


Role Nurse Child to Principle Maintenance Atraumatic in Children

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Article Info	ABSTRACT
<p>Article history:</p> <p>Received June 16, 2024 Revised July 23, 2024 Accepted August 16, 2024</p> <hr/> <p>Corresponding Author:</p> <p>Yusnika Universitas Nurul hasanah Kutacane, Indonesia Email: yusnikadamayanti9@gmail.com m</p>	<p>Atraumatic care is therapeutic care given to children as the most important intervention in child care to achieve optimal growth and development. optimal care while in the hospital. If a pediatric nurse has a good perception, then the nurse will also have a good attitude and behavior in providing nursing care. The principle of atraumatic care includes 5 components, namely preventing the impact of family separation, increasing the ability of parents to control child care, preventing trauma and reducing pain, not committing violence against children and modifying the physical environment. With the principle of atraumatic care in It is hoped that the child can improve the role of pediatric nurses in implementing the most important interventions in child care in hospitals and can accelerate the healing process and optimize child growth and development.</p> <p>Keywords:</p> <p>Role Pediatric Nurse, Principle Maintenance Atraumatic On Child</p> <p>This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.</p> 

1. INTRODUCTION

A nurse is an individual who is responsible and authorized to provide nursing services. One factor that influences the role of implementing nurses in providing nursing care is the availability of facilities and infrastructure that can facilitate activities such as medical equipment (medicines, infusion sets, catheters), nursing equipment (infection prevention materials, trauma prevention), and nursing support equipment [1].

Hospitalization of children is a process that requires a child to stay in the hospital for a planned or emergency reason to undergo therapy and care until return return to House. During process the, child can experience various incidents that indicate very traumatic and stressful experiences [2].

Actions taken to address children's problems, whatever form they take, must be based on atraumatic principles. care or therapeutic care because it aims to be therapeutic for children [3]. Autistic care for children cannot be separated from the role of parents [4].

The physical and psychosocial environment of a hospital can be a stressor for children, causing trauma. The basic principles of atraumatic care , which every pediatric nurse must master, consist of five components: reducing or preventing family separation, increasing parental control over child care, preventing or reducing injury and pain, avoiding violence against children, and modifying the physical environment [5]. Furthermore, the behavior of staff and pediatric care units should not... can be equated with adults [6].

Role Nurse Child

According to Nursalam [7] several important roles of a pediatric nurse include serving as an educator, both directly by providing health education to parents and indirectly by helping parents or children understand their child's treatment and care [8]. Three domains that nurses can change through health education are knowledge, skills, and family attitudes regarding health, particularly caring for sick children. At times, children and their families may have psychological needs in the form of support or mental encouragement. As counselors, nurses can provide counseling. nursing when children and their parents need [9].

Nurses are required to act as ethical decision-makers based on their moral values, emphasizing the patient's right to autonomy, avoiding harm to the patient, and providing nursing care that improves patient well-being. Nurses

possess the greatest understanding of pediatric nursing services. Therefore, pediatric nurses must be able to convince policymakers that their proposed nursing service plans will impact the quality of nursing care.

According to Hidayat [10] as a child nurse in carrying out his role as a child nurse he must understand the principles of child care, which include the following [11]:

1. Children are not miniature adults but are unique individuals. This principle contains meaning that No may look at child from size physique just, because children have a growth and development pattern towards maturity.
2. Children are individuals unique and has needs according to their developmental stage.
3. Amnak nursing services are oriented towards disease prevention efforts and improving health levels to reduce morbidity and mortality rates.
4. Pediatric nursing is a health science discipline that focuses on child welfare so that nurses are responsible for providing comprehensive nursing care for children, for example, children do not experience psychological disorders, anxiety and fear [12].
5. Pediatric nursing practice includes contracts with children and families to prevent, assess, intervene, and improve well-being, using nursing processes that are in accordance with moral (ethical) and legal aspects.
6. The goal of child and adolescent nursing is to promote healthy maturation for children and adolescents as biopsychosocial and spiritual beings in the context of family and society.
7. In the future, the tendency for child nursing to focus on the science of growth and development.

Principle Maintenance Atraumatic On Child

1. Definition Maintenance Atraumatic On Child

According to Hidayat [13] atraumatic Care is care that does not cause trauma to the child or family. This care focuses on preventing trauma, which is part of nursing. child. Attention special in children as individuals who Still in growth and development age, is very important because Childhood is a process towards maturity [14].

Thus, atraumatic Care as a form of therapeutic care can be given to children and families by reducing the psychological impact of the nursing actions given, such as paying attention to the impact of the actions given by looking at the action procedures or other aspects that may cause trauma [15].

According to Wong [16] atraumatic Care is the commitment and concern of a healthcare team through interventions that minimize or eliminate stressors experienced by children and families in hospitals, both physical and psychological. Atraumatic care is also called therapeutic care, which includes prevention. trauma, results diagnosis, and reduce impact conditions that acute or chronic. Stressors environment Which often experienced by child is environment Hospitals that are not comfortable for them cause stress to children while being treated in the hospital.

2. Principle Maintenance Atraumatic on Child

Children treated in hospitals generally develop a fear of both doctors and nurses, especially if they have had experience with immunizations. They imagine that nurses know doctors will hurt them and administer injections. Furthermore, children also experience disturbed relationships with their parents and siblings. The home environment is certainly different in form and atmosphere from the treatment room [17]. The first reaction, besides fear, is refusal to eat or drink, even crying. To address this problem, atraumatic care is needed. According to Hidayat [18] there are several principles of atraumatic care that pediatric nurses must possess [19]:

a. Lower or prevent the impact of separation with person old

The impact of separation from family can cause children to experience psychological disorders such as anxiety, fear, and lack of affection. These disorders can hinder the child's healing process and can disrupt their growth and development. If a child is hospitalized and denied contact with their parents, they may feel rejected by their family, which can lead to emotional outbursts upon returning home [20]. Children generally react negatively upon returning home. During a child's hospitalization, the family plays a role in providing moral support, providing affection, attention, and a sense of security, as well as providing material support in the form of family efforts to meet the needs of family members. If this support is absent, the success of recovery is significantly reduced [21].

