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

by Edi Wibowo S, Ana Farida Ulfa

Submission date: 18-Aug-2020 07:56PM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 1370991081

File name: prosiding seminar international UNEJ.doc (209.5K)

Word count: 1240 Character count: 6960



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

¹Edi Wibowo S, ²Ana Farida Ulfa

¹Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan, Universitas Pesantren Tinggi Darul Ulum Jombang; e-mail: edi_02.qudsy@yahoo.co.id

²Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan, Universitas Pesantren Tinggi Darul Ulum Jombang

ABSTRACT

Background: Thalasemia is a chronic disease and mostly found in children. Thalassemia patients need some treatment in term of blood transfussion 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 transfussion. **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 *proposive 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 transfussion 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 transfussion. During the treatment the nurse has important role to serve in nursing care setting.

3rd International Nursing Conference

Community Health Empowerment: Step Up Action Attaining Sustainable Development Goals Faculty of Nursing University of Jember November 4-5, 2017 Royal Hotel Jember, East Java-Indonesia ISBN: 976-602-5617-11-9



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 indepth exploration of the program, event, process, activity on one or more person (Creswell, 2012 in Sugiono, 2013).

The was 10 study population children with thalassemia 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 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 201 6

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
13-1 9 years		4	40
Suffered	from		
thalassemia			
0 - 1 year		0	0
23 years	•	1	10
> 4 years		9	90
Carriage Farms		of mations	:41.

Source: Form assessment of patient with Thalassemia 2017

Table 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	Frequency	%
	Diagnosis		
1	Disturbance of	10	1
	tissue perfusion		0
			0
2	Nutritional	5	5
	disorders		0
3	Impaired growth	9	9
	and development		0
		. C .: .	

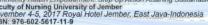
Source: Form assessment of patient with thalasemia Jombang 2017

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 nutrients in human oxygen and 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

3rd International Nursing Conference

Community Health Empowerment: Step Up Action Attaining Sustainable Development Goals Faculty of Nursing University of Jember November 4-5, 2017 Royal Hotel Jember, East Java-Indonesia ISBN: 976-602-5617-11-9





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 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

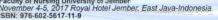
implementation and evaluation. In determining nursing diagnoses, we cannot merely use six steps of ISDA standard based on ISDA and NANDA diagnoses book, but also another reference such as Standar Diagnosa Keperawatan Indonesia (SDKI). Combining ISDA, NANDA and SDKI for nursing diagnoses can help the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

REFERENCES

- Bungin, B. (2008). Penelitian Kualitatif: Komunikasi, Ekonomi, Kebijakan Publik, dan Ilmu Sosial, Jakarta: Kencana
- Carpenito, LJ. (2000).Diagnosa Keperawatan; Aplikasi pada praktik klinis. Ed. 6. Jakarta: EGC.
- Creswell, J.W. (2012). Research Design; Qualitative, Quantitative, Mixed Methods Approach, Sage, Los Angeles.
- Ngastiyah, 2005. Perawatan anak sakit. EGC. Jakarta.
- Notoatmojo, S. 2010. Metodologi penelitian kesehatan. Rineka Cipta. Jakarta.
- Nursalam, 2013. Metodologi penelitian ilmu keperawatan pendekatan praktis. Salemba Medika. Jakarta.
- Nursalam, 2008, Proses dan dokumentasi keperawatan konsep dan praktik.edisi 2 Salemba Medika. Jakarta.
- Wong, D. L., Marilyn, H.E., David, W., Marilyn, LW., dan Patricia, S, 2009. Buku ajar keperawaan pediatrik, volume 1. EGC. Jakarta.
- Moorhead, Sue dkk. 2013. Nursing Out Comes Classification (NOC). Edisi 5. Mocomedia



3rd International Nursing Conference
Community Health Empowerment: Step Up Action Attaining Sustainable Development Goals
Faculty of Nursing University of Jember
November 4-5, 2017. Royal Hotel Jember, East Jaya-Indonesia





Buleck, Gloria M. 2013. Nursing intervention classification (NIC). Edisi 6. Elsevier

Nurjannah, intansari. 2016. ISDA (Intan's screening diagnoses assesment). Yogyakarta.mocome

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

ORIGINALITY	REPORT

SIMILARITY INDEX

INTERNET SOURCES

2%

PUBLICATIONS

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

KEYVAN SAGHEB, KAWE SAGHEB, ROMAN RAHIMI-NEDJAT, KATHY TAYLOR, BILAL AL-NAWAS, CHRISTIAN WALTER. "Sentinel lymph node biopsy in T1/T2 squamous cell carcinomas of the tongue: A prospective study", Oncology Letters, 2016

Publication

www.gov.uk Internet Source

%

id.123dok.com Internet Source

eprints.unipdu.ac.id

Internet Source

Exclude quotes Off Exclude bibliography On Exclude matches

< 3 words

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

GRADEMARK REPORT	
FINAL GRADE	GENERAL COMMENTS
/20	Instructor
PAGE 1	
PAGE 2	
PAGE 3	
PAGE 4	