

Pengaruh pemberian asuhan keperawatan berbasis modified chronic care model terhadap kualitas hidup pasien anak usia sekolah (7-15 tahun) pengidap thalassemia mayor = The effect of nursing care based on modified chronic care model to the school age (7-15 years) old thalassemic mayor quality of life

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Abstrak

Model pemberian asuhan keperawatan merupakan metode/pendekatan yang sangat penting dalam memberikan asuhan keperawatan berkualitas. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah memperoleh model asuhan penyakit kronis pada anak usia sekolah yang mengidap thalassemia f3 mayor untuk meningkatkan kualitas hidupnya. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain riset operasional melalui tiga tahapan penelitian. Tahap I: Identifikasi kebutuhan melalui penelitian kualitatif Tahap II: pengembangan Modified Chronic Care Model hasil integrasi antara penelitian tahap I, studi literatur, dan konsultasi pakar. Tahap III: uji coba model dengan rancangan quasi experiment with control group. Metode sampling menggunakan simple random sampling dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 148.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan :

- 1) Tahap I: diperoleh 15 tema;
- 2) Tahap II: dihasilkan modifikasi chronic care model dengan 1 buku asuhan keperawatan, 2 buku saku untuk pasien dan keluarga, 1 buku saku untuk perawat;
- 3) Tahap III: sikap keluarga, kualitas hidup anak, pengelolaan diri dan status fungsional anak yang mendapat intervensi Modified Chronic Care Model lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan anak yang tidak mendapat intervensi.

Kesimpulan, Modified Chronic Care Model efektif meningkatkan kualitas hidup anak, meningkatkan kemampuan pengelolaan diri anak, meningkatkan status fungsional anak dan meningkatkan sikap keluarga dalam merawat anak.

Rekomendasi :

- 1) Replikasi model di rumah sakit pemerintah lain;
- 2) Pelatihan berkelanjutan bagi perawat di ruang rawat thalassemia;
- 3) Penelitian lanjut yaitu penghitungan ratio tenaga perawat dengan pasien.

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Nursing care model is the important thing for better quality of nursing care. The aim of this study is to develop nursing care model for thalassemic school age children. This study used operational research design through three stages namely Stage I: Identifying problems and needs. Stage II: Developing the Modified Chronic care Model resulted from integration of the results of stage 1 studies, literature studies, and expert consultation; Stage III: Testing the model with the quasi experiments with control group design. Sampling strategy used simple random sampling method with 148 samples.

Results of research were obtained:

- 1) Stage I: 15 themes were obtained;
- 2) Stage II: Modification of Chronic Care Model with 1 book of nursing care, 2 pocket books for patients and their family, 1 pocket book for nurses;
- 3) Stage III: Children's quality of life, functional status and self-management who received Modified Chronic Care Model intervention were higher than children who didn't receive. Family attitudes who received Modified Chronic Care Model intervention were higher than family who didn't receive.

In conclusion, Modified Chronic Care Model effectively increases thalassemic school age children's quality of life, functional status, self- management, and family attitude.

Recommendations:

- 1) Replicate similar models in other government hospitals;
- 2) Keep continuing training for nurses in thalassemic unit;
- 3) study about patient-nurse ratio.