

Pengaruh Perawatan Metode Kanguru Terhadap Fungsi Fisiologis pada Bayi Prematur yang Terpasang Ventilasi Mekanik di ruang NICU =
Effect of Kangaroo Method of Care on Physiological Function in Premature Infants Installed Mechanical Ventilation in the NICU Room

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui pengaruh perawatan metode kanguru (PMK) terhadap fungsi fisiologis pada bayi prematur yang terpasang ventilasi mekanik. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain randomized control trial (RCT) yang melibatkan 50 responden bayi prematur yang terpasang ventilasi mekanik dan dibagi menjadi dua kelompok, yaitu kelompok kontrol (perawatan rutin rumah sakit) 25 responden dan kelompok intervensi (bayi dilakukan PMK) 25 responden sesuai kriteria inklusi. PMK dilakukan tiga hari berturut-turut selama satu jam/hari. Hasil analisis uji perbedaan menunjukkan adanya perbedaan saturasi oksigen secara bermakna pada saat dilakukan PMK ($p=0.000$; $=0,05$) dan frekuensi pernapasan intra ($p= 0,007$), dan post ($p= 0,027$) pada kelompok kontrol dan kelompok intervensi. Berdasarkan hasil tersebut, adanya pengaruh perawatan metode kanguru terhadap fungsi fisiologis pada bayi prematur yang terpasang ventilasi mekanik. Intervensi ini diharapkan dapat dilanjutkan sebagai prosedur di ruang NICU karena sudah terbukti dapat mempercepat weaning ventilator.

.....his study was conducted to determine the effect of the kangaroo method of care (PMK) on the physiological function of mechanically ventilated premature infants. This study used a randomized control trial (RCT) design involving 50 premature infants who were mechanically ventilated and divided into two groups, namely the control group (routine hospital care) 25 respondents and the intervention group (babies undergoing PMK) 25 respondents according to the inclusion criteria. . PMK is carried out three days in a row for one hour/day. The results of the analysis of the difference test showed that there was a significant difference in oxygen saturation during PMK ($p=0.000$; $=0.05$) and intra-respiratory frequency ($p= 0.007$), and post ($p= 0.027$) in the control group and the intervention group. Based on these results, there is an effect of kangaroo treatment on physiological function in mechanically ventilated premature infants. It is hoped that this intervention can be continued as a procedure in the NICU room because it has been proven to speed up ventilator weaning