

# Analisis pendekatan teori Peaceful End of Life pada pasien kanker servik dan mengunyah permen karet sebagai Evidence Based Nursing Practice di Rumah Sakit Kanker Dharmais Jakarta = Analysis theory approach Peaceful End of Life at cervical cancer patients and chewing gum as Evidence Based Nursing Practice at Dharmais Cancer Hospital Jakarta

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## Abstrak

Kanker merupakan pertumbuhan dari sel yang tidak terkendali dan dapat menyebar serta dapat menyebabkan kematian, sampai saat ini kanker menjadi masalah kesehatan baik di dunia maupun di Indonesia. Salah satu kanker yang sering terjadi pada wanita yaitu kanker servik. Pendekatan teori dalam asuhan keperawatan diperlukan dalam perawat pasien kanker. Karya Ilmiah Akhir merupakan laporan praktik residensi keperawatan medikal bedah peminatan onkologi di rumah sakit kanker Dharmais Jakarta.

Karya ilmiah ini terdiri dari: (1) penerapan teori peaceful end of life pada pasien kanker servik, (2) penerapan mengunyah permen karet meningkatkan motilitas usus pasca operasi ginekologi sebagai evidence based nursing serta (3) proyek inovasi kelompok yaitu pelatihan pengkajian edmonton symptom assessment system dan treatment.

Kesimpulan teori peaceful end of life tepat digunakan dalam perawatan paliatif pasien kanker. intervensi mengunyah permen karet dapat mempercepat motilitas usus pasca operasi dan pengkajian edmonton symptom assessment system dan treatment dapat di aplikasikan dalam pengkajian pasien kanker dengan berbagai keluhan yang muncul.

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Cancer is the growth of cells that are not controlled can spread and cause death, until now cancer health problem both in the world and in Indonesia. One of the most common cancers in women are cervical cancer. Theoretical approach in nursing care is needed in patients with cancer nurses. Final scientific work is The reports that medical-surgical nursing practice residency at a hospital oncology specialization Dharmais cancer Jakarta.

This scientific work consists of: (1) the application of the theory of peaceful end of life in patients with cervical cancer, (2) the application of chewing gum increases intestinal motility after gynecologic surgery as evidence based practice and (3) project groups, training assessment innovation edmonton symptom assessment system and treatment.

The conclusion of scientific work is theory peaceful end of life appropriate for use in the palliative care of cancer patients. Chewing gum intervention may accelerate postoperative intestinal motility and edmonton symptom assessment system and treatment can be applied in the assessment of cancer patients with a variety of complaints.