Pengukuran Respons Nyeri Bayi Berat Lahir Rendah dengan Konduktansi Kulit pada Prosedur Invasif di Ruang Perinatologi = Diversity Pain Responses Measurement in Low Birth Weight Infants based on Measurement of Skin Conductance towards Invasive Procedures at Perinatology Unit

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Abstrak

Pengukuran respons nyeri dengan konduktansi kulit menjadi perkembangan teknologi yang memberi kemudahan dalam penggunaannya. Bayi berat lahir rendah akan mengalami prosedur pengambilan darah berulang selama perawatannya di rumah sakit. Penelitian cross sectional ini bertujuan untuk melihat perbedaan respons nyeri dengan konduktansi kulit pada bayi berat lahir rendah terhadap prosedur invasif pengambilan darah vena, arteri, dan kapiler. Metode consecutive sampling mendapatkan sampel sebanyak 44 pada masing-masing kelompok. Pengukuran respons nyeri dilakukan pada tiga menit sebelum, selama, dan tiga menit setelah prosedur. Penelitian ini menunjukkan perbedaan bermakna respons nyeri dengan konduktansi kulit sebelum, selama, setelah prosedur invasif pada masing-masing kelompok (p<0,001); terdapat perbedaan bermakna respons nyeri dengan konduktansi sebelum, sebelum-selama, selama-setelah prosedur invasif antara ketiga kelompok (p<0,001). Respons nyeri ditunjukkan dengan perubahan tegangan (volt) secara real time, yang mampu mendukung tindakan keperawatan dalam pengelolaan nyeri terhadap prosedur pengambilan darah di unit perawatan perinatologi pada bayi berat lahir rendah.
.....Skin conductance measurement become technological advancement which provide ease of use in assess pain. Low-birth-weight infants undergo repeated blood samping during their hospital care. This cross-sectional study aimed to investigate differences pain response with skin conductance in low-birth-weight infants towards invasive procedures of venous, arterial and capillary blood sampling. Consecutive sampling method obtained 44 of samples in each group. Pain response measurements were taken at three minutes before, during, and three minutes after procedure. This study showed significant differences pain response with skin conductance before, during, after invasive procedures in each group (p<0.001); and there was a significant difference pain response with conductance before, before-during, during-after invasive procedure between groups (p<0.001). Pain response indicated by changes in voltage in real time, which could support nursing management of pain towards blood sampling in low birth weight infants at perinatology unit.