

# Perubahan pengetahuan pascaedukasi ibu pasien anak dengan PJB yang akan menjalani pembedahan jantung di RSUPNCM = The effect of education on level of knowledge of mothers whose congenital heart disease children will undergo surgery

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## Abstrak

[<b>ASTRAK</b><br>

Latar Belakang: Pengetahuan seseorang yang tidak memadai terhadap risiko suatu tindakan medis berpotensi menimbulkan kecemasan dan tuntutan sehingga diperlukan upaya komunikasi dan pemberian edukasi dengan baik. Pembedahan penyakit jantung bawaan (PJB) anak berisiko tinggi terjadi morbiditas hingga mortalitas. Terdapat kesan pemahaman ibu yang tidak optimal terhadap pembedahan PJB anak mereka. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menilai pengetahuan ibu terhadap pembedahan PJB.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan uji eksperimen tidak murni (kuasi eksperimen) untuk mengetahui perubahan pengetahuan dan uji potong lintang untuk mengetahui proporsi pengetahuan yang rendah sebelum diberikan edukasi pada ibu anak yang akan menjalani pembedahan jantung pada bulan Mei hingga Juli 2014 di Instalasi Pelayanan Jantung Terpadu (PJT) RSUPNCM. Pengetahuan ibu dinilai menggunakan kuesioner dan edukasi menggunakan media edukasi mini flipchart. Kuesioner dan media edukasi dikembangkan sendiri oleh peneliti. Pengetahuan akan dinilai saat praedukasi dan pascaedukasi.

Hasil: Sebanyak 57 subyek diikutsertakan dalam penelitian dan tidak ada subyek yang dikeluarkan saat penelitian. Analisis menggunakan stratifikasi untuk tiap diagnosis dan jenjang pendidikan. Total 47 subyek yang dapat dianalisis. Didapatkan 49% subyek memiliki pengetahuan rendah praedukasi dan seluruh subyek (100%) mengalami peningkatan pengetahuan pascaedukasi.

Simpulan: Pemberian edukasi mampu meningkatkan pengetahuan ibu anak dengan PJB yang akan menjalani pembedahan jantung.

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<b>ABSTRACT</b><br>

Background : Inadequate knowledge about risk of upcoming medical intervention may raise anxiety and demands. Therefore good communication and education are required. Congenital Heart Disease (CHD) children surgery has high risk of morbidity and mortality. There is an impression that the mother has lack understanding of their children?s surgery. This study aimed to assess the mother?s knowledge of CHD surgery.

Method : This study used quasi-experimental design to determine changes in maternal knowledge and cross-sectional tests to assess the proportion of low knowledge prior the provision of education on the mothers whose children underwent heart surgery in May to July 2014 in RSUPNCM. Knowledge of mothers was assessed using questionnaires before and after the education. Education was provided using ?mini flipchart? media. Questionnaires and educational media were developed by the researchers.

Result : A total of 57 subjects were included in the study and no subjects were excluded during the research. Analysis was done by using stratification for each diagnosis. A total of

47 subjects can be analyzed. We found that 49% of the subjects had low knowledge prior the provision of education and all subjects (100%) had increasing knowledge after education.

Conclusion : The provision of education is able to increase the knowledge of mothers whose children will undergo congenital heart disease surgery.;Background : Inadequate knowledge about risk of upcoming medical intervention may raise

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