

Penerapan konsep atraumatic care pada anak yang mengalami gangguan rasa nyaman melalui teori kenyamanan kolcaba di ruangan gawat darurat = Application of the concept of atraumatic care in children experiencing comfort feeling disorders through the kolcaba comfort theory in the emergency room

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Abstrak

Kondisi gawat darurat pada anak membutuhkan penanganan yang cepat dan tepat serta pendekatan yang sesuai dengan perkembangan anak untuk mengatasi masalah kenyamanan pada anak. Kondisi ruangan gawat darurat yang ramai dan asing memicu timbulnya perilaku distress pada anak serta menimbulkan ketidaknyamanan. Modifikasi lingkungan dengan konsep atraumatic care dirancang dengan menggunakan prinsip Teori Kenyamanan Kolcaba. Penerapan evidence based nursing (EBN) dilakukan dengan metode quasy experiment dengan pendekatan post test only non equivalent control group. Intervensi yang diterapkan berupa modifikasi ruangan gawat darurat dengan menambahkan gambar menarik pada ruangan terutama di tiang infus. Jumlah sampel dalam penelitian ini adalah 93 anak dengan teknik non probability sampling dengan metode purposive sampling. Hasil analisis bivariat menunjukkan ada perbedaan yang bermakna perilaku distress antara kelompok kontrol dan intervensi menurut persepsi orangtua ($p=0,003$) serta menurut pengamatan perawat (OSBD-R) ($p<0,001$). Dengan demikian pemberian asuhan keperawatan dengan konsep atraumatic care dapat membantu mengatasi masalah gangguan kenyamanan pada anak di ruang gawat darurat.

.....Emergency conditions in children require fast and appropriate handling and approaches that are appropriate for the child's development to overcome the child's comfort problems. The condition of a crowded and unfamiliar emergency room triggers distress in children and causes discomfort. Environmental modification with the concept of emergency care is designed using the Kolcaba Comfort Theory principle. The application of evidence based nursing (EBN) is done by the quasy experiment method with a post test only non equivalent control group approach. The intervention was implemented in the form of modification of the emergency room by adding interesting images to the room, especially on the infusion pole. The number of samples in this study were 93 children with non probability sampling techniques with purposive sampling method. The bivariate analysis showed that there were significant differences in distress behavior between the control and intervention groups according to parental perceptions ($p = 0.003$) and according to nurses' observations (OSBD-R) ($p < 0.001$). Thus the provision of nursing care with the concept of atraumatic care can help overcome the problem of comfort disorders in children in the emergency room.