To prevent or minimize the impact of separation from family, this can be done by involving parents in playing an active role in child care by allowing them to stay with the child for 24 hours (rooming in). If impossible for rooming in, give the opportunity for parents to see at any time with the aim of maintaining contact between them and maintaining contact with school activities, including by facilitating meetings with teachers, school friends and others [22].

b. Improving parents' ability to control child care through improvement control person old on self child expected child will

Always be careful in carrying out daily activities and remain vigilant in all things. As well as educating parents on the abilities and skills to supervise child care. Nursing interventions focus on reducing dependency by providing opportunities for children to make decisions and involving parents [23].

c. Prevent or reduce injury And painful

Pain reduction is a crucial step in pediatric nursing. Pain reduction cannot be eliminated quickly, but it can be reduced through various techniques, such as distraction, relaxation, and imagery. If preventative measures are not taken, the injury and pain will persist for a long time, potentially disrupting their growth and development. To minimize the fear of bodily injury and pain, this is done by psychologically preparing the child and parents for the procedure. procedure Which cause flavor painful, that is with explain What what will be done and provide psychological support to parents. Play a game first before physically preparing the child , for example by telling a story related to the actions or procedures that will be performed on the child [24].

Play activities carried out by nurses on children will provide benefits such as improving the relationship between the child, family and nurse because playing is an effective communication tool between nurses and children. Programmed play activities will restore a child's sense of independence and enable them to express their feelings. Consider having parents present during painful procedures if they cannot control themselves or even cry upon seeing it. Such conditions offer children and parents the opportunity to entrust nurses as their child's companions.

d. No committing violence on child

In general, violence is defined as an action carried out by individual to individual other Which result in disturbance Physical and psychological. Violence against children is an act committed by a person or individual against those under the age of 18 that causes physical and psychological disorders [25].

Child abuse causes significant psychological harm in a child's life. If it occurs during a child's growth and development, it can hinder their development and growth. Therefore, child abuse is highly discouraged, as it can exacerbate the child's condition, such as requiring repeated nursing procedures during IVF placement.

e. Modification physical environment

By modifying the physical environment of the hospital to create a child-friendly atmosphere, we can increase the joy, safety, and comfort of the children's environment, ensuring they continue to develop and feel comfortable in their surroundings. Modifying treatment rooms by creating a home-like atmosphere and room the hugging the decoration full with nuance children, such as wall drawings in the form of pictures of animals, flowers, curtains and bed sheets as well as colored pillowcases with animal or flower patterns, colorful wall paint and stairs with cheerful colored handles [26].

Wong [27] stated that there are 3 principles of atraumatic care. What the health team must have in caring for child patients includes preventing or minimizing physical and psychological stressors which include painful procedures such as injections, anxiety, helplessness, uncomfortable sleep, restraints, loud noises, unpleasant odors and others, preventing the impact of separation between parents and other family members, being empathetic to the family and the child being treated and providing health education about the child's illness.

3. Prevention Accident On Child

According to Sacharin [28] there is several ways prevention of accidents to children, namely:

a. Fall from bed

This is an accident that common in children in the hospital ward. The bed should be designed so that the sides of the bed can locked And Enough tall so that child Which start walk No can climbing out. Therefore, the nurse must ensure that the bedside is locked after completing an action.

b. Bathe

scalding and drowning are consequences of careless planning and procedures. Therefore, the water temperature must be safe for children. To prevent drowning, constant supervision is necessary during bathing. It is not always possible to prevent children from entering the bathroom, as this largely depends on the ward's layout.

c. Drugs

Safe storage of medications is a legal requirement that binds all nurses. Medication must be dispensed under the supervision of a nurse.

d. Equipment (Hospital)

Every piece of equipment used must be in a usable condition and mechanically and electrically safe, such as thermometers, hospital toys, syringes, etc.

4. Grouping Problem Nursing The child who Under treatment in House Sick

a. Physical problems

Physical problems that occur can be in the form of changes in vital signs: temperature, breathing, pulse and blood pressure, disturbances in fluid and nutritional needs, disturbances in activity and rest, decreased immune response [29].

b. Psychological problems

Psychological problems in children often there is a feeling of helplessness because farewell with family or caregiver (care giver), protest, apathetic, rejection, anxiety, and fear of the new environment (tools, regulations, and attitudes of health workers).

Common social problems in children include feelings of isolation and solitude. Dependency issues often involve feelings of guilt and a need for help [30].

4. CONCLUSION

Atraumatic care or care that does not cause trauma to the child and his family is therapeutic care, which aims to be therapeutic for the child. The importance of atraumatic care is that although science and technology in pediatric field has developed rapidly, the actions taken on children still cause trauma, pain, anger, anxiety and fear in children. Until now, there has been no There is technology that can address the problems that arise as a result of this treatment. This requires special attention from healthcare workers, particularly nurses, when providing nursing care to children and the elderly.

There are several principles of atraumatic care that pediatric nurses must have in caring for pediatric patients, including preventing or minimizing physical and psychological stressors which include painful procedures such as injections, anxiety, helplessness, uncomfortable sleep, restraints, loud noises, unpleasant odors and others, preventing the impact of separation between parents and other family members, be empathetic towards the family and child being treated and provide health education about the child's illness.

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