

ABSTRAK

Bayi BBLR akan mengalami masalah adaptasi lingkungan seperti gangguan pernafasan. Masalah tersebut berdampak buruk terhadap kondisi kesehatan bayi. Pengaturan posisi merupakan salah satu intervensi keperawatan bagi bayi BBLR. Posisi pronasi pada BBLR dapat meningkatkan oksigenisasi dan frekuensi nafas sehingga kematian dan komplikasi dapat diminimalisir. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui pengaruh posisi pronasi terhadap frekuensi nafas pada bayi BBLR di ruang Perinatologi Alamanda II RSUD Majalaya Kabupaten Bandung.

Desain penelitian berupa *pre eksperiment*. Rancangan yang digunakan adalah *one group pre test and post test*. Populasi sebanyak 50 orang, sampel sebanyak 34 orang dengan teknik *purposive sampling*. Pengumpulan data dengan observasi langsung melihat frekuensi nafas sebelum dan setelah posisi pronasi. Analisis data menggunakan univariat dan bivariat.

Hasil penelitian didapatkan frekuensi nafas bayi BBLR sebelum dilakukan posisi pronasi lebih dari setengahnya bradipnea sebanyak 21 orang (61,8%) dan setelah dilakukan posisi pronasi sebagian besar normal sebanyak 31 orang (91,2%). Hasil uji pengaruh didapatkan p-value sebesar $0,048 < 0,05$, artinya ada pengaruh posisi pronasi terhadap frekuensi nafas pada bayi BBLR.

Saran bagi rumah sakit untuk menjadikan posisi pronasi sebagai standar operasional prosedur dalam menangani masalah frekuensi nafas bayi BBLR dan bagi perawat supaya mampu memberikan posisi pronasi sebagai upaya mengatasi masalah gangguan nafas.

Kata kunci : BBLR, Frekuensi Nafas, Posisi Pronasi.
Sumber : 41 Buku (tahun 2012-2018)
15 Jurnal (tahun 2013-2019)

ABSTRACT

LBW babies will have environmental adaptation issues such as respiratory problems. This problem adversely affects the baby health condition. Positioning is one of the nursing interventions for LBW babies. The pronation position on LBW can increase oxygenation and breath frequency so it can minimize death and complications. The purpose of this research is to determine the effect of pronation position on LBW babies breath frequency at the Alamanda II Perinatology Room RSUD Majalaya Kabupaten Bandung.

The research design was pre experiment. The used design was one group pre test and post test. With population of 50 babies, and 34 samples by purposive sampling technique. Data collected by direct observation of the breaths frequency before and after the pronation position. Data analysis by univariate and bivariate.

The results showed that the breaths frequency of LBW babies before the pronation position was more than half of the bradipnea with 21 people (61.8%) and after the pronation position, most of them were normal with 31 people (91.2%). The impact test results obtained a p-value of $0.048 < 0.05$, which means that there was an effect of the pronation position on the LBW babies breath frequency.

Suggestions for the hospital to make the pronation position as a standard operating procedure in dealing with the problem of LBW babies breath frequency and for nurses to be able to provide the pronation position as an effort to resolve the breathing problems.

Keywords : Breath Frequency, LBW, Pronation Position,

Source : 41 books (2012-2018)

15 Journals (2013-2019)