

## INTISARI

### IDENTIFIKASI DIAGNOSA KEPERAWATAN DAN KOLABORASI PADA REMAJA KORBAN KEKERASAN SEKSUAL PADA DOMAIN 6 DAN 9 NANDA TAXONOMY DENGAN MENGGUNAKAN 6 STEPS METHOD IN DIAGNOSTIC

Farahdiba Anisa<sup>1</sup>, Intansari Nurjannah<sup>2</sup>, Widyawati<sup>3</sup>

## INTISARI

**Latar Belakang:** Kekerasan seksual merupakan suatu ancaman yang sangat mengerikan saat ini terutama bagi perempuan dewasa, remaja, maupun anak – anak. Kasus kekerasan seksual terhadap remaja khususnya remaja putri merupakan salah satu kasus yang mengalami peningkatan secara signifikan dalam beberapa tahun terakhir ini. Dampak buruk yang dapat ditimbulkan dari keadaan tersebut adalah remaja akan mengalami gangguan kesehatan fisik maupun mental. Pengidentifikasi gangguan tersebut perlu dilakukan dengan menggunakan langkah-langkah tertentu. Perawat perlu meningkatkan kualitas asuhan keperawatan kepadaremaja korban kekerasan seksual melalui penetapan diagnosa keperawatan yang khusus sehingga diharapkan diagnosa keperawatan yang teridentifikasi pada populasi tersebut akurat dan dapat menjadi dasar perencanaan intervensi keperawatan yang diperlukan bagi populasi tersebut.

**Tujuan Penelitian:** Mengetahui diagnosa keperawatan dan masalah kolaborasi yang dapat muncul pada populasi tersebut terutama yang terdapat di domain 6 dan domain 9 *NANDA Taxonomy 2012 – 2014*.

**Metode:** Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan jenis pendekatan studi kasus. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui metode wawancara mendalam. Semi struktur dilengkapi dengan studi observasi

**Hasil:** Konsep diri pada remaja korban kekerasan seksual akan bergantung pada keadepuataan dukungan serta kepribadian remaja tersebut. Diagnosa keperawatan yang terdapat di domain 6 yang dapat ditegakkan pada remaja korban kekerasan seksual yaitu kesiapan meningkatkan konsep diri, ketidakmampuan menjadi orang tua. Sedangkan pada domain 9 yaitu risiko sindrom pascatrauma kekerasan dan risiko harga diri rendah situasional

**Kesimpulan:** Diagnosa keperawatan antar subyek penelitian bervariasi. Namun, kedua subyek penelitian memiliki kesamaan diagnosa yaitu ketidakmampuan menjadi orang tua dan risiko sindrom pascatrauma.

**Kata kunci:** remaja, kekerasan seksual, diagnosa keperawatan, masalah kolaborasi, *NANDA Taxonomy*

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<sup>1</sup> Mahasiswa Program Studi Ilmu Keperawatan, Fakultas Kedokteran, Universitas Gadjah Mada

<sup>2</sup> Dosen Program Studi Ilmu Keperawatan, Fakultas Kedokteran, Universitas Gadjah Mada

<sup>3</sup> Dosen Program Studi Ilmu Keperawatan, Fakultas Kedokteran, Universitas Gadjah Mada

## NURSING DIAGNOSIS IDENTIFICATION AND COLLABORATION IN ADOLESCENT VICTIMS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN DOMAIN 6 AND 9 NANDA TAXONOMY USED 6 STEPS METHOD IN DIAGNOSTIC

Farahdiba Anisa<sup>1</sup>, Intansari Nurjannah<sup>2</sup>, Widyawati<sup>3</sup>

### ABSTRACT

**Background:** Sexual violence is a terrible threat at this time, especially for adult women, adolescents, and children - children. Cases of sexual violence against adolescent girls in particular is one of the cases has increased significantly in recent years. Adverse effects that may result from these circumstances are teenagers will experience physical and mental health disorders. Identifying these disorders need to be done by using certain measures. Nurses as health professionals need to improve the quality of nursing care to adolescents adolescent victims of sexual violence through the establishment of specialized nursing diagnoses so expect the nursing diagnoses identified in the population and can be the basis of accurate planning of nursing interventions required for these populations.

**Objective:** Knowing the nursing diagnoses and collaborative problems that may arised in the population, especially that contained in 6 and 9 domains NANDA Taxonomy 2012-2014.

**Method:** Qualitative methods types of case study approach. Measuring the results of this study are known nursing diagnoses and collaborative problems in 6 and 9 domains NANDA Taxonomy that occur in adolescents victims of sexual violence. The study involved two adolescent victims of sexual violence.

**Result:** Self-concept in adolescent victims of sexual violence will depend on the adequacy of the support and the adolescent personality. Nursing diagnoses contained in six domains that can be enforced on juvenile victims of sexual violence were increasing the readiness of the defining characteristics of the concept of self receive all the roles performed, inability to become a parent the defining characteristics of a lack of knowledge about child care since a young age. Whereas on 9 domain was the risk of post-traumatic syndrome, the defining characteristics of history as a victim of violence and the risk of low self esteem situational defining characteristics maltreatment history.

**Conclusion:** Nursing diagnoses varied among the study subjects. However, both research subjects have in common diagnoses the inability to become parents and the risk of post-traumatic syndrome.

**Keywords:** adolescents, sexual abuse, nursing diagnoses, problems of collaboration, NANDA Taxonomy

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<sup>1</sup> Student of Nursing Science Program, Faculty of Medicine, Gadjah Mada University

<sup>2</sup> Lecturer of Nursing Science Program, Faculty of Medicine, Gadjah Mada University

<sup>3</sup> Lecturer of Nursing Science Program, Faculty of Medicine, Gadjah Mada University