

Efektivitas Posisi Semi Pronasi Terhadap Laju Pernapasan Dan Saturasi Oksigen Pada Balita Pneumonia Di RSUPN. DR. Ciptomangunkusumo Jakarta = The Effectiveness of Quarter- Prone Position On Respiratory Rate And Oxygen Saturation Of Children Under Five Years Old With Pneumonia At Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital, Jakarta

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Abstrak

Anak dengan pneumonia mengalami gejala sesak dan napas cepat yang memengaruhi laju pernapasan dan saturasi oksigen yang harus diberikan segera penanganan. Pemberian posisi semi pronasi merupakan tindakan mandiri keperawatan. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menilai keefektifan pemberian posisi semi pronasi terhadap laju pernapasan dan saturasi oksigen pada balita pneumonia. Desain penelitian adalah quasi eksperimental. Responden berjumlah 84 balita pneumonia (Posisi semi pronasi =42 dan kelompok kontrol =42), pengambilan sampel secara consecutive sampling. Analisis yang dilakukan univariate, bivariate dan multivariate. Ada perbedaan bermakna ($p= 0,000$; $p= 0,041$) laju pernapasan dan saturasi oksigen antara kelompok intervensi pengaturan posisi semi pronasi dan kelompok kontrol posisi yang biasa dilakukan di rumah sakit. Pemberian posisi semi pronasi dapat direkomendasikan dan diterapkan pada balita pneumonia untuk memperbaiki laju pernapasan dan saturasi oksigen. Penelitian selanjutnya agar menggunakan sampel yang lebih besar dan pengambilan dengan metode acak dengan menganalisis beberapa variabel perancu.

.....Pediatric patients with pneumonia will experience symptoms such as shortness of breath and rapid breathing that will affect the respiratory rate and oxygen saturation . This patients must be treated immediately. Quarter prone position is an independent nursing interventions.

The aim of this study is to evaluate the effectiveness of quarter-prone position on respiratory rate and oxygen saturation in pneumonia under five years.

The research design was quasi- experimental. Respondents are 84 children with pneumonia. The intervention group consists of 42 patients, and control group consists of 42 patients. The sampling method used for this study is consecutive sampling. Data was analyzed univariate, bivariate, and multivariate. There is significant difference ($(p= 0,000$; $p= 0,041)$ between respiratory rate and oxygen saturation in intervention and control group. Based on this study, quarter prone position is recommended to be applied for pediatric patients with pneumonia to reduce respiratory rate and increase oxygen saturation. The future research should be used larger sample size and randomized trial method with other confounding factors included.