

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

1. Moore AD, Anghelescu DL. Emergence Delirium in Pediatric Anesthesia. *Pediatric Drugs.* 2017 Feb 1;19(1):11–20.
2. Kusnugroho D, Pardede B. Pencegahan Emergence Agitation Pasca-operasi pada Pasien Anak. CDK-282. 2020;47(1):16–23.
3. Mohkamkar M, Farhoudi F, Alam-Sahebpour A, Mousavi SA, Khani S, Shahmohammadi S. Postanesthetic Emergence Agitation in Pediatric Patients under General Anesthesia. *Iran J Pediatr [Internet].* 2014;24(2):184–90. Available from: <http://ijp.tums.ac.ir>
4. Ramadhan AA, Arianto AT, Santosa SB. Perbedaan Kejadian Agitasi Pasien Pediatri Pasca-Anestesi Umum dengan Sevoouran atau Isoouran. CDK-282. 2020;47(1):12–5.
5. Andriyanto L, Utarjani A, Hanindito E, Santoso KH, Hamzah H, Puspita EA. Incidence of Emergence Agitation in Pediatric Patient after General Anesthesia. *Folia Medica Indonesiana.* 2019 Apr 9;55(1):25.
6. Wijaya AA, Kapuangan C, Aktara B. Emergence Agitation Pascaoperatif pada Pasien Anak yang Menjalani Anestesia Umum Inhalasi di RSUPN Cipto Mangunkusumo: Kajian terhadap Angka Kejadian dan Faktor-faktor yang Memengaruhi. Vol. 33, *Anesthesia & Critical Care.* 2015 p. 91–8.
7. Sun L, Guo R, Sun L. Dexmedetomidine for preventing sevoflurane-related emergence agitation in children: A meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. Vol. 58, *Acta Anaesthesiologica Scandinavica.* Blackwell Munksgaard; 2014. p. 642–50.
8. Mehrotra S. Postoperative anaesthetic concerns in children: Postoperative pain, emergence delirium and postoperative nausea and vomiting. Vol. 63, *Indian Journal of Anaesthesia.* Wolters Kluwer Medknow Publications; 2019. p. 763–70.
9. Lee SJ, Sung TY. Emergence agitation: Current knowledge and unresolved questions. *Korean J Anesthesiol.* 2020 Dec 1;73(6):471–85.
10. Menser C, Smith H. Emergence agitation and delirium: Considerations for epidemiology and routine monitoring in pediatric patients. Vol. 13, *Local and Regional Anesthesia.* Dove Medical Press Ltd; 2020. p. 73–83.
11. Lindenmayer JP. The pathophysiology of agitation . *J Clin Psychiatry.* 2000;61(14):5–10.
12. Anesth MEJ, Ahmed MI, Farrell MA, Parrish K, Karla A. Preoperative Anxiety in Children Risk Factors and Non-Pharmacological Management. *MEJ Anesth.* 2011;21(2):153–70.
13. Chen JY, Jia JE, Liu TJ, Qin MJ, Li WX. Comparison of the effects of dexmedetomidine, ketamine, and placebo on emergence agitation after strabismus surgery in children. *Canadian Journal of Anesthesia.* 2013;60(4):385–92.

