

**PERBANDINGAN CPOT DAN *COMFORT SCALE* SEBAGAI  
INSTRUMEN NYERI PASIEN YANG TERPASANG VENTILATOR DI  
ICU RSUP Dr. SOERADJI TIRTONEGORO KLATEN**

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**ABSTRAK**

**Latar Belakang:** Ventilator merupakan alat bantu pernafasan yang digunakan untuk pasien yang mengalami gagal nafas. Kondisi kritis pasien dengan terpasang ventilator akan menimbulkan masalah fisik, psikososial dan spiritual. Selang ventilator yang terpasang di tenggorokan menyebabkan pasien tidak dapat berbicara, nyeri dan tidak nyaman. Pengkajian nyeri pada pasien kritis yang terpasang ventilator sangat diperlukan karena ketidakmampuan pasien dalam memverbalkan intensitas nyerinya. *Critical-Care Pain Observation Tool* (CPOT) dan *Comfort Scale* merupakan instrumen penilaian nyeri untuk pasien dewasa.

**Tujuan:** Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbandingan validitas dan reliabilitas *Critical-Care Pain Observation Tool* (CPOT) dan *Comfort Scale* sebagai instrumen nyeri pasien yang terpasang ventilator di ICU RSUP Dr. Soeradji Tirtonegoro Klaten.

**Metode:** Penelitian ini adalah sebuah studi dengan desain *cross sectional* dengan teknik *consecutive sampling*. Responden akan dilakukan dua kali penilaian yaitu sebelum dan setelah suction menggunakan instrumen CPOT dan *Comfort Scale*. Sampel pada penelitian ini berjumlah 30 responden. Pengumpulan data dilaksanakan pada bulan Februari-Maret 2020. Data dianalisa dengan menggunakan *Receiver Operating Curve* (ROC) dan *Kappa Cohen*.

**Hasil Penelitian:** Instrumen CPOT memiliki nilai kappa 1, sensitifitas 100%, spesifisitas 73,08% dengan luas AUC 0,875. Instrumen *Comfort Scale* memiliki nilai kappa 1, sensitifitas 54,55%, spesifisitas 100% dengan luas AUC 0,830.

**Kesimpulan:** Terdapat perbedaan validitas antara CPOT dan *Comfort Scale* sebagai instrumen nyeri pasien yang terpasang ventilator

**Kata Kunci:** CPOT, *Comfort Scale*, Pengkajian Nyeri, Ventilator

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**COMPARASION OF CPOT AND COMFORT SCALE AS PAIN  
INSTRUMENT IN PATIENT INSTALLED VENTILATOR AT THE ICU  
RSUP Dr. SOERADJI TIRTONEGORO KLATEN**

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**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Ventilator is a respiratory aid used for respiratory failure patients. Critical conditions of patients with ventilators can cause physical, psychosocial, and spiritual problems. A ventilator tube in the throat can prevent patients from speaking, causing pain and discomfort. Assessment of pain in critical patients with ventilators is very necessary because of the patient's inability to verify. The Critical-Care Pain Observation Tool (CPOT) and Comfort Scale are pain assessment instruments for adult patients.

**Purpose:** This study aims to determine the validity and reliability of the Critical-Care Pain Observation Tool (CPOT) and Comfort Scale as pain instruments in patients with installed ventilators at the ICU RSUP Dr. Soeradji Tirtonegoro Klaten.

**Method:** This research used a cross-sectional design. Sampling used consecutive sampling technique. Respondents were assessed two times before and after suction using the CPOT and Comfort Scale instruments. The samples of this research are 30 respondents. This research was conducted in February-March 2020. The data has been analyzed using Receiver Operating Curve (ROC) and Kappa Cohen.

**Study Result:** The result of the CPOT instrument had a kappa value of 1, sensitivity of 100%, specificity of 73,08% with AUC area of 0,875. While the Comfort Scale instrument had a kappa value of 1, a sensitivity of 54,55%, specificity of 100% with AUC area of 0,830.

**Conclusion:** There was a difference in validity between CPOT and Comfort Scale as pain instruments in patients with installed ventilators.

**Keywords:** CPOT, Comfort Scale, Pain Assessment, Ventilator

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