

ABSTRAK

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KAJIAN LITERATUR: PERSEPSI PERAWAT TERHADAP PENGKAJIAN NYERI SEBAGAI PENGKAJIAN TANDA VITAL KE-5

(xii + 40: 3 tabel, 2 bagan, 7 lampiran)

Nyeri menjadi permasalahan kesehatan yang mendunia sehingga dicetuskan gagasan perawat melakukan pengkajian nyeri sebagai pengkajian tanda vital ke-5. Persepsi merupakan pendorong suatu tindakan. Kajian literatur ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi persepsi perawat terhadap pengkajian nyeri sebagai pengkajian tanda vital ke-5. Kajian literatur ini menggunakan pendekatan sistematis yang strategi pencarian datanya diambil dari empat *database* yaitu *ProQuest*, *Biomed Central*, *Research Gate*, *PubMed*, serta menggunakan *hand searching method* pada Google Cendekia dengan beberapa kata kunci yang telah ditetapkan. Artikel dikritisi menggunakan *Crowe Critical Appraisal Tool* (2013). Gambaran alur pencarian menggunakan diagram modifikasi dari *Rew* (2010). Metode analisis datanya menggunakan *thematic analysis: simplified approach*. Hasil kajian literatur ini menjelaskan empat macam persepsi berdasarkan teori *Health Belief Model* dan *Model Promosi Kesehatan Pender*, yakni persepsi ancaman, persepsi keuntungan, persepsi hambatan, dan persepsi keberhasilan diri dari perawat terhadap pengkajian nyeri sebagai pengkajian tanda vital ke-5. Kesimpulan kajian literatur ini menjelaskan bahwa dari persepsi ancaman menunjukkan tingginya permasalahan nyeri yang membutuhkan penanganan. Namun, lebih banyak ditemukan persepsi hambatan daripada persepsi keuntungan. Selain itu, persepsi keberhasilan diri menunjukkan hanya sebagian saja yang mampu mengimplementasikan pengkajian nyeri sebagai pengkajian tanda vital ke-5. Peneliti menyarankan agar penelitian persepsi perawat terhadap pengkajian nyeri sebagai pengkajian tanda vital ke-5 dilakukan di Indonesia.

Kata Kunci: Persepsi Perawat, Pengkajian Nyeri, Tanda Vital ke-5.

Referensi: 38 (2004-2017).

ABSTRACT

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LITERATURE REVIEW: NURSE PERCEPTION OF PAIN ASSESSMENT AS THE FIFTH VITAL SIGN ASSESSMENT

(xii + 40: 3 table, 2 chart, 7 appendixes)

Pain has become a global health problem so that the idea of nurses perform pain assessment as the fifth vital sign assessment had presented. Perception is the driving force of action. This literature review intent to identify nurse perception of pain assessment as the fifth vital sign assessment. This literature review used a systematic approach which the data search strategy taken from databases, such as ProQuest, Biomed Central, Research Gate, PubMed, and also from hand searching method on Google Scholar with some predefined keywords. Articles criticized using Crowe Critical Appraisal Tool (2013). Search flow described in a modified diagram from Rew (2010). The data analysis method used thematic analysis: a simplified approach. The result of this literature review explains four kinds of perception based on theory of Health Belief Model and Pender Health Promotion Model, such as perceived threats, perceived benefits, perceived barriers, and perceived self efficacy of the pain assessment as the fifth vital sign assessment from nurse. The conclusion explains that perceived threats indicate the high frequency rate of pain problems that require treatment. Nonetheless, more perceived barriers were found than perceived benefits. Moreover, perceived self efficacy explain that only some capable of implementing the pain assessment as the fifth vital sign. Researcher suggests the research of nurse perception of pain assessment as the fifth vital sign assessment held in Indonesia.

Keyword: Nurse Perception, Pain Assessment, Fifth Vital Sign.

Reference: 38 (2004-2017).