lebih dari 8 jam sebelum anestesi, sementara pasien lainnya tidak memenuhi standar puasa. Pada komponen “Kejadian,” 57,1% pasien melaporkan merokok dan 26,2% mengonsumsi alkohol. Secara keseluruhan, meskipun penilaian dilakukan secara menyeluruh oleh peneliti, banyak data klinis penting yang sebelumnya tidak terdeteksi oleh petugas anestesi. Temuan ini menunjukkan bahwa proses pengambilan riwayat AMPLE yang sistematis dapat secara efektif mengidentifikasi faktor risiko anestesi yang penting dan meningkatkan keselamatan pasien. Oleh karena itu, disarankan agar penilaian AMPLE diintegrasikan sebagai prosedur operasi standar (SOP) untuk evaluasi pra-anestesi oleh perawat anestesi guna meningkatkan kualitas layanan dan mencegah komplikasi terkait anestesi di masa depan.

Kata Kunci : AMPLE, praanestesi, penata anestesi, pengkajian klinis, keselamatan pasien.

AN OVERVIEW OF AMPLE ASSESMENT RESULT IN PRE-ANESTHESIA PATIENTS AT R. SYAMSUDIN, SH REGIONAL GENERAL HOSPITAL SUKABUMI CITY

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ABSTRACT

The AMPLE assessment is a crucial part of the pre-anesthesia evaluation to identify the patient's clinical condition prior to the administration of anesthesia. This study aims to describe the results of the AMPLE assessment among pre-anesthesia patients at RSUD R. Syamsudin SH, Sukabumi City. This research employed a quantitative descriptive method. The population consisted of all adult patients undergoing elective surgery at RSUD R. Syamsudin SH from March 17 to April 25, 2025, with a total sample of 84 respondents selected through purposive sampling. The research instrument used was a structured interview sheet based on the AMPLE format, covering Allergy, Medication, Past Medical History, Last Meal, and Events leading to the current condition. The assessment was conducted through face-to-face interviews between the researcher and pre-anesthesia patients prior to anesthesia procedures. Each interview session was conducted in the pre-anesthesia room, lasting approximately 10–15 minutes, ensuring the patient was conscious, cooperative, and able to respond verbally. The data obtained were recorded using the AMPLE form as part of initial clinical documentation. This study received ethical approval from the Health Research Ethics Committee of RSUD R. Syamsudin SH, with approval number: No. 445/42/KEPK-RS-II-2025. The results showed that 26.2% of respondents had a history of allergies, 36.9% were on routine medication, and 48.8% had a history of certain diseases. A total of 71.4% of patients had fasted for more than 8 hours before anesthesia, while the remaining patients did not meet the fasting standard. In the "Events" component, 57.1% of patients reported smoking and 26.2% consumed alcohol. Overall, although the assessment was conducted thoroughly by the researcher, many important clinical data were found that had previously gone undetected by anesthesia personnel. These findings suggest that a systematic AMPLE history-taking process can effectively identify important anesthesia risk factors and improve patient safety. Therefore, it is recommended that AMPLE assessment be incorporated as a standard operating procedure (SOP) for pre-anesthetic evaluations by anesthesia nurses to enhance service quality and prevent anesthesia-related complications in the future.

Keywords : AMPLE, preanesthesia, anesthesia provider, clinical assessment, patient safety