

Efektifitas pemberian sukrosa dan non nutritive sucking terhadap respon nyeri dan lama tangisan neonatus pada prosedur invasif di RSAL Dr. Ramelan Surabaya

Kristiawati, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=137216&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Neonatus yang dirawat di rumah sakit sering mendapatkan tindakan yang menimbulkan nyeri. Sukrosa dan nonnutritive sucking (NNS) merupakan analgesik nonfarmakologi. Tujuan penelitian adalah mengetahui efektifitas sukrosa dan NNS terhadap respon nyeri dan lama tangisan neonatus yang dilakukan tindakan invasif.

Desain penelitian adalah quasi experimental, rancangan posttest only control group design. Teknik pengambilan sampel dengan nonprobability sampling jenis consecutive sampling. Sampel penelitian berjumlah 45 neonatus aterm yang terbagi menjadi tiga kelompok, tiap kelompok 15 neonatus.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan respon nyeri tidak berbeda bermakna antara kelompok sukrosa dan NNS ($p=0,635$). Lama tangisan tidak berbeda bermakna antara kelompok sukrosa dan NNS ($p=0,848$). Umur merupakan variabel perancu yang memberikan pengaruh pada respon nyeri. Pemberian sukrosa maupun NNS terbukti dapat menurunkan nyeri dalam manajemen nyeri nonfarmakologi pada neonatus yang dilakukan prosedur invasif.

<hr><i>ABSTRACT

Hospitalized neonates may experience pain caused by invasive procedures. Sucrose and non-nutritive sucking are non-pharmacological analgesics. This study aimed to examine the effectiveness of sucrose and non-nutritive sucking administration on pain and crying duration of neonates during invasive procedures.

The study used quasi-experimental design with post-test only control group design approach. This study used nonprobability sampling technic with consecutive sampling. The sample consisted of 45 neonates, divided into three groups, each group of 15 neonates. The study used nonprobability sampling technic with consecutive sampling.

The results showed that the pain response and the crying duration were insignificantly different between the sucrose group and the NNS, respectively $p=0,635$ and $p=0,848$. Age was identified as a confounding variable that effected pain responses. Provision of sucrose and NNS proven to reduce pain as non-pharmacological pain management for neonates during invasive procedures.</i>