

Pengaruh Family Presence Selama Resusitasi Jantung Paru Terhadap Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) Keluarga di Ruang Pediatric Intensive Care Unit = The Influence of Family Presence During Resuscitation on Family Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) in Pediatric Intensive Care Unit

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Abstrak

Salah satu pelayanan yang seringkali didapatkan oleh pasien di ruang Pediatric Intensive Care Unit (PICU) adalah pelayanan resusitasi jantung paru (RJP). Pelayanan RJP merupakan pelayanan yang membutuhkan tindakan cepat, tepat, membutuhkan kolaborasi dan waktu yang sempit, sehingga berdampak pada aspek pelayanan terhadap pasien dan keluarga. Salah satu bentuk keterlibatan keluarga dalam perawatan pasien di ruangan PICU adalah kehadiran keluarga selama pelayanan resusitasi jantung paru atau yang lebih dikenal dengan family presence during resuscitation (FPDR). Keluarga yang tidak hadir selama RJP memiliki frekuensi gejala Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) lebih sering dibandingkan dengan keluarga yang hadir selama RJP. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengidentifikasi pengaruh penerapan FPDR terhadap kecenderungan PTSD pada keluarga. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain penelitian Quasi Experimental dengan posttest only. Kelompok kontrol adalah kelompok usual care selama RJP sedangkan kelompok intervensi adalah kelompok yang diterapkan FPDR. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan kehadiran keluarga selama resusitasi jantung paru berhubungan secara bermakna dengan kecenderungan PTSD, terdapat perbedaan kecenderungan PTSD antara kelompok kontrol dan kelompok intervensi. Kelompok keluarga yang hadir selama resusitasi jantung paru memiliki risiko kecenderungan PTSD lebih rendah bila dibandingkan dengan kelompok usual care. Diharapkan ruang PICU dapat menerapkan FPDR selama resusitasi jantung paru.

.....One of the services that is often obtained by patients in the Pediatric Intensive Care Unit (PICU) room is cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). CPR are services that require fast, precise action, require collaboration and limited time, thus impacting aspects of service to patients and families. One form of family involvement in patient care in the PICU room is the presence of family during cardiopulmonary resuscitation services or better known as family presence during resuscitation (FPDR). Families who were absent during CPR had a frequency of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) symptoms more often compared to families who were present during CPR. The purpose of this study was to identify the effect of FPDR application on PTSD tendencies in families. This study used a Quasi Experimental research design with posttest only. The control group was the usual care group during CPR while the intervention group was the group to which the FPDR applied. The results showed that family presence during cardiopulmonary resuscitation was significantly associated with PTSD tendencies, there were differences in PTSD tendencies between the control group and the intervention group. The family group that was present during cardiopulmonary resuscitation had a lower risk of PTSD tendencies when compared to the usual care group. It is expected that the PICU room can apply FPDR during cardiopulmonary resuscitation