14. Shi M, Miao S, Gu T, Wang D, Zhang H, Liu J. Dexmedetomidine for the prevention of emergence delirium and postoperative behavioral changes in pediatric patients with sevoflurane anesthesia: A double-blind, randomized trial. *Drug Des Devel Ther.* 2019;13:897–905.
15. Abdel-Rahman KAB, Abd-Elshafy SK, Sayed JA. Effect of two different doses of dexmedetomidine on Kejadian emergence agitation after strabismus surgery: a randomized clinical trial. *Brazilian Journal of Anesthesiology (English Edition).* 2018 Nov;68(6):571–6.
16. Hendrawan C, Arif SK. The Effect of Dexmedetomidine 0,2 ug / kgBB Intravenous to Incidence of Awakening Delirium from General Anesthesia in Pediatric Patients. *Jurnal Anestesiologi Indonesia.* 2013;5(2013):71–82.
17. Isik B, Arslan M, Tunga AD, Kurtipek O. Dexmedetomidine decreases emergence agitation in pediatric patients after sevoflurane anesthesia without surgery. *Paediatr Anaesth.* 2006 Jul;16(7):748–53.
18. Shi M, Miao S, Gu T, Wang D, Zhang H, Liu J. Dexmedetomidine for the prevention of emergence delirium and postoperative behavioral changes in pediatric patients with sevoflurane anesthesia: A double-blind, randomized trial. *Drug Des Devel Ther.* 2019;13:897–905.
19. Tsiotou AG, Malisiova A, Koupstsova E, Mavri M, Anagnostopoulou M, Kalliardou E. Dexmedetomidine for the reduction of emergence delirium in children undergoing tonsillectomy with propofol anesthesia: A double-blind, randomized study. *Paediatr Anaesth.* 2018 Jul 1;28(7):632–8.
20. Weerink MAS, Struys MMRF, Hannivoort LN, Barends CRM, Absalom AR, Colin P. Clinical Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacodynamics of Dexmedetomidine. Vol. 56, Clinical Pharmacokinetics. Springer International Publishing; 2017. p. 893–913.
21. Dahmani S, Delivet H, Hilly J. Emergence delirium in children: An update. Vol. 27, Current Opinion in Anaesthesiology. Lippincott Williams and Wilkins; 2014. p. 309–15.
22. Cho EJ, Yoon SZ, Cho JE, Lee HW. Comparison of the Effects of 0.03 and 0.05 mg/kg Midazolam with Placebo on Prevention of Emergence Agitation in Children Having Strabismus Surgery. *Anesthesiology.* 2014;5(120):1354–61.
23. Kawai M, Kurata S, Sanuki T, Mishima G, Kiriishi K, Watanabe T, et al. The effect of midazolam administration for the prevention of emergence agitation in pediatric patients with extreme fear and non-cooperation undergoing dental treatment under sevoflurane anesthesia, a double-blind, randomized study. *Drug Des Devel Ther.* 2019;13:1729–37.
24. Kanaya A. Emergence agitation in children: risk factors, prevention, and treatment. Vol. 30, Journal of Anesthesia. Springer Tokyo; 2016. p. 261–7.
25. Demir CY, Yuzkat N. Prevention of Emergence Agitation with Ketamine in Rhinoplasty. *Aesthetic Plast Surg.* 2018 Jun 1;42(3):847–53.

26. Mason KP. Paediatric emergence delirium: A comprehensive review and interpretation of the literature. Vol. 118, British Journal of Anaesthesia. Oxford University Press; 2017. p. 335–43.
27. Frederick HJ, Wofford K, de Lisle Dear G, Schulman SR. A randomized controlled trial to determine the effect of depth of anesthesia on emergence agitation in children. *Anesth Analg*. 2016 Apr 1;122(4):1141–6.
28. Ali MA, Abdellatif AA. Prevention of sevoflurane related emergence agitation in children undergoing adenotonsillectomy: A comparison of dexmedetomidine and propofol. *Saudi J Anaesth*. 2013 Jul;7(3):296–300.
29. Abu-Shahwan I, Chowdary K. Ketamine is effective in decreasing Kejadian emergence agitation in children undergoing dental repair under sevoflurane general anesthesia. *Paediatr Anaesth*. 2007 Sep;17(9):846–50.
30. Mula M. The safety and tolerability of intranasal midazolam in epilepsy. Vol. 14, Expert Review of Neurotherapeutics. Expert Reviews Ltd.; 2014. p. 735–40.
31. Continuum of Depth Of Sedation: Definition of General Anesthesia and Levels of Sedation/Analgesia. American society of Anesthesiologists. 2014. p. 1–2.
32. Shamseer L, Moher D, Clarke M, Ghersi D, Liberati A, Petticrew M, et al. Preferred reporting items for systematic review and meta-analysis protocols (PRISMA-P) 2015: elaboration and explanation. *BMJ*. 2015 Jan 2;349(jan02 1):g7647–g7647.
33. Abdelaziz HMM, Bakr RH, Kasem AA. Effect of intranasal dexmedetomidine or intranasal midazolam on prevention of emergence agitation in pediatric strabismus surgery: A randomized controlled study. *Egypt J Anaesth*. 2016 Jul 1;32(3):285–91.
34. Chen JY, Jia JE, Liu TJ, Qin MJ, Li WX. Comparison of the effects of dexmedetomidine, ketamine, and placebo on emergence agitation after strabismus surgery in children. *Canadian Journal of Anesthesia*. 2013 Apr;60(4):385–92.
35. Chen F, Wang C, Lu Y, Huang M, Fu Z. Efficacy of different doses of dexmedetomidine as a rapid bolus for children: A double-blind, prospective, randomized study. *BMC Anesthesiol*. 2018 Aug 7;18(1).
36. Hauber JA, Davis PJ, Bendel LP, Martyn S V., McCarthy DL, Evans MC, et al. Dexmedetomidine as a rapid bolus for treatment and prophylactic prevention of emergence agitation in anesthetized children. *Anesth Analg*. 2015 Nov 1;121(5):1308–15.
37. Lin Y, Chen Y, Huang J, Chen H, Shen W, Guo W, et al. Efficacy of premedication with intranasal dexmedetomidine on inhalational induction and postoperative emergence agitation in pediatric undergoing cataract surgery with sevoflurane. *J Clin Anesth*. 2016 Sep 1;33:289–95.

