

Pengaruh Inisiasi Bladder Training terhadap Residu Urin pada Pasien Stroke yang Terpasang Kateter di Ruang B1 RSUP dr. Kariadi Semarang = The Effect of Bladder Training Initiation to The Urine Residue of Stroke Patient Who Have Urine Catheter at IRNA B1 RSUP dr. Kariadi Semarang

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Abstrak

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Pasien stroke biasanya mengalami disfungsi, termasuk gangguan eliminasi karena neurogenic bladder. Residu urin digunakan untuk melihat kemampuan dalam pengosongan kandung kemih. Penelitian ini bertujuan membandingkan residu urin antara bladder training yang waktu dimulainya/inisiasi sejak pasien stroke pasca fase akut dengan yang dimulai satu hari sebelum kateter dilepas. Desain penelitian menggunakan Quasy experiment post-test-only design with a comparison group dan pengambilan sampel menggunakan metode purposive random sampling. Residu urin diukur dengan alat bladder scan dan dicatat dalam lembar observasi. Pengaruh bladder training pada kelompok treatment dan kelompok kontrol terhadap volume residu urin diuji dengan uji t independen. Rata-rata residu urin pada kelompok treatment lebih kecil (54,00 ml dengan SD= 144,22 ml) dibandingkan rata-rata volume residu urin kelompok kontrol (101,71 ml dengan SD= 42,55 ml). Hasil uji t independen menunjukkan tidak ada perbedaan volume urin residu pada kelompok treatment dan kelompok kontrol ($p=0,84$). Dengan demikian institusi pelayanan perlu mempertimbangkan mengembangkan sistem dan membuat prosedur tetap untuk tindakan bladder training dan perawat perlu melakukan bladder training sebelum kateter urin dilepaskan.

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ABSTRACT

The stroke patients usually experience with various dysfunction, including disturbance in elimination because of neurogenic bladder. Urine residue can be used to detect the bladder function in contracting and voiding urine. This research was aimed to compare bladder training initiation after stroke patients have passed the acute phase and one day before the urine catheter was removal. This research was used Quasy experiment posttest-only design with a comparison group design. The sample in this research taking by purposive random sampling method. Urine residue measuring with bladder scan and recorded in the observation sheet. The mean of urine residue in the treatment group was smaller (54,00 ml with SD=144,22 ml) if compared with the urine residue volume in control group (101,71 ml with SD=42,55 ml). The influence bladder training in both of treatment and control groups and the differences of the urine residue volume was analyzed with t test independent, there was no differences between urine residue volume in the groups ($p=0,84$). Therefore the health institution must consider to develop the

system and made a procedure in bladder training program's and the nurse must do bladder training before the urine catheter was removal.