

## Comparison of Glasgow Coma Scale with Revised Trauma Score in Assessing the Mortality of Head Injured

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<b>Abstract</b>	<p>Background: Head injury causes temporary or permanent damage to the brain. The incidence and mortality of head injuries is very high worldwide, so fast and appropriate treatment is needed. Glasgow Coma Scale and Revised Trauma Score are easy to use and can assess the mortality of head-injured patients. Objective: To analyze the comparison of the Glasgow Coma Scale and Revised Trauma Score in assessing the mortality of head-injured patients. Methods: This research is a systematic review study using the PRISMA approach. Inclusion criteria, namely studies focusing on head injury patients, articles published in 2016-2022, and articles in English. Exclusion criteria were studies other than head injury patients, articles published before 2016, and articles other than English. A systematic review using PICO. Search database using Pubmed, Science Direct, SAGE, and DOAJ. Results: The JBI analysis of 9 selected articles found that the Revised Trauma Score was more accurate in assessing head injury mortality. RTS has a mortality accuracy of 86%-90% and GCS 83%-88% at 24 hours of treatment of head-injured patients. Conclusion: The Glasgow Coma Scale is the most frequently used standard instrument for the assessment and prognosis of patients with head injuries. The Revised Trauma Score is a combined assessment of the nervous system (GCS), circulatory system (SBR), and respiratory system (RR) which are important components in assessing the mortality of head-injured patients.</p> <p>Abstrak: Latar Belakang: Cedera kepala menyebabkan kerusakan sementara atau permanen pada otak. Kejadian dan mortalitas cedera kepala sangat tinggi di dunia sehingga diperlukan penanganan yang cepat dan tepat. Glasgow Coma Scale dan Revised Trauma Score mudah digunakan dan dapat menilai mortalitas pasien cedera kepala. Tujuan: Menganalisis perbandingan Glasgow Coma Scale dan Revised Trauma Score dalam menilai mortalitas pasien cedera kepala. Metode : Penelitian ini merupakan studi sistematik review dengan pendekatan PRISMA. Kriteria inklusi yaitu studi berfokus pada pasien cedera kepala, artikel dipublikasikan tahun 2016-2022, artikel berbahasa Inggris. Kriteria eksklusi yaitu studi berfokus selain pasien cedera kepala, artikel dipublikasikan sebelum tahun 2016, artikel selain berbahasa Inggris. Tinjauan sistematis menggunakan PICO. Database penelusuran menggunakan Pubmed, Science Direct, SAGE, dan DOAJ. Hasil: Dari analisis JBI 9 artikel terpilih diperoleh hasil bahwa Revised Trauma Score lebih akurat dalam penilaian mortalitas cedera kepala. RTS memiliki akurasi mortalitas 86%-90% dan GCS 83%-88% pada 24 jam perawatan pasien cedera kepala. Kesimpulan: Glasgow Coma Scale sebagai instrumen standar yang paling sering digunakan untuk penilaian, dan prognosis pasien dengan cedera kepala. Revised Trauma Score merupakan gabungan penilaian sistem persarafan (GCS), sistem sirkulasi (SBR), dan sistem pernafasan (RR) adalah komponen penting pada penilaian mortalitas pasien cedera kepala.</p>
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