Dampak pengaturan dan jenis cairan intravena pada pasien di ruang intensive RS. Santo Borromeus Bandung = The effects of fluid regulation and types of intravenous fluids to patients in intensive care at Saint Borromeus hospital in Bandung

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Abstrak

Pemberian cairan secara konstan akan mempengaruhi irama sirkadian dan mempengaruhi fisiologi sistem kardiovascular, endokrin dan Ginjal. Tesis ini bertujuan menganalisis Perbedaan dampak pengaturan dan jenis cairan antara modifikasi Lemone & Burke (2008) dan cara biasa (konvensional) terhadap tanda-tanda vital dan keluaran urine?. Dengan desain Quasi Experimental dan rancangan Two-Way Repeated Measures Design, serta tehnik sampling Purposive sampling didapatkan 2 responden kelompok perlakuan, dan 9 responden kelompok kontrol. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan tidak ada perbedaan tekanan darah sistole, diastole, frekuensi nadi, frekuensi nafas dan keluaran urin baik pada kelompok perlakuan maupun kontrol berdasarkan waktu. Ada perbedaan signifikan frekuensi nadi pada satu orang responden kelompok perlakuan (p = 0.024). Hasil penelitian menyarankan perlu dilakukan penelitian lebih lanjut dengan jenis penyakit yang lebih homogen dan jumlah sampel yang lebih banyak.

.....Providing a constant fluid will affect the circadian rhythm and influence the physiology of cardiovascular system, endocrine and kidney. This thesis aims to analyze the "difference in the effects of fluid regulation and type of fluid between the modification Lemone & Burke (2008) and in the normal way (conventional) of vital signs and urine output." With Quasi- Experimental design and the design of Two-Way repeated Measures Design, and purposive sampling technique, was found two treatment groups of respondents, and 9 respondents in control group. The results showed no difference in blood pressure, systole, diastole, pulse rate, respiratory rate and urine output in both treatment and control groups based on time. There are significant differences in pulse rate on a single treatment group respondents (p = 0.024). The results suggest further research must be done with a more homogeneous disease type and number of samples to more.