

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Kolostomi adalah pengeluaran usus besar ke permukaan perut dengan tujuan mengalihkan arus tinja. Kolostomi sementara pada bayi dan anak dibuat sebagai tindakan pendahuluan sebelum tindakan definitif, tidak boleh dianggap merupakan hal yang sederhana karena banyak hal bisa terjadi. Komplikasi dari kolostomi dapat berupa prolaps, iritasi kulit, diare, stenosis, hernia, perdarahan, eviserasi, infeksi luka operasi, retraksi, sepsis.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini untuk mengetahui pengaruh pendidikan kesehatan disertai buku panduan terhadap pengetahuan dan keterampilan keluarga keluarga dalam perawatan kolostomi serta penilaian komplikasi kolostomi.

Metode Penelitian: jenis penelitian ini adalah eksperimen semu dengan rancangan non randomized one group pre dan post test design. Populasi penelitian adalah keluarga klien dengan yang mempunyai anak dengan kolostomi berusia satu hari sampai dengan 5 tahun selama bulan Februari s.d Mei 2003. Analisa data digunakan uji t paired.

Hasil Penelitian: pengujian t paired menunjukkan p sebesar 0.000 untuk pengetahuan dan keterampilan responden dalam perawatan kolostomi di RSUP Dr Hasan Sadikin Bandung. Kejadian kolostomi hanya berupa iritasi kulit sebesar 15%.

Kesimpulan: Penelitian menunjukkan pendidikan kesehatan disertai buku panduan meningkatkan pengetahuan dan keterampilan dalam perawatan kolostomi di Ruang Bedah Anak RSUP Dr Hasan Sadikin Bandung. Kejadian komplikasi hanya berupa iritasi kulit pada sebaian anak responden (15%).

ABSTRACT

Background: Colostomy is exclusion of colon into abdomen surface that aimed to relocate the flow of faeces. Temporary colostomy in infants and children was completed in preliminary action before definite action. This should not be viewed as simple procedure as there might be a lot of complications occurs. Complication as the result of colostomy would be prolapsed, skin irritation, diarrhoea, stenosis, hernia, bleeding, eversion, postsurgery infection, retraction, sepsis.

Objectives: This research was aimed to find out the influence of health education that accompanied with a guidance book toward knowledge and skill in colostomy treatment as well as analysis on colostomy complication.

Methodology: The type of this research was quasi experiment with non-randomised one group pre and post test design. The population of this research was client's families who had children aged one day up to five years in the periode of February to May 2003. Data analysis was using paired t-test

Result: Paired t-test showed p was 0.000 for respondent's knowledge and skills in colostomy treatment in child department of Dr. Hasan Sadikin government own hospital Bandung. The colostomy cases happened was only skin irritation was about 15%.

Conclusion: This research showed that there was a significant influence on health education that was accompanied with guidance book toward knowledge and skill treatment in child surgery department of Dr Hasan Sadikin government owned hospital Bandung. Indeed, the complication case was only skin irritation and this was occurred in small number of respondent's children (15%).