SUMMARY

The Effect of Family Empowerment Intervention Based on Family Centered Nursing Model on Family’s Autonomy level in Preventing Heavy Acute Respiratory Infection (Pneumonia) among Children under five year.

By: Ayudiah Uprianingsih

Pneumonia is a severe form of acute lower respiratory infection responsible for high preventable morbidities and mortality among children under five year. It persist the leading killer of young children around the world. Pneumonia is killing 1 million children under the age of five years accounting for more young deaths annually than AIDS, malaria and measles combined each year. mortality due to childhood pneumonia is strongly linked to malnutrition, poverty and inadequate access to health care. This loss of life is especially tragic because pneumonia can be prevent and be treat. (International Vaccine Access Centre, 2015) In 2015, the 10 countries that contributed most to the global burden of child pneumonia were consist of India, Nigeria, Pakistan, Democratic republic of congo, Angola, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Chad, Afghanistan, Niger (WHO, 2015)

The study conducted by researcher in Puskesmas (Public Health Center) Penanae, through accumulation data of program holder of P2ISPA, during 2017 showed that the number of pneumonia patients in 11 working areas of puskesmas is quite high. Program holder said that the program are more focused on treatment of pneumonia in the puskesmas than to do prevention actively. The prevention of pneumonia should be developed in order to increase awareness of pneumonia as a major cause of child death. The combination between promotion, prevention, curative and rehabilitative program will overcome the problem. Implementation of acute respiratory disease eradication program (P2ISPA) requires the support of all element and the active role of the community, especially the role of the family. This is in line with the program of the ministry of health is currently controlling the operational strategy for health development through an Indonesia healthy program through family approach (PIS-PK) (Kemenkes, 2017).

One of the intervention that can succeed the prevention program is family empowerment. Family empowerment is a process to foster knowledge, awareness and the willingness of the family in nurturing and enhancing health status (Notoatmodjo, 2007). Family empowerment hopefully can increase knowledge, understanding, and the behavior of the family in preventing pneumonia among children under five year (Riasmini et al, 2017)

Optimization of the empowerment approach families depend on the existence of a model that will be used as a guideline and reference when performing nursing services (Watkins, 2003). A model will impact positively based on the needs of users and health care giver in this case is the family and community nurses. One of the nursing model that can be applied to the family is family-centered nursing by Friedman. Family-centered nursing focuses on the
ability of nurses to provide nursing care of families through family mentoring, health improvement is achieved in order for the whole family and the family was able to cope with health problems (Friedman, 2010).

This study was using quasi-experiment design with pre-post test control group design. This design was used to compare the effectiveness of intervention applied toward treatment group and control group before and after intervention was given. Population of this study was nuclear family with children under five year in area of working Puskesmas Penanae. About 80 family were divided into 40 family in the intervention group and 40 family in control group which were recruited using total sampling method. Sample of this study was taken based on inclusion and exclusion criteria, which are inclusion criteria: (1) Nuclear family (2), Family who have children under five year, (3) Cooperative family, with exclusion criteria: Family who have limitation of physical, mental and cognitive ability. Independent variable in this study is family empowerment based on family centered nursing model dependent variable in this study are family’s autonomy level. Statistical data test was using Mann Whitney and Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test.

Result of this study showed that significant difference between the intervention and control group in family’s autonomy level after the intervention. Difference test in treatment group using Wilcoxon obtain p value < 0.001 while difference test in controlled group obtain p value 0.317 then difference test in treatment group and control group post test using Mann whitney obtain p value < 0.001 which means that hypothesis is accepted that there is positive effect of family empowerment based on family centered nursing model in preventing acute respiratory infection (pneumonia) among children under five year. Family empowerment based on family centered nursing model can be implemented and developed by nurse to increase family’s autonomy level.
ABSTRACT

The Effect of Family Empowerment Intervention Based on Family Centered Nursing Model on Family’s Autonomy Level in Preventing Acute Respiratory Infection (Pneumonia) among Children under five year.

By: Ayudiah Uprianingsih

Introduction: Pneumonia accounted for 15% of the 6.3 million deaths among children under the age of five years. It kills children more than any other illness. Each year, over 2 million children die from pneumonia, accounting for 1 in 5 under five deaths worldwide. Therefore, family need some effort of health information to raise their autonomy. Family empowerment based on family centered nursing model is one of the intervention to improve family’s autonomy in preventing pneumonia. The purpose of this research was to analyze the effect of family empowerment intervention on family’s autonomy level in preventing pneumonia among children under five year. Method: This study used quasi-experiment design with pre-post test control group design in Public Health center (PHC) of Penanae. About 80 family were divided into 40 family in the intervention group and 40 family in control group; which were recruited using purposive sampling. Data were analyzed by used Wilcoxon sign rank test and Mann Whitney. Results: The results of the study showed a significant difference between the intervention and control group in level of family’s autonomy after the intervention. Difference test in treatment group using Wilcoxon obtain p value <0.001 while difference test between treatment and control group using Mann whitney obtain p value <0.001 Discussion: Family empowerment based on family centered nursing model can increase the family’s autonomy level in preventing pneumonia of children under five year. Further research, should develop family empowerment intervention which focus on special efforts to increase the participation of fathers in family empowerment program based family centered nursing related on protection of their children against the risk of pneumonia.

Keywords: Acute Respiratory Infection, Pneumonia, family empowerment, Family’s autonomy.