

Efektifitas skala braden dalam memprediksi kejadian luka tekan di bangsal bedah-dalam RSUD Prof. Dr. W.Z. Yohannes Kupang = Effectiveness of braden scale in predicting pressure ulcer in medical-surgical ward at RSUD Prof. Dr. W.Z. Yohannes Kupang / Era Dorihi Kale

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Luka tekan merupakan luka yang terjadi karena adanya kematian jaringan karena tekanan yang lama pada kulit dan jaringan. Luka tekan sering dijumpai pada pasien dengan gangguan mobilitasi yang mendatangkan akibat serius yaitu sepsis, perpanjangan waktu rawat, peningkatan biaya perawatan dan juga peningkatan mortalitas. Luka tekan bisa dicegah dengan melakukan deteksi terhadap risiko terjadinya luka tekan dengan menggunakan alat screening. Alat yang sudah diuji validitas dan reliabilitasnya adalah skala Braden. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi keefektifan skala Braden dalam memprediksi kejadian luka tekan di bangsal bedah-dalam RSUD Prof. Dr. W.Z. Yohannes Kupang. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan metode prospektif, dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 28 orang yang dipilih menggunakan teknik consecutive sampling. Pengujian validitas prediksi skala Braden dengan menghitung nilai sensitifitas, spesifitas, PPV dan NPV serta luas area di bawah kurva. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa skala Braden mempunyai validitas prediksi yang baik pada cut of point 15, memiliki nilai sensitifitas 88.2%, spesifitas 72.7%, PPV 11.8% dan NPV 27.3% dan luas area di bawah kurva ROC adalah 0.880. Kesimpulan yang didapatkan yaitu skala Braden efektif dalam memprediksi kejadian luka tekan di bangsal bedah dan penyakit dalam RSUD Prof. Dr. W.Z. Yohannes Kupang. Sehingga disarankan untuk menggunakan skala Braden sebagai alat skrining terhadap resiko terjadinya luka tekan pada pasien.

ABSTRACT

Pressure Ulcer is a wound which occurs as a result of death cells due to long pressure on skin and tissues. This wound is often found in patients with immobilization that lead to serious impacts such as sepsis, increased length of stay, increased medical cost and increased the possibility of mortality. Pressure ulcer can be prevented by early detection of risk with a screening tool. The tool which has been examined its validity and reliability is Braden scale. The aim of this research was to identify the effectiveness of Braden scale in predicting pressure ulcer in Medical-Surgical Ward at RSUD Prof. Dr. W.Z. Yohannes Kupang. This was a quantitative research using prospective method. Twenty eight subjects were participated in this study and selected by using consecutive sampling method. The validity prediction of Braden scale was measured by counting sensitivity and specificity, False positive and False Negative value and also a wide range area under the curve. The result of the study showed that Braden scale has a good validity prediction on cut of point of 15, which demonstrated 88.2% sensitivity, 72.7% specificity, 11.8% FN and 27.3% FP and wide range area under the ROC curve is 0.880. The conclusion of the research was that Braden scale is effective in predicting pressure ulcer in Medical-Surgical ward at RSUD Prof. Dr. W.Z. Yohannes Kupang. Therefore,

using Braden scale as a screening tool to predict risks of pressure ulcer on patients with immobilization is recommended.