

Efektivitas Skin Barrier Acrylate Terpolimer Terhadap Medical Adhesive Related Skin Injury Pada Anak Yang Dirawat Di Ruang Intensif RSUPN. Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo = Effectiveness Of Skin Barrier Acrylate Terpolymer Against Medical Adhesive Related Skin Injury In Children Treated In The Intensive Room Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital

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Abstrak

Penggunaan perekat medis dalam waktu yang lama pada prosedur pemasangan alat invasif dapat menyebabkan kejadian medical adhesive related skin injury (MARSI) pada anak. Sehingga dibutuhkan pelindung kulit skin barrier sebelum pemberian perekat agar dapat meminimalisir resiko kejadian MARSI. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui efektivitas skin barrier acrylate terpolimer terhadap kejadian medical adhesive related skin injury (mars) pada anak yang dirawat di ruang intensif. Penelitian ini menggunakan design true experiment yang melibatkan 46 anak dibagi dalam kelompok intervensi 23 responden dan kelompok kontrol 23 responden yang dirawat menggunakan perekat medis karena prosedur pemasangan endotracheal tube dan nasogastric tube. Sampel diambil menggunakan teknik purposive sampling. Tingkat resiko skin injury dinilai menggunakan skala Braden Q dan kejadian MARSI di observasi menggunakan format observasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa skin barrier acrylate terpolimer efektif menurunkan kejadian MARSI pada anak yang dirawat di ruang intensif dengan nilai $p = 0,03$ ($\hat{I} \pm < 0,05$). Dengan demikian penggunaan skin barrier acrylate terpolimer dapat direkomendasikan untuk meminimalisir kejadian MARSI pada anak. Hasil penelitian ini dapat menjadi acuan bagi tenaga kesehatan dan fasilitas pelayanan Kesehatan untuk meminimalisir kejadian skin injury.

.....the use of medical adhesives for a long time in invasive device installation procedures can cause medical adhesive related skin injury (MARSI) in children. So that a skin barrier is needed before applying the adhesive in order to minimize the risk of MARSI events. The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of acrylate terpolymer skin barrier against medical adhesive related skin injury (MARSI) in children treated in the intensive care unit. This study used a true experiment design involving 46 children divided into an intervention group of 23 respondents and a control group of 23 respondents who were treated using medical adhesive due to the procedure for inserting an endotracheal tube and nasogastric tube. Samples were taken using purposive sampling technique. The risk level of skin injury was assessed using the Braden Q scale and the MARSI events were observed using the observation format. The results showed that the acrylate terpolymer skin barrier was effective in reducing the MARSI in children treated in the intensive care unit with a p-value of 0.03 ($\hat{I} \pm < 0.05$). Thus the use of an acrylate terpolymer skin barrier can be recommended to minimize the incidence of MARSI in children. The results of this study can be a reference for health workers and health service facilities to minimize the incidence of skin injury, skin injury.