

Aplikasi teori sistem model neuman pada neonatus risiko tinggi dengan masalah gangguan integritas kulit di unit perawatan neonatus =
Application of the neuman model system theory to high-risk neonates with impaired skin integrity problems in the neonatal care unit

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Abstrak

Bayi baru lahir memiliki kebutuhan fisiologis khusus untuk beradaptasi dengan lingkungan ekstrasuterin dan seringkali membutuhkan perawatan khusus. Rutinitas perawatan di ruang rawat dapat membuat bayi baru lahir berisiko mengalami gangguan integritas kulit. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui efektifitas edukasi integritas kulit terhadap kompetensi perawat dalam pemantauan risiko cedera kulit neonatus. Studi menggunakan metoda *Pre- experimental* dengan rancangan *pre and post-test without control design*. Sampel penelitian berjumlah 62 perawat yang bekerja di ruang Perinatologi sebuah rumah sakit rujukan di Jakarta. Sampel diambil secara purposive. Intervensi penelitian yang dilakukan yaitu memberikan edukasi secara *blended learning* dengan memberikan informasi melalui link video presentasi integritas kulit dan diskusi secara langsung saat praktik pemantauan kulit. Hasil penelitian didapatkan rerata nilai pengetahuan responden naik sebesar 3,93, rerata nilai sikap naik sebanyak 32,1 dan rerata keterampilan naik sebanyak 14,41. Hasil analisis statistik menunjukkan bahwa terdapat kenaikan nilai rerata secara bermakna dengan *p value* <0,001, sehingga ada pengaruh intervensi edukasi integritas kulit mampu meningkatkan pengetahuan, sikap dan keterampilan perawat dalam pemantauan risiko cedera kulit. Untuk mencapai kualitas kompetensi perawat yang optimal, sebaiknya dilakukan mentoring, supervisi, pendampingan dan pengarahan secara terintegrasi. Pembuat kebijakan diharapkan dapat membuat standar pemantauan integritas kulit yang terkini sesuai dengan kondisi neonatus yang memerlukan perawatan intensif.

.....Newborns are physiologically adapted to the extrauterine environment and often require special care. Routine care in the ward has the risk of increasing skin integrity disorders. The purpose of the study was to determine the effectiveness of skin integrity education on the competence of nurses in monitoring the risk of skin injury. The study used a quasi-experimental method with *pre and post-test without a control design*. Sampling was done by purposive sampling, where 62 nurses worked in the Perinatology section of a hospital in Jakarta. The interventions carried out were education via video links presentations on skin integrity, and direct discussions during practice. The results of this study are the average score of respondents' knowledge values increased by 3.93, the average score of attitude scores increased by 32.1, and the average score of skills increased by 14.41. The results of the analysis showed a positive average increase, with a *p-value* <0,001 so there was an effect of skin integrity education intervention, being able to increase the knowledge, attitudes, and skills of nurses in monitoring the risk of skin injury. The implementation of an educational program for five days can improve the competence of nurses in monitoring the prevention of skin injuries. To achieve optimal quality of nurse competence, mentoring, supervision, mentoring and guidance must be carried out in an integrated manner. Hospital policymakers are also expected to develop new standards for monitoring skin integrity according to the condition of neonates in intensive care.