

**PROGRAM STUDI ILMU KEPERAWATAN
FAKULTAS ILMU KEPERAWATAN
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM SULTAN AGUNG SEMARANG
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ABSTRAK

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PENGARUH KOMPRES ES TERHADAP SKOR NYERI INJEKSI SAAT IMUNISASI PADA BAYI USIA 0-9 BULAN

47 halalaman + 14 tabel + 4 gambar + 9 lampiran + xiv

Latar Belakang : Bayi yang mendapat imunisasi akan mengalami nyeri yang dapat menimbulkan kecemasan yang berlebihan bahkan trauma, maka dari itu perlu dilakukan tindakan kompres es untuk menurunkan nyeri sehingga tidak akan muncul nyeri yang berlebihan bahkan trauma. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh kompres es terhadap skor nyeri saat imunisasi pada bayi usia 0-9 bulan.

Metode : Penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan *quasi experimen design post test only with control group design*. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan menggunakan instrumen nyeri *Face, Legs, Activity, Cry, and Consolability (FLACC)*. Jumlah responden sebanyak 42 bayi dengan *consecutive sampling*. Data yang diperoleh diolah secara statistik dengan menggunakan rumus *mann whitney*.

Hasil : Berdasarkan hasil analisa diperoleh bahwa dari 42 responden penelitian, sebagian besar memiliki karakteristik usia sebagian besar responden 3 bulan berjumlah 14 responden (44.3%), dengan karakteristik responden jenis kelamin sebagian besar responden perempuan 24 (57.1%). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan skor nyeri kelompok kontrol 5.00, adapun skor nyeri kelompok intervensi 4.19. dengan *p value* (<0.05).

Simpulan : Terdapat pengaruh kompres es terhadap skor nyeri saat imunisasi pada bayi usia 0-9 bulan

Kata kunci : Imunisasi, Skor nyeri, Kompres es

Daftar Pustaka : 54 (2008-2017)

**NURSING STUDY PROGRAM
FACULTY OF NURSING
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ABSTRACT

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**THE EFFECT OF ICE COMPRESS ON INJECTION PAIN SCORES
DURING IMMUNIZATION IN INFANTS AGED 0-9 MONTHS**

47 pages + 13 tables + 4 pictures 9 appendices + xiv

Background: Infants who get immunized will experience pain that can cause excessive anxiety and even trauma, thus it is necessary to do ice compress to reduce pain so that there will not be excessive pain and even trauma. This study aims to determine the effect of ice compresses on pain scores during immunization in infants aged 0-9 months.

Method: This study used quantitative research with quasi experimen design post test only with control group design. The data were collected by using *Face, Legs, Activity, Cry, and Consolability* (FLACC) pain instrument. The number of respondent was 42 babies with consecutive sampling. The data obtained was processed statistically using the *Mann Whitney* formula.

Result: Based on the results of the analysis, it was found that of the 42 study respondents, most of them had the age characteristic in which the majority of the respondents were 3 months old with the total number of 14 respondents (44.3%) and with the characteristics of gender, the majority of respondents were femele with the total number of 24 (57.1%). The results showed that the control group pain score was 5.00, while that intervention group pain score was 4.19 *p value* (<0.05).

Conclusion: Ice compress gives effect on pain scores during immunization in infants aged 0-9 months.

Keywords: Immunization, Pain score, Ice compress

Bibliographies: 54 (2008-2017)