

ABSTRACT
DESCRIPTION OF PRESSURE ULCER RISK ASSESSMENT IN PATIENTS
WITH VENTILATOR IN THE INTENSIVE CARE UNIT (ICU)
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Decubitus is skin damage due to pressure on certain areas. The phenomenon is that many patients on ventilators experienced pressure ulcers, so to find out this incident a risk assessment needs to be carried out to prevent pressure ulcers. The aim of this study is to determine the risk assessment for pressure ulcers in patients with ventilators. This research is a descriptive study. The population of this research are all the patients that used ventilator came as a new patient from Emergency room. Sampling used a purposive sampling technique of 55 medical record data from new patients using ventilators. The variable in this study is the risk assessment for pressure ulcers. The instrument used the Norton scale with a validity test of 80%. The research results showed that 36.4% of respondents were at very high risk, 36.4% of respondents were at high risk, 16.3% of respondents were at moderate risk and 10.9% of respondents were at low risk. Based on the results of the research, it is necessary to monitor the level of consciousness and monitor the changes of the body weight to avoid the occurrence of pressure ulcer, and also necessary to use indicators for risky patient (for example, giving a decubitus risk bracelet).

Keywords: Ventilator, risk of pressure ulcer, ICU

ABSTRAK
GAMBARAN PENILAIAN RESIKO DEKUBITUS PADA PASIEN
DENGAN VENTILATOR DI RUANG INTENSIVE CARE UNIT (ICU)
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Dekubitus adalah kerusakan kulit oleh karena penekanan pada daerah tertentu. Fenomena pasien dengan ventilator banyak mengalami dekubitus sehingga untuk mengetahui kejadian tersebut perlu dilakukan penilaian resiko dekubitus guna pencegahan dekubitus. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui gambaran penilaian resiko dekubitus pada pasien dengan ventilator. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif. Populasi pada penelitian semua pasien baru dari IGD yang menggunakan ventilator. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan tehnik *purposive sampling* sebanyak 55 data rekam medis pasien baru yang menggunakan ventilator. Variabel penelitian ini adalah penilaian resiko dekubitus. Instrument menggunakan *Norton scale* dengan uji validitas 80%. Hasil penelitian didapatkan bahwa 36,4% responden beresiko sangat tinggi, 36,4% responden beresiko tinggi, 16,3% responden beresiko sedang dan 10,9% responden beresiko rendah. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian pasien dengan ventilator perlu dilakukan pemantauan tentang tingkat kesadaran, perubahan berat badan untuk menghindari terjadinya luka dekubitus dan pemakaian indikator yang menandai pasien beresiko dekubitus (misalnya pemberian gelang resiko dekubitus).

Kata Kunci : Ventilator, resiko dekubitus, ICU