

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- A. Fields, J. H. (2018). Agitation in adults in the post-anaesthesia care unit. *British Journal of Anaesthesia*, 1052-1058.
- Alriztya Arif Ramadhan, A. T. (2020). Perbedaan Kejadian Agitasi Pasien Pediatri Pasca Anestesi Umum dengan Sevofluran atau isofluran. *Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Sebelas Maret/RS Dr. Moewardi, Surakarta, Indonesia*, 47, 12-15.
- Butterworth IV JF, M. D. (2013). *Clinical Anesthesiology* (5th ed.). USA: McGraw-Hill Education.
- Coşkun, A. S. (2022). Comparing the effects of propofol and ketamine on the emergence agitation of male children undergoing circumcision. *Annals of Pediatric Surgery*, 18(1), 2090-5394.
- Dewi R, d. (2015). *Teori dan Konsep Tumbuh embang Bayi, Toddler, Anak dan Usia Remaja*. Yogyakarta: Pilar Media.
- Gamze Talih, A. Y. (2020). Evaluation of emergence agitation after general anaesthesia in rhinoplasty patients: Inhalation anaesthesia versus total intravenous anaesthesia. *American Journal of Otolaryngology*, 41(3), 102387.
- Greta Patapavičiūtė, L. L. (2021). EMERGENCE DELIRIUM IN PEDIATRIC PATIENTS UNDERGOING . *HEALTH SCIENCES IN EASTERN EUROPE*, 19-25.
- Gwinnutt, C. L. (2011). *Catatan Kuliah Anestesi Klinis* (3rd ed.). (D. Susanto, Trans.) Jakarta: EGC.
- Hino, M. M. (2017). Development and validation of a risk scale for emergence agitation after general anesthesia in children: a prospective observational study. *Anesthesia & Analgesia*, 125(2), 550-555.
- Huang, L. M., Wang, L. M., Peng, W. M., & Qin, C. M. (2021). A Comparison of Dexmedetomidine and Propofol on Emergence Delirium in Children Undergoing Cleft Palate Surgery With Sevoflurane-Based Anesthesia. *Journal of Craniofacial Surgery*, 33(2), 650-653.
- J Cravero, S. S. (2000). Emergence agitation in paediatric patients after sevoflurane anaesthesia and no surgery: a comparison with halothane. *National Library of Medicine*, 419-24.
- Keat, S. B. (2013). *Anaesthesia on the move*. Jakarta: Indeks.

Małgorzata Sobol, M. K. (2021). Adult behavior toward the child before surgery and pediatric . *Pediatric Anesthesia Wiley*, 43-48.

Munk, L. A. (2016). Post -anaesthetic emergence predictors and consequences. *Acta Anaesthesiologica Scandinavica*, 1059-1066.

Notoatmodjo, S. (2018). *Metodologi Penelitian Kesehatan Cetakan ke 3*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

Nugraheni, C. (2020). PERBEDAAN KEJADIAN MENGGIGIL PADA KELOMPOK USIA LANJUT DAN USIA ANAK DENGAN GENERAL ANESTESI DI RS PKU MUHAMMADIYAH YOGYAKARTA. *skripsi thesis, Poltekkes Kemenkes Yogyakarta*.

Nursalam. (2013). *Konsep dan Penerapan Metodologi Penelitian Ilmu Keperawatan* . Jakarta: Salemba Medika.

Pardede, D. K. (2020). Pencegahan Emergence Agitation Pasca-operasi. *CDK*, 47(1), 16-23.

Pramono, A. (2017). *Buku kuliah anestesi*. Jakarta: EGC.

Rahendra, K. Y. (2021). Efektivitas Klonidin Dosis 2 Mcg/Kg di Awal Induksi dalam Menurunkan Angka Kejadian Emergence Delirium pada Pasien Anak yang Menjalani Operasi Mata. *Majalah Anestesia dan Critical Care*, 39, 136 - 144.

Rahul Podder, D. B. (2018). Comparison between Incidence of Emergence Agitation in Pre-school Age Group with that of Older Children undergoing Sevoflurane Anaesthesia. *Indian Journal of Anesthesia and Analgesia*, 5(11), 1895-1900.

RI, M. (2014). *Peraturan Menteri Kesehatan RI Nomor 25 Tahun 2014 tentang Upaya Kesehatan Anak*.

Rim, J. C. (2016). Risk factors of emergence agitation after general anesthesia in adult patients. *Anesthesia and Pain Medicine*, 11(4), 410-416.

Saputri, N. A. (2019). Faktor-Faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Kejadian Post Operative Nausea Vomiting (PONV) pada Pasien General Anestesi di RSUD Kota Yogyakarta. *Doctoral dissertation, Poltekkes kemenkes Yogyakarta*.

Smith, G., D'Cruz, J. R., Rondeau, B., & Goldman., J. (2021). General Anesthesia for Surgeons. *StatPearls*.

Soenarjo dan Jatmiko, H. (2013). *Anestesiologi*. Semarang: PERDATIN.

- Soetjiningsih. (2010). *Buku ajar tumbuh kembang remaja dan permasalahannya*. (3 ed.). Jakarta: CV Sagung Seto.
- Sousa-Júnior, F. A. (2021). Intraoperative clonidine to prevent postoperative emergence delirium following sevoflurane anesthesia in pediatric patients: a randomized clinical trial. *Brazilian Journal of Anesthesiology*, 71, 5 - 10.
- Tawfik M. Noor EL-Din, M. S. (2018, July). MIDAZOLAM VERSUS NALBUPHINE ON PREVENTION OF EMERGENCE AGITATION. *Al-Azhar Med. J*, 47(3), 573-585.
- Vinicius Caldeira Quintao MD, M. (2018). Emergence delirium incidence in children undergoing adenoidectomy with or without tonsillectomy under general anesthesia and who received clonidine as preanesthetic medication. *euro anaesthesia*.
- Voepel-Lewis, T. M., Malviya, S. M., & Tait, A. R. (2003). A Prospective Cohort Study of Emergence Agitation in the Pediatric Postanesthesia Care Unit. *IARS*, 96(6), 1625-1630.
- Yunita Widyastuti, D. S. (2016). AGITASI PASCA ANESTESI DENGAN AGEN SEVOFLURANE. *JURNAL KOMPLIKASI ANESTESI. Konsultan Anestesiologi dan Terapi Intensif FK UGM /RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta*, 65-70.