ABSTRACT

Background: Section Caesarea for the birth of a fetus is surgically by opening the abdominal wall and uterine walls of the uterus, section caesarea surgery can cause pain and lead to a change in network continuity, postoperative pain is a sensory experience unpleasant emotional. One of the actions of nursing care for pain, namely the provision of music therapy to increase endorphins as a sedative agent.

Objective: This study aims to identify the effect of music therapy to decrease pain scale in patients with postoperative patients, section cesarea on day two diruangan Eka Hospital BSD.

Methods: The method of this study is quasi-experimental, pre-test and post test without a control group, with probability sampling techniques and types of purposive sampling and the study subjects were mothers postoperative second day of section cesarean. With a sample size of 52 respondents. Test and paired t-test. The data obtained from reports of pain yourself before and after listening to instrumental music therapy.

Results: Most of the respondents were aged > 30 years 24 respondents (46.2%), mothers who work as many as 35 respondents (67.3%), women with a history of the first SC by 29 respondents (55.8%). Results of paired t-test scale test section post operative pain patients before music therapy after the administration of 5.73 and 3.98 music therapy. The results obtained p value 0.000, this indicates that the p value of < 0.05 so that said Ho rejected, which means there is the effect of music therapy on postoperative pain in patients section cesarea (SC).

Conclusion: It is expected that nurses are able to provide health education intervention on peberian music therapy to decrease pain scale in patients section cesarean (SC).

Keywords: Providing music therapy, pain scale

References: (2005-2012)