

INTISARI

PENGARUH TERAPI MUSIK TERHADAP INTENSITAS NYERI POST OPERASI SEKSIO SESAREA DI RUMAH SAKIT DR. SOETARTO PROVINSI YOGYAKARTA

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Latar Belakang: Peningkatan persalinan dengan seksio sesarea dilakukan dengan berbagai alasan. Nyeri pasien *post* operasi seksio sesarea disebabkan oleh terjadinya kerusakan kontinuitas jaringan karena pembedahan. Terapi musik sebagai terapi nonfarmakologis mampu meringankan rasa nyeri karena saat diberikan musik, otak tengah mengeluarkan *beta endorphin hormone* yang dapat mengeliminasi *neurotransmitter* rasa nyeri.

Tujuan: Untuk mengetahui pengaruh terapi musik terhadap tingkat nyeri pada pasien *post* operasi seksio sesarea.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain *pre experiment* dengan pendekatan desain *pretest-posttest with control group*. Peneliti membandingkan efek terapi terhadap rasa nyeri antar dua kelompok independen. Terdiri dari kelompok intervensi sebanyak 10 responden dan kelompok kontrol sebanyak 10 responden. Analisis data menggunakan paired t test.

Hasil: 1) Pada kelompok kontrol rata-rata tingkat nyeri dari hasil perhitungan pengamatan rata-rata dalam 3 hari pengamatan (responden kontrol) tertinggi adalah kategori tetap ada 7 (70 %). 2) Pada kelompok *eksperiment* rata-rata tingkat nyeri dari hasil perhitungan pengamatan rata-rata dalam 3 hari pengamatan (responden eksperiment) tertinggi adalah kategori turun ada 10 (100 %) 3) kontrol dan *eksperiment* memiliki nilai t sebesar -8.561 dengan p value 0.000 (p value < 0.05) yang artinya ada pengaruh antara kelompok kontrol dengan kelompok *eksperiment*

Simpulan: Ada pengaruh antara kelompok kontrol dengan kelompok *eksperiment*

Kata Kunci : terapi musik, nyeri, post operasi seksio sesarea

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ABSTRACT

THE INFLUENCE OF MUSICAL THERAPY TOWARD THE PAIN INTENSITY OF CESAREAN SECTION POST SURGERY IN DR. SOETARTO HOSPITAL YOGYAKARTA.

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Background: The increase of childbirth with cesarean section surgery has been done with reasons. The pain of cesarean section post happens because of the continuity of tissues damage in a surgery. Yet, musical therapy, as a non-pharmacological therapy, is able to demulcent the pain since music can stimulate midbrain to release beta endorphin hormone which eliminates neurotransmitter pain.

Objective: To recognize the influence of musical therapy toward the pain scale of cesarean section post surgery patients.

Method: This research has used pre experiment design with an approach to pretest-posttest with control group design. This research has compared the therapy effect toward the pain between two independent groups. They are intervention group and control group which consisted of 10 respondents in each. Moreover, the analysis data has used paired t test.

Results: (1) In the control group, the average of pain scale based on the average calculation of high observation (control respondents) in three days has reached the category remain 7 (70%). (2) In the experiment group, the average of pain scale based on the average calculation of high observation (experiment respondents) in three days has reached the category decline 10(100%). (3) Control and experiment have t in amount of -8.561 with p value 0.000 (p value < 0.05) which means there is an influence between control group and experiment group.

Conclusion: There is an influence between the control group and experiment group.

Keywords: Musical therapy, pain, cesarean section post surgery.

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