

## ABSTRAK

Apendisitis merupakan salah satu penyebab tersering nyeri abdomen akut pada kasus bedah emergensi. Perbedaan derajat inflamasi antara apendisitis perforasi dan non perforasi diduga menyebabkan perbedaan intensitas nyeri sebelum tindakan operasi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membandingkan tingkat nyeri pra operasi antara pasien apendisitis perforasi dan non perforasi menggunakan Visual Analog Scale (VAS). Penelitian ini menggunakan desain analitik observasional dengan pendekatan cross sectional yang dilaksanakan di Rumah Sakit Arun Lhokseumawe dan Rumah Sakit Tentara Kesrem Lhokseumawe pada desember hingga Mei 2026. Sampel penelitian berjumlah 46 responden yang dipilih menggunakan teknik consecutive sampling. Data diperoleh melalui wawancara menggunakan skala VAS dan data rekam medis pasien. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan uji independent t-test. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar responden berusia 17–25 tahun (50%), berjenis kelamin perempuan (60,9%), dan didominasi oleh apendisitis non perforasi (54,3%). Rerata skor nyeri pada pasien apendisitis perforasi lebih tinggi dibandingkan non perforasi yaitu  $7,76 \pm 1,30$  dan  $5,88 \pm 1,42$ . Hasil uji independent t-test menunjukkan terdapat perbedaan rerata skor nyeri pra operasi yang bermakna secara statistik antara kedua kelompok dengan nilai  $p < 0,001$ . Kesimpulan penelitian ini adalah tingkat nyeri pra operasi pada pasien apendisitis perforasi lebih tinggi dibandingkan pasien apendisitis non perforasi.

**Kata kunci:** apendisitis, perforasi, nyeri pra operasi, *Visual Analog Scale*, VAS.

## ABSTRACT

Appendicitis is one of the most common causes of acute abdominal pain in emergency surgical cases. Differences in the degree of inflammation between perforated and non-perforated appendicitis are suspected to cause differences in pain intensity before surgery. This study aimed to compare pre-appendectomy pain levels between patients with perforated and non-perforated appendicitis using the Visual Analog Scale (VAS). This study employed an observational analytic design with a cross-sectional approach conducted at Arun Hospital Lhokseumawe and Kesrem Military Hospital Lhokseumawe from December to May 2026. The study sample consisted of 46 respondents selected using a consecutive sampling technique. Data were obtained through interviews using the VAS scale and patients' medical records. Data analysis was performed using with the independent t-test. The results showed that most respondents were aged 17–25 years (50%), female (60.9%), and predominantly had non-perforated appendicitis (54.3%). The mean pain score in patients with perforated appendicitis was higher than in those with non-perforated appendicitis, namely  $7.76 \pm 1.30$  and  $5.88 \pm 1.42$ , respectively. The independent t-test showed a statistically significant difference in pre-appendectomy pain scores between the two groups with a p-value  $< 0.001$ . In conclusion, pre-appendectomy pain levels in patients with perforated appendicitis were higher than in patients with non-perforated appendicitis.

**Kata kunci:** appendicitis, perforation, pre-appendectomy pain, Visual Analog Scale, VAS.