

Abstrak

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Pemberian Edukasi Fisioterapi Dada Pada Anak Dengan Pneumonia Di Ruang Aster RSD Dr. Soebandi Jember, 2026.

xix + 63 Hal + 8 Tabel + 1 Gambar + 12 Lampiran

Abstrak

Pneumonia merupakan infeksi saluran pernapasan pada anak yang dapat menyebabkan penumpukan sekret dan gangguan pernapasan. Salah satu intervensi nonfarmakologis yang dapat dilakukan adalah fisioterapi dada, namun keberhasilan tindakan ini dipengaruhi oleh pengetahuan dan keterampilan ibu sebagai caregiver utama. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk menggambarkan pengetahuan dan kemampuan ibu dalam melakukan fisioterapi dada sebelum dan sesudah diberikan edukasi. Desain penelitian ini menggunakan deskriptif dengan pendekatan pre-test dan post-test. Sampel penelitian terdiri dari 15 ibu dari anak dengan pneumonia yang dipilih menggunakan teknik purposive sampling. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui kuesioner pre-test dan post-test, observasi, wawancara, serta dokumentasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebelum diberikan edukasi, pengetahuan ibu berada pada kategori cukup (40,0%), baik (33,3%), dan kurang (26,7%). Setelah diberikan edukasi, seluruh responden (100%) memiliki tingkat pengetahuan kategori baik serta mampu melakukan fisioterapi dada secara mandiri sesuai prosedur. Kesimpulan penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa edukasi fisioterapi dada efektif dalam meningkatkan pengetahuan dan keterampilan ibu dalam merawat anak dengan pneumonia di Ruang Aster RSD dr. Soebandi Jember.

Kata kunci : Edukasi, Fisioterapi Dada, Pneumonia, Pengetahuan Ibu

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Abstract

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Chest Physiotherapy Education for Children with Pneumonia in the Aster Ward of
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xix + 63 Pages + 8 Tables + 1 Figures + 12 Appendices

Abstract

Pneumonia is a respiratory tract infection in children that can cause a buildup of secretions and breathing difficulties. One nonpharmacological intervention that can be performed is chest physiotherapy; however, the success of this intervention is influenced by the knowledge and skills of the mother as the primary caregiver. The purpose of this study was to describe mothers' knowledge and ability to perform chest physiotherapy before and after receiving education. This study employed a descriptive design using a pre-test and post-test approach. The study sample consisted of 15 mothers of children with pneumonia, selected using purposive sampling. Data collection was conducted through pre-test and post-test questionnaires, observations, interviews, and documentation. The results showed that before receiving education, the mothers' knowledge levels were categorized as adequate (40.0%), good (33.3%), and insufficient (26.7%). After receiving education, all respondents (100%) had a "good" level of knowledge and were able to perform chest physiotherapy independently according to procedure. The conclusion of this study indicates that chest physiotherapy education is effective in improving mothers' knowledge and skills in caring for children with pneumonia in the Aster Ward at Dr. Soebandi General Hospital in Jember.

Keywords : Education, Chest Physiotherapy, Pneumonia, Mothers' Knowledge

Bibliography : 2021-2026