

Perbandingan Penggunaan Emergency Severity Index dan Emergency Department Paediatric Early warning Score dalam mengidentifikasi kegawatan pasien anak di Instalasi Gawat Darurat = Comparison of the use of the Emergency Severity Index and the Emergency Department Paediatric Early warning Score in identifying the emergency of pediatric patients in the Hospital Emergency Department

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang : Pasien anak merupakan pasien yang memiliki resiko tinggi mengalami penurunan kondisi klinis secara tiba-tiba yang disebabkan oleh gangguan pernapasan atau gangguan jantung (cardiac arrest) dan bisa menyebabkan kematian, tanggung jawab yang besar dimulai dari penerimaan, triase, penilaian awal, stabilisasi, kondisi akut, cedera, perawatan dan rujukan dan keperawatan berkelanjutan, Kematian anak di rumah sakit sering terjadi 24 jam pertama dalam penerimaan. Kematian dapat dicegah dengan identifikasi yang benar Salah satu strategi untuk mendeteksi kegawatan pasien seperti cardiac arrest pada anak saat masuk ke rumah sakit adalah dengan adanya instrumen yang baik dan akurat. Penelitian dilakukan untuk mengetahui perbandingan penggunaan Emergency Severity Index dan Emergency Department Paediatric Early Warning Score dalam mengidentifikasi kegawatan pasien anak Rumah Sakit.

Metode : Penelitian menggunakan desain cross sectional study rumus besar sampel komparatik kesesuaian kategorik yang akan di uji dengan uji kappa ini melibatkan 174 anak yang dirawat dirumah sakit berusia 1 bulan hingga 18 tahun.

Hasil : hasil uji menunjukkan bahwa uji nilai p value $< 0,05$ (0,000) yang artinya terdapat kesepakatan antara penggunaan ESI dengan kegawatan anak di UGD Rumah Sakit Primaya Tangerang dan hasil yang di dapatkan nilai 1,000 yang artinya excellent agreement, dengan kesemuanya tidak ada yang menilai berbeda.

Kesimpulan : Penggunaan Paediatric Early Warning Score masih perlu dikembangkan dan diperbaiki kembali untuk penyempurnaan. Penelitian memberikan implikasi supaya hasil penelitian dapat dijadikan evidence base dalam pengelolaan asuhan keperawatan anak di Instalasi Gawat Darurat.

.....Background : Pediatric patients are patients who have a risk of experiencing a sudden decline in clinical conditions caused by respiratory disorders or heart problems (cardiac arrest) and can cause death. The big responsibility starts from admission, triage, initial assessment, stabilization, acute conditions, injuries, care and referrals and ongoing nursing, Child mortality in hospital often occurs in the first 24 hours of admission. Death can be prevented by correct identification. One strategy to detect patient emergencies such as cardiac arrest in children upon admission to the hospital is to have good and accurate instruments. The study was conducted to determine the use of Emergency Severity Index and emergency department Paediatric Early Warning Score in identifying emergency pediatric hospital patients.

The research method used a cross-sectional study design. The formula for the comparative sample size of the categorical suitability to be tested with the kappa test involved 174 children who were hospitalized from 1 month to 18 years of age.

Results : the test results show that the test value of p value < 0.05 (0.000) which means that there is an agreement between the use of ESI with pediatric emergencies in the Emergency Room of Primaya Hospital

Tangerang and the results obtained are a value of 1,000 which means excellent agreement, with none of them rate differently.

Conclusion : The use of ED PEWS still needs to be developed and improved again to refinement. The research has implications so that research results can be used as an evidence base in managing child nursing care in the Emergency Room