

Dampak intervensi edukasi terhadap pengetahuan, sikap, dan keterampilan orang tua dalam mengelola nyeri pada anak dengan kanker = The impact of education intervention to the parents knowledge attitudes and skills in pain management of children with cancer

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Nyeri pada anak kanker berdampak jangka panjang dan jangka pendek. Sebagian besar orang tua tidak mengetahui cara mengkaji nyeri pada anak dan belum menggunakan skala nyeri yang sesuai dengan usia anak untuk mengukur nyeri. Pendidikan kesehatan tentang manajemen nyeri yang diberikan kepada pasien belum terstruktur sehingga informasi yang diberikan tidak optimal. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi dampak intervensi edukasi terhadap pengetahuan, sikap dan keterampilan orang tua dalam mengelola nyeri pada anak dengan kanker. Desain penelitian ini menggunakan kuasi eksperimen dengan one grup pre test post test. Sampel berjumlah 29 orang di RSAB Harapan Kita dan RSPAD Gatot Soebroto yang diambil secara consecutive sampling. Analisis data menggunakan McNemar dan Uji Chi Square. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya perbedaan yang signifikan dalam aspek pengetahuan, sikap dan keterampilan orang tua dalam mengelola nyeri pada anak sebelum dan sesudah pendidikan kesehatan (pengetahuan, $p=0,001$; Sikap, $p=0,001$ dan keterampilan, $p<0,001$). Karakteristik orang tua yang berhubungan dengan pengetahuan dan sikap adalah pengalaman manajemen nyeri. Rekomendasi dari penelitian ini adalah pendidikan kesehatan tentang mengelola nyeri pada anak sebaiknya dilakukan secara intensif.

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ABSTRACT

Pain in children suffers from cancer gives effect in short term and long term. Most parents do not know how to assess pain in children. They have not used a pain scale based on children age to measure pain. Health education pain management has not been structured for patients so the given information is not optimal. This study aims to identify the impact of education intervention to the parent's knowledge, attitudes, and skills in managing pain of children suffers from cancer. This study used a quasi-experimental with one group pretest-posttest. The sample was 29 people in RSAB Harapan Kita and Gatot Subroto Army Hospital, taken by consecutive sampling. The data was analyzed by McNemar and Chi Square. The results showed a significant difference in the aspect of knowledge, attitudes and skills of parent in the pain management of children before and after health education (knowledge, $p = 0.001$; Attitudes, $p = 0.001$ and skill, $p < 0.001$).

Characteristics of parents associated with the knowledge and attitudes who have children suffers from cancer is pain management experience. Recommendation for this study is the health education about pain management should be carried out intensively.;Pain in children suffers from cancer gives effect in short term and long term. Most parents do not know how to assess pain in children. They have not used a pain scale based on children age to measure pain. Health education pain management has not been structured for patients so the given information is not optimal. This study aims to identify the impact of education intervention to the parent?s knowledge, attitudes, and skills in managing pain of children suffers from cancer.This study used a quasi-experimental with one group pretest-posttest. The sample was 29 people in RSAB Harapan Kita and Gatot Subroto Army Hospital, taken by consecutive sampling. The data was analyzed by McNemar and Chi Square. The results showed a significant difference in the aspect of knowledge, attitudes and skills of parent in the pain management of children before and after health education (knowledge, $p = 0.001$; Attitudes, $p = 0.001$ and skill, $p < 0.001$).

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