

Pengalaman perawat merawat anak yang menjalani terapi CAPD di RS PGI Cikini Jakarta : suatu studi fenomenologi = Experience of nurses caring for children undergoing CAPD therapy in PGI Cikini Hospital, Jakarta / I Gusti Agung Dewi Purnamawati

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Terapi Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis (CAPD) merupakan salah satu terapi pengganti ginjal. Penggunaan terapi CAPD menunjukkan harapan hidup yang baik pada anak. Hal ini tidak terlepas dari peran perawat di unit CAPD. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan fenomenologi deskriptif. Partisipan berjumlah tujuh orang perawat yang mempunyai pengalaman membantu memberi terapi CAPD pada anak. Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara mendalam yang dianalisis dengan metode Collaizi. Hasil penelitian mengidentifikasi enam tema yaitu perawat mengoptimalkan terapi CAPD pada anak, perawat melakukan koordinasi dan kolaborasi saat memberikan perawatan, perawat memberi training terapi CAPD kepada keluarga, tantangan yang dihadapi perawat saat memberikan perawatan, menyusun strategi saat menghadapi anak serta sikap dan perasaan perawat saat merawat anak dan keluarga. Rekomendasi perlu dioptimalkan pendekatan yang komprehensif dalam merawat anak yang mendapat terapi CAPD.

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ABSTRACT

Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis (CAPD) therapy is one substitute for renal therapy. Children undergoing CAPD therapy show good survivability. The roles of nurses in the CAPD unit are integral to this success. This study used a qualitative descriptive phenomenological approach and included as participants seven nurses with experience in CAPD therapy in children. Data were collected through in-depth interviews and were analysed by the Collaizi method. The results identified six main tasks CAPD nurses perform: optimisation of therapy in children, coordination and collaboration with other health care providers, training families to apply CAPD therapy, facing various challenges while providing care, strategising care for each individual child, and dealing with their own attitudes and emotions. Procedures need to be optimised in a comprehensive manner to care for children receiving CAPD therapy.