

GAMBARAN PENATALAKSANAAN NYERI DI INSTALASI GAWAT DARURAT RUMAH SAKIT UMUM DAERAH PANEMBAHAN SENOPATI BANTUL

INTISARI

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Latar Belakang: Nyeri merupakan suatu fenomena yang sering menjadi keluhan utama pasien di IGD namun sering kali belum tertangani dengan baik. Pengkajian dan penatalaksanaan nyeri yang tepat berdampak pada respon serta kepuasan pasien.

Tujuan: Mengetahui gambaran penatalaksanaan nyeri di Instalasi Gawat Darurat RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul.

Metode: Penelitian kuantitatif non eksperimental. Bentuk deskriptif non analitik pendekatan *cross sectional*. Jumlah sampel 40 responden, teknik sampling dengan *convenience sampling*. Data diperoleh dari observasi serta wawancara pasien. Analisis data menggunakan statistik deskriptif.

Hasil: Mayoritas pasien tergolong usia lansia awal (20,0%). Mayoritas pasien berjenis kelamin perempuan (65,0%). Pasien terdiagnosis non bedah (85,0%). Hemodinamik status terbanyak dalam rentang normal, tekanan darah pada rentang <120 dan <80 mmHg (50,0%), denyut nadi pasien terbanyak pada rentang 60 – 100x/menit (95,0%) dan *respiration rate* pasien paling banyak berada pada rentang 12 – 24x/menit (92,5%). Jenis nyeri terbanyak adalah nyeri akut (97,5%). Skala nyeri berat saat awal masuk sebanyak (37,5%), setelah mendapat tatalaksana nyeri berat berkurang menjadi (7,5%). Penatalaksanaan nyeri farmakologis 100 % menggunakan NSAIDs. Penatalaksanaan nonfarmakologis teknik napas dalam (42,5%). Pasien mendapat analgesik tanpa meminta (87,5%). Pemberian analgesik terbanyak tanpa menunggu keluhan (87,5%). Waktu pemberian analgesik terbanyak dalam waktu lebih dari 5 menit sebanyak 33 (82,5%). Mayoritas rentang waktu nyeri berkurang adalah dalam waktu > 10 menit (65%). Mayoritas pasien (57,5%) merasa puas terhadap tatalaksana nyeri.

Kesimpulan: besar pasien nyeri di IGD RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul merasa puas terhadap tatalaksana nyeri meskipun dalam penatalaksanaan nyeri sendiri masih terdapat hal yang perlu dicermati.

Kata Kunci: instalasi gawat darurat, nyeri, penatalaksanaan nyeri, kepuasan

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PAIN MANAGEMENT IN THE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT (ED) RSUD PANEMBAHAN SENOPATI BANTUL

ABSTRACT

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Background: Pain is the most common presenting complaint in Emergency Department (ED) and often receives insufficient treatment. Proper Study and pain management contribute to patients' response and satisfaction

Objective: To Describe Pain Management in Emergency Department (ED) RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul.

Methods: This study was non experimental and quantitative and used descriptive and non analytical design with cross sectional approach. The number of samples obtained 40 respondents selected through non probability sampling technique with convenience sampling type. Data was collected from observation and interviews with patients. Data analysis using descriptive statistical analysis.

Results: The majority of patients was early elderly (20,0%), the majority of patients was female (65,0%), non surgically-diagnosed patients (85,0%). Hemodynamic status was mostly in normal interval, blood pressure was in the interval of <120 and < 80 mmHg (50,0%), patients' heart rate was mostly in the interval of 60-100x/minute (95,0%) and patients' respiration rate was mostly in the interval of 12-24x/minute (92,5%). The most type of pain was acute pain (97,5%). The pre management pain scale was severe pain (37,5%), and post management severe pain was decrease to (7,5%). Pharmacological pain management totally applied NSAIDs (100%). Non pharmacological management with deep breathing technique (42,5%). Patients received analgesics without inquiry (87,5%). The most Analgesics administration without expecting complaint (87,5%). The time of analgesics administration was mostly in more than 5 minutes as many as 33 (82,5%). The majority of time interval of pain relief was > 10 minutes (65%). The majority of patients (57,5%) was satisfied with pain management.

Conclusion: The majority of patients with pain in Emergency Department (ED) RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul was satisfied with pain management although there was some management of pain that must be evaluate.

Keywords: Emergency Room, Pain, Pain Management, Satisfaction.

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