

Dampak frekuensi pernapasan predialisis terhadap kram otot interdialisis di RSUD Penambahan Senopati Bantul

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Proses hemodialisis juga sering menimbulkan dampak kesakitan seperti terjadinya kram otot saat intradialisis. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengidentifikasi dampak meningkatnya frekuensi pernapasan terhadap kram otot intradialisis. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan desain analitik cross sectional. Penelitian ini dilakukan di ruang hemodialisis RSUD Penambahan Senopati Bantul. Subyek penelitian ini diambil secara accidental sampling. Keseluruhan subyek penelitian ini adalah 91 responden. Peneliti mengukur frekuensi pernapasan predialisis dan mengkaji kram otot intradialisis. Penelitian ini menggunakan analisa bivariabel Chi-Square. Hasil analisa Chi-Square menunjukkan nilai p sebesar 0,020 yang berarti terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara frekuensi napas predialisis terhadap kram otot intradialisis. Kram otot yang terjadi selama proses hemodialisis dapat terjadi karena adanya stress oksidatif selama intradialisis. Observasi frekuensi pernapasan dapat mengantisipasi adanya risiko stres oksidatif yang mungkin akan terjadi.

ABSTRACT

Effect of Predialysis Respiration Rate on Intradialysis Muscle Cramps at Regional Hospital Panembahan Senopati Bantul. Hemodialysis process often causes painful impact such as muscle cramps during intradialysis. The objective of this research was to identify the increased between respiratory rate and intradialysis muscle cramps. The method of this research was analytical survey method. This research is descriptive quantitative with cross sectional design. This research conducted in hemodialysis unit in Panembahan Senopati General Hospital in Bantul. The subjects of the research taken using accidental sampling. The total research subjects were 91 respondents. The researchers measured the relationship between predialysis respiratory rate and assessed the intradialysis muscle cramps. The data analyzed with bivariate chi square. The Chi-Square analysis results showed that the p value is 0,020, meaning that there was a significant relationship between predialysis respiratory rate and intradialysis muscle cramps. Muscle cramps during hemodialysis process may occur due to oxidative stress during intradialysis. Observing respiratory rate can anticipate the risks of oxidative stress that may occur.