

Analisis terhadap penerapan teori peaceful end of life pada pasien kanker tyroid dan intervensi representasional untuk menurunkan nyeri di RS Kanker Dharmais Jakarta = Analysis of the application of the peaceful end of life theory in patients with thyroid cancer and representational intervention to decrease pain at Dharmais Cancer Hospital In Jakarta

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Abstrak

Kanker adalah pertumbuhan sel baru yang tidak terkontrol, mampu menyebar dan menginvasi sehingga mengancam kehidupan. Insiden kanker dilaporkan dari tahun ke tahun terjadi peningkatan. Berbagai upaya telah dilakukan untuk menurunkan morbiditas dan mortalitas kanker.

Karya Ilmiah Akhir (KIA) ini adalah sebagai laporan praktik residensi keperawatan medikal bedah peminatan onkologi di RS Kanker Dharmais Jakarta. Karya ilmiah ini berisi tentang: (1) penerapan teori Peaceful End of Life (PEOL) pada pasien kanker tyroid, (2) penerapan RIDcancerPain untuk menurunkan nyeri sebagai Evidence Based Nursing Practice (EBNP), (3) proyek inovasi integrasi ESAS kedalam pengkajian pasien rawat inap.

Kesimpulan: bahwa teori peaceful end of life tepat digunakan dalam perawatan paliatif pasien kanker. Intervensi edukasi dengan pendekatan RIDcancerPain dapat digunakan sebagai salah satu alternatif pilihan manajemen nyeri nonfarmakologi. Instrumen ESAS memerlukan kompilasi dengan instrumen pengkajian lain agar mendapatkan data yang komprehensif.

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Cancer is an uncontrolled new growth of the cell which capable of metastasis and invasion that threatens host survival. The incidence of cancer reported from year to year there was an increase. Various attempts have been made to decrease the morbidity and mortality of cancer.

Method: The paper is a report medicalsurgical nursing practice residency specialization in oncology at Dharmais Cancer Hospital in Jakarta. Its consists of: (1) a report on the nursing care of thyroid cancer patients with peaceful end of life theory approach focused on not being in pain, experience of comfort, experience of dignity and respect, being at peace, and closeness to significant others. (2) the application of RIDcancerPain to reduce pain as the evidence based nursing practice (EBNP), (3) the innovation project of the integration of an ESAS into assessment inpatients.

Conclusion: The peaceful end of life theory is suitable for used in the palliative care. Educational intervention with RIDcancerPain approach can be used as an alternative of the non-pharmacological pain management. ESAS is requires compilation with other assessment instruments in order to obtain comprehensive data.