

ABSTRACT

Background : Head trauma is a traumatic disturbance of brain function accompanied or without bleeding. It is important to identify early on the severity of trauma to the patient, identify the most appropriate treatment to save the patient's life. The Rapid Emergency Medicine Score (REMS) is an assessment used to predict mortality in patients visiting the emergency room (ER).

Objective : The purpose of this study is to know the description of the value of the Rapid Emergency Medicine Score in head injured patients in the emergency department of Raden Mattaher Hospital.

Method: This research is a quantitative research with a descriptive design. The study population was head injured patients in the emergency room at Raden Mattaher Hospital. The sample is 30 respondents with Accidental Sampling technique.

Result: The results showed that the most common sex was male (70%), the most common cause of traffic accidents (73%), the most age range <45 years (57%), the highest MAP value 70-109 mmHg (90%), the most the highest pulse is 70-109 times/minute (70%), the highest respiratory rate is 12-24 times/minute (77%), the highest oxygen saturation value is > 89% (87%), and the highest GCS value is > 13 (73%). An overview of the REMS values in head injured patients found <5 at risk which was categorized as low as much as 83%.

Conclusion : The results of this study indicate that the results of the REMS values of respondents are mostly found with low risk values <.5.

Keywords : Rapid Emergency Medicine Score, Head Injury, Emergency Installation.

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Trauma kepala merupakan gangguan traumatik dari fungsi otak yang disertai atau tanpa disertai perdarahan. Penting untuk mengenali secara dini tingkat keparahan trauma pada pasien, mengidentifikasi perawatan yang paling tepat untuk menyelamatkan jiwa pasien. Rapid Emergency Medicine Score (REMS) adalah penilaian yang digunakan memprediksi kematian pada pasien yang mengunjungi ruang gawat darurat (UGD).

Tujuan: Diketahui gambaran nilai *Rapid Emergency Medicine Score* pada pasien cedera kepala di instalasi gawat darurat RSUD Raden Mattaher.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain deskriptif. Populasi penelitian ialah pasien cedera kepala di IGD di RSUD Raden Mattaher. Sampel berjumlah 30 responden dengan teknik Accidental Sampling.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan jenis kelamin terbanyak pada laki-laki (70%), penyebab terbanyak kecelakaan lalu lintas (73%), usia terbanyak rentang usia <45 tahun (57%), nilai MAP terbanyak 70-109 mmHg (90%), nilai nadi terbanyak 70-109 kali/menit (70%), nilai pernapasan terbanyak 12- 24 kali/menit (77%), nilai saturasi oksigen terbanyak >89% (87%), dan nilai GCS terbanyak >13 (73%). Gambaran nilai REMS pada pasien cedera kepala didapatkan <5 dikategorikan risiko rendah sebanyak 83%).

Kesimpulan: Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan hasil nilai REMS responden banyak ditemukan dengan nilai resiko rendah <.5.

Kata kunci: *Rapid Emergency Medicine Score*, Cedera Kepala, Instalasi Gawat Darurat.