

ABSTRAK

Diabetes melitus merupakan suatu sindrom klinis kelainan metabolik tubuh yang ditandai dengan adanya kenaikan kadar glukosa dimana jika tidak ditangani akan menyebabkan gangguan fungsi organ hingga komplikasi salah satunya neuropati diabetik yang berkembang menjadi ulkus. Jika ulkus diabetik dibiarkan tanpa dilakukan perawatan yang tepat dapat menyebabkan perburukan hingga terjadinya amputasi, sehingga perlu adanya intervensi untuk mengurangi resiko tersebut salah satunya perawatan luka dengan metode *Moist wound healing*, karena perawatan luka dengan metode ini dapat menjaga luka dari dehidrasi dan mempercepat penyembuhan dengan mempertahankan kelembaban. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui pengaruh perawatan luka dengan metode *moist wound healing* terhadap ulkus diabetik *grade II* pada fase proliferasi di klinik Rumat Kota Bandung.

Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah *pre-eksperiment* dengan *pretest-posttest design* yang dilakukan pada pasien ulkus diabetik. Teknik pengambilan sample adalah *consecutive sampling*, dengan jumlah sebanyak 5 orang. Instrument yang digunakan berupa lembar observasi *Bates-Jensen Wound Assessment Tools*. Analisis bivariat yang digunakan adalah uji T-test yang sebelumnya dilakukan uji normalitas dengan hasil data berdistribusi normal.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat perbedaan tingkat keparahan luka sebelum dan setelah diberikan intervensi dengan nilai p-value (0,000). Jadi dapat disimpulkan bahwa adanya pengaruh perawatan luka dengan metode *moist wound healing* terhadap ulkus diabetik pada fase proliferasi. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, perlu diterapkannya intervensi perawatan luka dengan metode *moist wound healing* terhadap proses penyembuhan ulkus diabetik pada fase proliferasi.

Kata kunci : Fase proliferasi, *Moist wound healing*, Ulkus diabetik

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ABSTRACT

Diabetic mellitus is a clinical syndrome of metabolic disorders of the body which is characterized by an increase in glucose levels which if not treated will cause organ and tissue function disorders to occur, one of which is diabetic neuropathy which develops into ulcers. If diabetic ulcers are left without proper treatment, can cause worsening to the occurrence of amputation, so there is a need for intervention to reduce this risk, one of which is wound care using the moist wound healing method, because wound care with this method can keep the wound from dehydrates and accelerate healing by retaining moisture. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of wound care using the moist wound healing method on grade II diabetic ulcers in the proliferative phase at the Rumat clinic in Bandung.

The research method used is a pre-experiment with a pre-test post-test design which was carried out on diabetic ulcer patients. The Sampling technique was consecutive sampling, with a total of 5 people. The instrument used is a Bates-Jensen Wound Assessment Tools observation sheet. The bivariate analysis used is the T-test which was previously tested for normality with the results of data being normally distributed.

The results showed that there were differences in the severity of the wound before and after the intervention was given with a p-value (0.000). So it can be concluded that there is an effect of wound care with the moist wound healing method on diabetic ulcers in the proliferative phase. Based on the results of the study, it is necessary to apply wound care intervention with the moist wound healing method to the healing process of diabetic ulcers in the proliferative phase.

Keywords : Diabetic ulcers, Moist wound healing, Proliferation phase

Bibliography : 8 books (2002 – 2017)
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