

Universitas Ngudi Waluyo

Program Studi S1 Keperawatan, Fakultas Kesehatan

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**PERBEDAAN TINGKAT NYERI SEBELUM DAN SESUDAH
TERAPI MUROTAL AL QURAN PADAPASIHEN POST ORIF
EKSTREMITAS DI RSUD KRATON
KABUPATEN PEKALONGAN**

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Fraktur merupakan terputusnya kontinuitas atau retak jaringan yang disebabkan trauma yang ditentukan oleh luas dan jenis trauma. Pasien pasca pembedahan seringkali merasakan adanya nyeri dengan intensitas tinggi. Rasa nyeri akan membuat seseorang merasakan ketidaknyamanan.

Metode : Metode penelitian yang digunakan dengan desain *pretest - posttest one group*. Deskriptif dengan metode pendekatan *cross sectional*. Teknik pengumpulan data penelitian dilakukan sebelum dan sesudah dilakukan intervensi terapi murotal Al Quran. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah semua pasien nyeri post orif ekstremitas dengan Instrumen berupa terapi murrotal Al Quran sebanyak 30.

Hasil : Nilai *p value* 0.001 sehingga diketahui ada perbedaan tingkat nyeri pada pasien post orif ekstremitas sebelum dan sesudah diberi terapi murotal Al Quran Di RSUD Kraton Kabupaten Pekalongan.

Simpulan: Ada perbedaan tingkat nyeri pada pasien post orif ekstremitas sebelum dan sesudah diberi terapi murotal Al Quran Di RSUD Ktraton Kabupaten Pekalongan . Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat menjadi dasar bagi RSUD Kraton dalam menerapkan terapi murrotal Al Quran sebagai salah satu terapi non farmakologis nyeri post orif ekstrimetas.

Kata Kunci : Terapi murottal Al Quran, Tingkat nyeri post orif ekstremitas

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DIFFERENCES IN PAIN LEVELS BEFORE AND AFTER
AL QURAN MUROTAL THERAPY IN POST ORIF
EXTREMITY PATIENTS AT KRATON HOSPITAL
PEKALONGAN REGENCY

ABSTRACT

Background: A fracture is a break in the continuity or crack of tissue caused by trauma which is determined by the extent and type of trauma. Post-surgical patients often experience high intensity pain. Pain will make someone feel uncomfortable.

Method: The research method used was a pretest - posttest one group group design. Descriptive method with a cross sectional approach. Research data collection techniques were carried out before and after the Al Quran murotal therapy intervention. The population in this study were all patients with post-orif extremity pain with instruments in the form of murotal Al Quran therapy many as 30

Results: The p value is 0,001 so it is know that there is a difference in the level of pain in post orif extremity patients before and after being given Al Quran murotal therapy at Kraton Regional Hospital, Pekalonan Regency.

Conclusion: There is a difference in the level of pain in post orif extremity patients before and after being given Al Quran murotal therapy at Kraton Regional Hospital, Pekalongan Regency. It is hoped that this research can be a basis for the Kraton Regional Hospital in implementing Al-Quran murrotal therapy as a non-pharmacological method for post orificial extremity pain.

Keywords: Al-Quran murottal therapy, level of post-orif extremity pain