

ABSTRACT

DESCRIPTION OF BREATH FREQUENCY, BREATH SOUNDS AND PERIPHERAL SATURATION AFTER CHEST PHYSIOTHERAPY IN CHILDREN WITH BRONCHOPNEUMONIA AT PRIVATE HOSPITAL SURABAYA

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Bronchopneumonia caused airway obstruction result changes in breath patterns and frequency, additional breath sounds and a decrease in peripheral oxygen saturation. One of the treatment was chest physiotherapy. The research identified features of respiratory frequency, breath sounds and peripheral oxygen saturation after chest physiotherapy in children with bronchopneumonia at Private Hospital Surabaya. The research method used retrospective descriptive. The research population was all child patients with bronchopneumonia who received chest physiotherapy, the sample was 45 children taken with total sampling technique. The variables used multivariable, namely respiratory frequency, breath sounds and peripheral oxygen saturation in children with bronchopneumonia after chest physiotherapy. Data based on observation of patient medical record documents. In the research the majority (93.3%) of children with bronchopneumonia who received chest physiotherapy at Private Hospital Surabaya had normal respiratory frequencies, the majority (80%) had no additional breath sounds and the majority (100%) had normal peripheral oxygen saturation. The research expected that nursing education and training will maintain and improve the nursing program regarding chest physiotherapy in nursing care for children with bronchopneumonia and observing respiratory frequency, breath sounds and peripheral oxygen saturation after chest physiotherapy

Keyword : Chest physiotherapy, Breath Frequency, Breath sound and Peripheral Oxygen saturation.

ABSTRAK

GAMBARAN FREKUENSI NAFAS, SUARA NAFAS DAN SATURASI OKSIGEN PERIFER SETELAH FISIOTERAPI DADA PADA ANAK BRONCHOPNEUMONIA DI RS SWASTA SURABAYA

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Bronchopneumonia menyebabkan obstruksi jalan nafas sehingga terjadi perubahan pola dan frekuensi nafas, adanya suara nafas tambahan dan penurunan saturasi oksigen perifer, salah satu penatalaksanaannya adalah fisioterapi dada. Penelitian ini mengidentifikasi gambaran frekuensi nafas, suara nafas dan saturasi oksigen perifer setelah fisioterapi dada pada anak bronchopneumonia di RS Swasta Surabaya. Metode penelitian yang digunakan deskriptif retrospektif. Populasi penelitian adalah semua pasien anak dengan bronchopneumonia yang mendapatkan fisioterapi dada, sampel berjumlah 45 anak yang diambil dengan tehnik total sampling. Variabel yang digunakan adalah multivariabel yaitu frekuensi nafas, suara nafas dan saturasi oksigen perifer pada anak dengan bronchopneumonia setelah fisioterapi dada. Data berdasarkan observasi dokumen rekam medis pasien. Pada penelitian didapatkan gambaran anak dengan bronchopneumonia yang diberikan fisioterapi dada di RS Swasta Surabaya mayoritas (93,3%) frekuensi nafas normal, sebagian besar (80%) tidak ada suara nafas tambahan dan mayoritas (100%) saturasi oksigen perifer normal. Diharapkan Diklat keperawatan tetap mempertahankan dan meningkatkan program keperawatan tentang fisioterapi dada pada asuhan keperawatan anak dengan bronchopneumonia dan mengobservasi frekuensi nafas, suara nafas dan saturasi oksigen perifer setelah dilakukan fisioterapi dada

Kata Kunci :Fisioterapi dada, frekuensi nafas, suara nafas, saturasi oksigen perifer