

Dampak fisioterapi dada terhadap perubahan status pernapasan (krissjansen respiratory score, saturasi oksigen dan denyut nadi) anak balita pneumonia di RSUD Pasar Rebo dan RSUD Koja Jakarta = The effect of chest physiotherapy to change of respiratory status (krissjansen respiratory score, oxygen saturation and pulse) of children pneumonia in district Hospital Pasar Rebo and district Hospital Koja Jakarta

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Abstrak

Fisioterapi dada merupakan tindakan mandiri perawat yang bertujuan melancarkan jalan napas pada anak pneumonia. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui dampak fisioterapi dada terhadap perubahan status pernapasan (Krissjansen Respiratory Score, Spo₂, dan HR) anak balita pneumonia. Desain yang digunakan kuasi eksperimen pre test dan post test control group design, melibatkan 32 responden untuk masing-masing kelompok 16 anak dengan teknik consecutive di ruang anak RSUD Pasar Rebo dan Koja Jakarta.

Hasil analisis statistik menunjukkan perbedaan signifikan status pernapasan (saturasi oksigen) sesudah fisioterapi dada pada kelompok intervensi ($p=0,001$), begitu juga pada status pernapasan (saturasi oksigen dan denyut nadi) menunjukkan perbedaan signifikan kelompok intervensi $p=0,001$ dan $p=0,039$ daripada kelompok kontrol. Hasil penelitian ini merekomendasikan untuk penelitian selanjutnya menggunakan desain eksperimen murni dengan tahapan prosedur lengkap fisioterapi dada.

.....Chest physiotherapy is an independent nursing intervention to loosen the airway in children with pneumonia disease. The aimed is to explore the effect of chest physiotherapy in change of respiratory status (Krissjansen Respiratory Score, Spo₂, dan HR) children with pneumonia. The research design is quasi experiment pre test and post test control group design. The respondents are 32 patients which divide into 2 groups: 16 patients for group control and 16 patients for intervention group used consecutive sampling technique in children nursing ward Pasar Rebo hospital and Koja hospital.

Statistical analysis showed the significant differences in respiratory status (oxygen saturation) after chest physiotherapy in intervention group ($p=0,001$), it also different in respiratory status (oxygen saturation and pulse) in intervention group ($p=0,001$; $p=0,039$) respectively compare to control group. Further study the recommendation from this research is need to continue research used experimental method and complete chest physiotherapy procedure.