

Dampak fisioterapi dada terhadap status pernapasan menggunakan penilaian expiratory flow increase technique anak balita pneumonia di RSUD wilayah Jakarta = Effect of chest physiotherapy against respiratory status using evaluation expiratory flow increase technique of pneumonia among children under five in jakarta regional hospital

Rosa Melati, author

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Abstrak

Manifestasi klinis anak dengan pneumonia adalah peningkatan produksi sputum yang kental, dan sulit dikeluarkan. Salah satu terapi suportif yang diberikan adalah fisioterapi dada. Fisioterapi dada diberikan untuk mengalirkan, mengeluarkan sekresi pada saluran pernapasan. Tujuan penelitian ini mengetahui dampak fisioterapi dada terhadap status pernapasan (RR, HR, SpO₂) anak balita pneumonia. Desain penelitian yang digunakan kuasi eksperimen dengan pre test dan post test without control. Metode consecutive sampling, dengan 35 jumlah responden di RSUD Wilayah Jakarta. Hasil analisis penelitian menunjukkan adanya perbedaan sebelum dan sesudah intervensi pada RR, HR dan SpO₂ dengan signifikansi $p = 0.001$. Hasil penelitian merekomendasikan penelitian selanjutnya memakai sampel lebih banyak dan menggunakan desain time series pada fisioterapi dada.

.....Clinical manifestations of children with pneumonia is increased production of viscous sputum, and difficult to remove. One of supportive treatment given is chest physiotherapy. Chest physiotherapy is given to drain secretion in the respiratory tract. The purpose of this study to know the effect of chest physiotherapy on respiratory status (RR, HR, SpO₂) children pneumonia. The study design used a quasi experimental with pre test and post test without control. Sampling methode is consecutive sampling, with 35 respondents in Jakarta Regional Hospital. Results of the analysis showed that there was a diffrence before and after intervention in RR, HR and SpO₂ with significance $p = 0.001$. the results of the study recommends further research taking more samples and using time series design on chest physiotherapy.