

Efektivitas posisi duduk dalam dekapan keluarga terhadap stres anak prasekolah yang dilakukan prosedur pengambilan spesimen darah intravena: a randomized clinical trial = The effect of chest to chest straddle position on preschoolers stress during intravenous blood specimen collection procedure a randomized clinical trial / Tati Setyawati Ponidjan

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Pengambilan darah intravena dapat menimbulkan stres pada anak, sementara manajemen stres belum optimal dilaksanakan. Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengetahui efektivitas posisi duduk dalam dekapan keluarga terhadap stres anak prasekolah yang dilakukan pengambilan darah intravena. Desain penelitian Randomized Clinical Trial dengan 18 responden kelompok intervensi (posisi duduk dalam dekapan keluarga) dan 18 responden kelompok kontrol (posisi supine). Pengukuran stres menggunakan Children's Fear Scale diinterpretasi melalui hasil rekaman video. Hasil menunjukkan rerata skor stres pada kelompok intervensi lebih rendah dari kelompok kontrol (p value $< 0,05$) dan tidak terdapat hubungan antara karakteristik anak dengan skor stres. Penelitian ini merekomendasikan perawat menerapkan posisi duduk dalam dekapan keluarga di setiap prosedur pengambilan darah intravena.

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ABSTRACT

Intravenous blood collection may cause stress in children, while stress management was not optimally implemented. The purpose of study is to examine the effect of chest to chest straddle position on preschoolers stress during intravenous blood collection procedure. Study used Randomized Clinical Trial research design, where 18 respondents in intervention groups (chest to chest straddle position) and 18 respondents in control groups (supine position). Measuring stress using the Children's Fear Scale through video recorded. The result showed mean scores of stress in the intervention group significantly lower than the control group (p value $< 0,05$) and there was no correlation between characteristics of respondent and stress. Research recommend nurse may apply chest to chest straddle position in every procedure of intravenous blood collection.;Intravenous blood collection may cause stress in children, while stress management was not optimally implemented. The purpose of study is to examine the effect of chest to chest straddle position on preschoolers stress during intravenous blood collection procedure. Study used Randomized Clinical Trial research design, where 18 respondents in intervention groups (chest to chest straddle position) and 18 respondents in control groups (supine position). Measuring stress using the Children's Fear Scale through video recorded. The result showed mean scores of stress in the intervention

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