

Efektivitas model asuhan keperawatan mandiri berkelanjutan pada pasien sindrom koroner akut dan pelaku rawat keluarganya =
Effectiveness of the continuous independent nursing care model for acute coronary syndrome patients and their family caregivers

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Abstrak

Masalah fisik dan emosional masih dialami pasien Sindrom Koroner Akut pascatindakan reperfusi. Ketidakpatuhan dan rasa frustrasi dalam menjalankan program preventasi sekunder, berdampak pada tingginya tingkat restenosis dan readmission yang tidak diinginkan. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengidentifikasi efektivitas model asuhan keperawatan mandiri berkelanjutan pada pasien SKA dan pelaku rawat keluarganya terhadap kemampuan perawatan mandiri dan kualitas hidup pasien SKA. Penelitian didesain dalam riset operasional yang terdiri dari 3 tahapan, yaitu tahap studi eksplorasi dengan pendekatan kualitatif, tahap pengembangan model dan tahap uji efektivitas model dengan pendekatan kuantitatif *quasy experiment pre-post test with control group* pada pasien SKA. Hasil penelitian tahap eksploratif didapatkan tema respons terhadap SKA, faktor risiko dan pendukung perawatan mandiri pasien SKA, dukungan perawatan mandiri pasien SKA, perilaku perawatan mandiri pasien SKA, masalah dukungan upaya perawatan mandiri pasien SKA, kondisi kesehatan pasien SKA pascarawat. Intervensi model efektif meningkatkan kemampuan pelaku rawat keluarga dan kemampuan perawatan mandiri pasien SKA. Rekomendasi bagi pelayanan keperawatan agar model asuhan keperawatan mandiri berkelanjutan pada pasien SKA dan pelaku rawat keluarganya dapat diimplementasikan sebagai pendekatan asuhan keperawatan pada pasien SKA.

.....Physical and emotional problems are experienced by patients with Acute Coronary Syndrome after reperfusion. Non-compliance and frustration in carrying out secondary prevention programs, have an impact on high rates of restenosis and unwanted readmission. This study aims to identify the effectiveness of the continuous independent nursing care model for ACS patients and their family caregivers on the ability of self-care and the quality of life of ACS patients. The research was designed in operational research which consisted of 3 stages, namely the exploratory study phase with a qualitative approach, the model development phase and the model effectiveness test phase with a quasi-experimental quantitative approach pre-post test with control group in ACS patients. The results of the exploratory stage of the study found that the theme of response to ACS, risk factors and support for self-care for ACS patients, support for self-care for ACS patients, self-care behavior of ACS patients, problems with supporting efforts to self-care ACS patients, health conditions of post-treatment ACS patients. The intervention model affects the ability of family caregivers, depression scores, self-care abilities and quality of life of ACS patients.

Recommendations for nursing services so that the sustainable independent nursing care model for ACS patients and their family caregivers can be implemented as an approach to nursing care for ACS patients.