Aplikasi teori konservasi levine dalam pemenuhan kebutuhan oksigenasi pada bayi prematur melalui intervensi bersihan jalan napas dengan menggunakan open suction dan closed suction = Application of levine conservation theory in the need oxygenation in premature infant through intervention airway clearance with open suction and closed suction

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK
 Name; Ludwy HandhayantiPrograme: Magister KeperawatanFakulty: Ilmu KeperawatanTitle: Aplikasi teori Konservasi Levine dalam Pemenuhan Kebutuhan Oksigenasi pada Bayi Prematur Melalui Intervensi Bersihan Jalan Napas dengan Menggunakan Open Suction dan closed suction rdquo; Bayi prematur dengan alat bantu nafas ventilasi mekanik memerlukan tindakan bersihan jalan napas. Penelitian menggunakan quasy experiment pada dua kelompok A dan B untuk mengetahui perubahan saturasi sebelum, selama dan setelah tindakan bersihan jalan napas. Kelompok A open suction dan B closed suction masing-masing 30 dan 10 bayi prematur. Analisis menggunakan uji statistik repeated Anova yang dilanjutkan dengan post hoc paired wise comparison. Tindakan bersihan jalan napas menggunakan open suction nilai p kurang 0,001 secara statistik terdapat perbedaan rerata yang bermakna terhadap perubahan saturasi, sedangkan closed suction nilai p kurang 0,001 terdapat perbedaan rerata yang bermakna terhadap perubahan saturasi. Penggunaan alat pengisap lendir closed suction menunjukan keadaan saturasi oksigen lebih stabil, sehingga lebih disarankan untuk tindakan bersihan jalan napas pada bayi prematur. Penggunaan closed suction akan efektif pada keadaan sekret yang encer. Key word : .bersihan jalan nafas, Bayi Prematur, open suction, closed suction ABSTRACT
 Nama; Ludwy HandhayantiProgram Studi: Magister of NursingFakultas: Nursing Sciencejudul: Application of Levine Conservation Theory in the Need Oxygenation in Premature infant Through Intervention Airway Clearance with Open Suction and Closed Suction Premature infant with a mechanical ventilation need airway clearance. The study used quasy experiment in two groups A and B to provide information before and after airway clearance. Group A open suction and B closed suction each of 30 and 10 premature infants. The analysis used the statistical repeated Anova test followed by post hoc paired wise comparison. Airway clearance using an open suction with p.value 0.001, statistically, there is a mean actually oxygen saturation, while closed suction p value of less than 0.001 is the average actually oxygen saturation. The used closed suction shows a more stable oxygen saturation state, more for airway clearance in premature infants. The use of the closed suction will be effective in the state of dilute secretionsKey word : . airway clearance, Premature infant, open suction, closed suction