

Hubungan pemberian terapi inhalasi dengan lama hari rawat anak balita penderita pneumonia = The correlation of use of inhalation therapy with length of stay in children under age of five with pneumonia / Rahma Annisa

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Terapi inhalasi merupakan salah satu strategi penatalaksanaan gangguan bersihan jalan napas pada anak balita dengan pneumonia meskipun beberapa penelitian tidak merekomendasikan tindakan tersebut dalam pengobatan rutin. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan pemberian terapi inhalasi dengan lama hari rawat anak balita penderita pneumonia. Desain penelitian menggunakan cross-sectional. Seratus dua pasien penderita pneumonia dalam data rekam medis diambil secara consecutive sampling. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara pemberian terapi inhalasi dengan lama hari rawat. Pemberian terapi inhalasi dengan menggunakan bronkodilator kombinasi β -agonis dan antikolinergik NaCl 0,9 dan bronkodilator β -agonis NaCl 0,9 lebih efektif mengurangi lama hari rawat.

ABSTRACT

Inhalation therapy is one of optional management of impaired airway clearance in children under age of five with pneumonia. This study aimed to examine correlation of inhalation therapy and hospital length of stay in children under age of five with pneumonia. This cross sectional study included 102 consecutive patients with pneumonia in medical record. The study result showed a significant correlation between the use of inhalation therapy and hospital length of stay. Inhalation therapy with combination of bronchodilator agonist and anticholinergic NaCl 0.9 and bronchodilator agonist NaCl 0.9 are more effective to reduce hospital length of stay in children under age of five with pneumonia.