

THE INFLUENCE OF PARENT PRESENCE IN INFLECTIVE INVASIVE MEASURES
OF INFUSING ON RECIPRENT ACCEPTANCE OF CHILDREN AGE PRE SCHOOL IN
CHILDREN HOSPITAL ISLAM SURABAYA

SULASTRI,

UNIVERSITAS NAHDLATUL ULAMA SURABAYA

Abstract—

The invasive intervention in applying infusion to children is a painful experience. It is said to be the stressor for them, which makes the nurse difficult to apply the infusion. The parental accompaniment can overcome the problem that occurs when doing this in order to make children accept the infusion. The researcher tried to develop a research about the influence of the parental accompaniment in the invasive intervention of applying infusion toward the pre-school children 's response in accepting infusion in the pediatric ward of Surabaya Islamic General Hospital. The design of research was cross sectional. The total populations involved in this research were 30 samples. The independent variable was the parental accompaniment, whereas the dependent one was the children's response. To find out the influence among the variables, the researcher used the rank Spearman statistical test and the SPSS for Windows with the significance level $\alpha < 0.05$. The result showed that 60% of the pre-school children's response toward the invasive intervention in applying irifusion was good, whereas 80% of the quality of parental accompaniment was good. The good quality of parents' presence illustrated that 75% of the children's response was also good. Furthermore, the research revealed that $p = 0.00$. Therefore, the hypothesis of the research was accepted which meant that there was an influence of parental accompaniment in the invasive intervention of applying infusion toward the preschool children's response of acceptance in the pediatric ward of Surabaya Islamic General Hospital. Therefore, the nurse should give the children time and opportunity of being accompanied by their parents during applying infusion. They should also explain them about what they should do when accompanying their children by showing their relaxing feeling and support, as well as teaching, loving, and caring for them so that the quality of their presence increases.

Keywords: invasive intervention, pre-school children.

INTRODUCTION

Children as a whole and unique personality according to the process of growing up still feel painful medical treatment as a traumatic experience. Children may have a way of thinking others about what actually happened in the hospital, as well as an understanding of pain. The children looked at the doctors and nurses with respect to three Stage of progressive understanding of children about morbidity (Eiser, 1990). Preschoolers think medical staff wants to hurt them so that fears, hostility and disbelief in medical staff can result in uncooperative children, so nurses often fail to perform invasive measures, especially infusion (Smet Bart, 1997). Because children with this procedure tend to exhibit negative reactions such as kicking, yelling, and resistance until levels of physical control are necessary. Unlawful conduct can even complicate the implementation of the procedure. In the Children's Room of the Surabaya Islamic Hospital, the implementation of the procedure of invasive action, especially the installation of infusion, after the parents approved the procedure, then performed the action in the action room. The child (preschool) to be fixed infusion is fixed, held by several nurses without parent. Parents and client families (preschoolers) are required to move out of the action room (Infusion Installation Setup, RSIS 2005 Care Committee). Data from med "ica (recorruption from January to March 2007 number of preschool children treated in Islamic Children's Hospital Surabaya as many as 39 out of 409 children Infusions were done in 90% of preschool children Early survey for 2 weeks on date April to 4 April 2007 number of preschool children treated in RSI Surabaya children's room as

many as 7 children all experienced infusion treatment that refused 6 children All the action of infusion done without parent present procedures that applied in the child room RSI Surabaya installation procedure Infusion without parental support Many children's clients refuse and rebel during intravenous infusions, so children are uncooperative when infused and tend to act aggressively To optimize a positive child's acceptance response to painful medical procedures especially infusion and minimize the effects of separation With parents especially in pre-school age children H, need to instill a sense of security in children. This may be obtained by presenting a parent in an invasive action, especially the installation of an IV, in the hope that the child will receive it. Based on the description above, the researcher tries to develop a research about "Influence of parent presence in invasive action of infusion installation to acceptance response of child of preschool age in child room of Islam Hospital Surabaya".

METHODE

Research Design was non-experimental research. the population is the whole subjects of preschool children (4-6 years old) treated in Children's Room Surabaya Islamic Hospital average monthly 30 children. The samples in this study were all pre-school age children who were treated in the children's room of Surabaya Islamic hospital. The data collected from the observation is the data with ordinal scale and to know the influence between variables performed calculations by using spearman

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Client (child) response during infusion	poor		Enough		good		total	
Quality of parent's presence	amount	%	amount	%	amount	%	amount	%
Poor	2	100	0	0	0	100	2	100
Enough	0	0	4	100	0	0	4	100
Good	0	0	6	25	18	75	24	100
Total	2	6,7	10	33,3	18	100	30	100
RANK SPEARMAN : p (0,000)								

From Rank Spearman test result using SPSS for windows got probability p (0,00) so research hypothesis accepted which mean there is

The influence of parental presence in the invasive action of infusion on the response of the pre-school age children in the RSI child's room

Surabaya.

From the results of research the quality of parents presence 80% increase. According Soetjningsih (2000) basic needs can be grouped into three namely asah, asih and asuh. The quality of parent's presence is good if the parents apply foster care, asih and asah to the child during the installation of the IV. A large number of parents apply foster care and asylum that seeks to silence the child by drinking a drink during infusion and silencing the child by being stroked and cuddled. The influence of parental attitudes toward children is important in the development of children. The closeness between the child and the parents will cause a sense of security in

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