

Efektivitas pemberian sukrosa dan pembedongan terhadap respon nyeri neonatus dalam tindakan pengambilan darah melalui tumit di RSUD Tarakan = Effectiveness sucrose and swaddling on neonate's pain response in in taking blood through heel in RSUD Tarakan

Mega Hasanul Huda, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20414117&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Nyeri memicu munculnya stres yang berpotensi menimbulkan gangguan perkembangan dan pertumbuhan pada neonatus. Penusukan tumit berpotensi menimbulkan nyeri. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat efektivitas sukrosa dan pembedongan terhadap respon nyeri neonatus. Penelitian ini menggunakan rancangan uji klinik acak terkontrol dengan cross-over design. Sampel yang digunakan berjumlah 24 neonatus. Pada saat penusukan tumit, rerata respon nyeri lebih tinggi pada kelompok sukrosa yaitu 2,67. Satu menit setelah penusukan tumit rerata respon nyeri pada kedua kelompok sama yaitu 1,96. Dua menit dan 3 menit setelah penusukan rerata respon nyeri lebih tinggi pada kelompok pembedongan. Hasil bivariat menunjukkan tidak terdapat perbedaan rata-rata respon nyeri neonatus saat penusukan tumit ($p=0,925$) dan setelah penusukan tumit (satu menit ($p=0,915$), dua menit ($p=0,942$), dan tiga menit setelah penusukan tumit ($p=0,132$)) pada kedua kelompok. Penelitian ini menunjukkan tidak terdapat hubungan antara jenis kelamin terhadap respon nyeri neonatus ($p=0,398$). Pembedongan dapat digunakan untuk mengurangi respon nyeri pada bayi saat penusukan sekaligus mendukung pemberian ASI eksklusif.

<hr>

ABSTRACT

Pain triggers stress that potentially cause impaired brain development and neonatal growth. Various invasive procedures such as pricking the heel can cause painful. This study aims to look the effectiveness of sucrose and swaddling against neonatal pain response in heel prick. This study uses a randomized controlled trial with cross-over design. The sample was 24 neonates. Each subject was given two treatments of obtaining sucrose and swaddling, given based on the results of block randomization with random table. At the time of pricking the heel is done, the sucrose group had a higher mean pain response than swaddling group (2,67). 1 minute after heel prick, the mean pain response in both groups was same (1.96). 2 minutes and 3 minutes after the heel prick, the mean pain response was higher in swaddling group. The results showed that there was no difference in average pain response when pricking the heel ($p = 0.925$) and after pricking the heel (one minute ($p = 0.915$), two minutes ($p = 0.942$), and three minutes after pricking the heel ($p = 0.132$)). These results indicate that there is no relationship between the sex against neonatal pain response ($p = 0.398$). Swaddling can reduce pain response in neonate during heel prick and support breastfeeding programme.

, Pain triggers stress that potentially cause impaired brain development and neonatal growth. Various invasive procedures such as pricking the heel can cause painful. This study aims to look the effectiveness of sucrose and swaddling against neonatal pain response in heel prick. This study uses a randomized controlled trial with cross-over design. The sample was 24 neonates. Each subject was given two treatments of obtaining sucrose and swaddling, given based on the results of block randomization with random table. At

the time of pricking the heel is done, the sucrose group had a higher mean pain response than swaddling group (2,67). 1 minute after heel prick, the mean pain response in both groups was same (1.96). 2 minutes and 3 minutes after the heel prick, the mean pain response was higher in swaddling group. The results showed that there was no difference in average pain response when pricking the heel ($p = 0.925$) and after pricking the heel (one minute ($p = 0.915$), two minutes ($p = 0.942$), and three minutes after pricking the heel ($p = 0.132$)). These results indicate that there is no relationship between the sex against neonatal pain response ($p = 0.398$). Swaddling can reduce pain response in neonate during heel prick and support breastfeeding programme.

]