38. Makkar JK, Bhatia N, Bala I, Dwivedi D, Singh PM. A comparison of single dose dexmedetomidine with propofol for the prevention of emergence delirium after desflurane anaesthesia in children. *Anaesthesia*. 2016 Jan 1;71(1):50–7.
39. Soliman R, Alshehri A. Effect of dexmedetomidine on emergence agitation in children undergoing adenotonsillectomy under sevoflurane anesthesia: A randomized controlled study. *Egypt J Anaesth*. 2015 Oct 1;31(4):283–9.
40. Begum U, Singh P, Naithani B, Singh V, Singh G, Tiwari T. Dexmedetomidine as bolus or low-dose infusion for the prevention of emergence agitation with sevoflurane anesthesia in pediatric patients. *Anesth Essays Res*. 2019;13(1):57.
41. Bilgen S, Köner Ö, Karacay S, Sancar NK, Kaspar EC, Sözbür S. Effect of ketamine versus alfentanil following midazolam in preventing emergence agitation in children after sevoflurane anaesthesia: A prospective randomized clinical trial. *Journal of International Medical Research*. 2014 Dec 20;42(6):1262–71.
42. Ozcan A, Kaya AG, Ozcan N, Karaaslan GM, Er E, Baltaci B, et al. Effects of ketamine and midazolam on emergence agitation after sevoflurane anaesthesia in children receiving caudal block: a randomized trial. *Brazilian Journal of Anesthesiology (English Edition)*. 2014 Nov;64(6):377–81.
43. Yao Y, Sun Y, Lin J, Chen W, Lin Y, Zheng X. Intranasal dexmedetomidine versus oral midazolam premedication to prevent emergence delirium in children undergoing strabismus surgery: A randomised controlled trial. *Eur J Anaesthesiol*. 2020 Dec 1;37(12):1143–9.
44. Hanna AH, Ramsingh D, Sullivan-Lewis W, Cano S, Leiter P, Wallace D, et al. A comparison of midazolam and zolpidem as oral premedication in children, a prospective randomized double-blinded clinical trial. *Paediatr Anaesth*. 2018 Dec 1;28(12):1109–15.
45. Yi W, Li J, Zhuang Y, Wan L, Li W, Jia J. The effect of two different doses of dexmedetomidine to prevent emergence agitation in children undergoing adenotonsillectomy: a randomized controlled trial. *Brazilian Journal of Anesthesiology (English Edition)*. 2022 Jan 1;72(1):63–8.
46. Lin Y, Chen Y, Huang J, Chen H, Shen W, Guo W, et al. Efficacy of premedication with intranasal dexmedetomidine on inhalational induction and postoperative emergence agitation in pediatric undergoing cataract surgery with sevoflurane. *J Clin Anesth*. 2016 Sep 1;33:289–95.
47. Soliman R, Alshehri A. Effect of dexmedetomidine on emergence agitation in children undergoing adenotonsillectomy under sevoflurane anesthesia: A randomized controlled study. *Egypt J Anaesth*. 2015 Oct 1;31(4):283–9.
48. Peng W, Zhang TJ. Dexmedetomidine decreases the emergence agitation in infant patients undergoing cleft palate repair surgery after general anesthesia. *BMC Anesthesiol*. 2015 Oct 13;15(1).

49. Kanaya A, Kuratani N, Satoh D, Kurosawa S. Lower incidence of emergence agitation in children after propofol anesthesia compared with sevoflurane: A meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. *J Anesth.* 2014 Feb;28(1):4–11.
50. Jiang M, Wang MH, Wang X Bin, Liu L, Wu JL, Yang XL, et al. Effect of intraoperative application of ketamine on postoperative depressed mood in patients undergoing elective orthopedic surgery. *J Anesth.* 2016 Apr 1;30(2):232–7.

