

THE USED OF ISDA (INTAN'S SCREENING DIAGNOSTIC ASSESSMENT) IN NURSING CARE FOR THALASEMIA

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ABSTRACT

Background: Thalassemia is a chronic disease and mostly found in children. Thalassemia patients need some treatment in term of blood transfusion and desferal in their whole life. Hence, the nurse has an important role in conducting nursing care for the patient at the hospital. During May 2016, report showed that there were 29 thalassemia patients in Jombang Distric Hospital (RSUD), to do blood transfusion. **Methods:** The research method was analytic survey research with cross sectional survey design by explorative approach. The location of the research was Jombang Distric Hospital (RSUD). This was conducted in 2017 and the population was the children with thalassemia. The sample was taken by *propovise sampling* technique and the total was 10 respondents. **Results:** The research showed that the children with thalassemia had 100% tissues perfussion disorder, 50% malnutrition and 90% growth and development. Hence the combining used of ISDA, NANDA and SDKI can help the researcher in assessing the data validity. Therefore, it is important for the nursing student to use ISDA,NANDA,NIC,NOC and SDKI in doing their nursing care paper.

Keywords: Thalassemia, ISDA

INTRODUCTION

Thalassemia is a chronic disease that occurs in children. In general, thalassemia patients need some treatment in term of blood transfusion and desferal in their whole life. This condition requires thalassemia patients to have a frequent blood transfusions and treatments at the hospital.

In conducting the treatment for thalassemia patient at the hospital, it is not merely through curative measures, treatment but also using curative care or nursing intervention. Therefore, a nurse has important role in providing nursing care for the thalassemia patient during at the hospital.

Recent research showed that 20 million Indonesians were the inheritance

of thalassemia. They are likely to inherit the thalassemia to their offspring. The frequency carrier of thalassemia gene in

Indonesia is about 5% (Wibowo, 2010). Meanwhile in 2014 based on the Thalassemia Foundation of Indonesia and Parent Association of Thalassemia Patients, the thalassemia patients in Indonesia has got 6,647 people.

Regarding above explanation, the number of thalassemia sufferer who survive at Jombang district hospital in 2016 were 29. They had to stay at the hospital to get through the blood transfusion. During the treatment the nurse has important role to serve in nursing care setting.



METHODS

This study was a qualitative method with *case study* approach. The case studies (*case study*) is one type of qualitative research, where researchers conducted in-depth exploration of the program, event, process, activity on one or more person (Creswell, 2012 in Sugiono, 2013).

The study population was 10 children with thalassemia at Chrysanthemum room Jombang district hospital. The researcher applied *purposive sampling* to take the sample. The requirement of respondent was family and the patients willingness. This research variable was application of nursing care in on thalassemia by applying ISDA approach at Jombang District Hospital (RSUD).

RESULTS

The Characteristics of respondents (patients with thalassemia)

Table 1. Distribution of participants (patients with thalassemia) based on the identity at Jombang District Hospital in April to July of 2016

Demographic Frequency % Data		
Gender		
Men	5	50
Women	5	50
Age		
0 - 3 years	0	0
4 - 6 years	3	30
7 - 12 years	3	30
13-19 years	4	40
Suffered from thalassemia		
0 - 1 year	0	0
2-3 years	1	10
> 4 years	9	90

Source: Form assessment of patient with Thalassemia 2017

Table 1 shows that Participants in this study consisted of 5 (50%) female thalassemia patients and 5 (50%) male patients with thalassemia. While based on the age, the majority children with thalassemia were 7 patients of school age (70%), and 3 children was in preschool (30%). In addition, a total of 9 patients (90%), and only one participant (10%) were suffering from thalassemia in 2-3 years.

The characteristics of nursing diagnoses that appear in patients with thalassemia

Table 2. Distribution nursing diagnoses participants (patients with thalassemia) using NANDA approach, ISDA, IDHS

No	Name of Diagnosis	Frequency	%
1	Disturbance of tissue perfusion	10	100
2	Nutritional disorders	5	50
3	Impaired growth and development	9	90

Source: Form assessment of patient with thalassemia Jombang 2017

Based on Table 5.2 above that all participants of thalassemia patients have *tissues perfusion disorders*. This is related the low levels of Hemoglobin of thalassemia patients. Hemoglobin is a red blood element that serves as a binder of oxygen and nutrients in human biochemistry. Thalassemia have a low Hb result impacts on the disturbance oxygen supply to the entire body tissue. In addition, another impact is the presence of interference in the fulfillment of oxygen (perfusion) tissue.

Another diagnosis that appears in the thalassemia patient's inhibition was a



growth disorder. This diagnosis was experienced by almost all participants (9 patients) (90%). This growth problems are very common in patients with thalassemia. In this case, the patient's body condition had relative anemia (low Hb) which causes the body is unable to have the process of growing and developing properly. Usually, growth disorders will begin to appear after patients suffer from thalassemia more than 3 years. Based on the data, 90% of participants have been suffered from thalassemia more than 4 years.

DISCUSSION

Nutritional disorders are also such a nursing problem experienced by participants of thalassemia patients. This is closely related to low levels of Hb patients that cause loss appetite. However, in this study there were 5 participants who had imbalance nutrition, which has less than body requirement. This condition may be due to some participants had received blood transfusion therapy during assessment.

Three nursing diagnoses was found did not merely use ISDA and NANDA in the participants of thalassemia. The diagnosis of tissue perfusion disorders in "The map of Nursing Diagnose" ISDA and NANDA etiology was not found in accordance with the patient's condition, namely a low hemoglobin level. The researcher refers to the SDKI book to find the appropriate etiology.

CONCLUSION

Nursing care is a treatment process given to patient comprehensively which involved; assessment, nursing diagnoses, nursing intervention, nursing

implementation and evaluation. In determining nursing diagnoses, we cannot merely use six steps of ISDA standard based on ISDA and NANDA diagnoses book, but also another reference such as *Standar Diagnosa Keperawatan Indonesia* (SDKI). Combining ISDA, NANDA and SDKI for nursing diagnoses can help the nurse, especially the students in assessing the valid data and determining proper diagnoses.

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PAGE 1

PAGE 2

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PAGE 4
