

Perbedaan Status Hemodinamik Sebelum Dan Sesudah Pemberian Terapi Murottal Surah Ar-Rahman Pada Pasien Yang Mengalami Penurunan Kesadaran Di Ruang ICU RSUD dr.H.Jusuf SK Tarakan

Abstrak

Pasien yang mengalami penurunan kesadaran dan menggunakan ventilator mekanik sering mengalami perubahan status hemodinamik akibat kondisi klinis dan stres psikologis. Terapi murottal Surah Ar-Rahman telah dilaporkan dapat memberikan efek relaksasi dan menstabilkan kondisi hemodinamik melalui pengaruhnya terhadap sistem saraf otonom. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis perbedaan status hemodinamik sebelum dan sesudah pemberian terapi murottal Surah Ar-Rahman pada pasien dengan penurunan kesadaran yang menggunakan ventilator mekanik. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain pre-experimental dengan pendekatan one group pretest-posttest design. Sampel terdiri dari 15 pasien dengan penurunan kesadaran yang menggunakan ventilator mekanik, dipilih menggunakan teknik purposive sampling berdasarkan kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Status hemodinamik yang diukur meliputi tekanan darah, frekuensi denyut jantung, dan saturasi oksigen (SpO₂), pernapasan dan MAP. Data diambil sebelum dan setelah pemberian terapi murottal Surah Ar-Rahman selama 15 menit. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan uji statistik paired t-test dan Wilcoxon, sesuai distribusi data. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan Status Hemodinamik pasien sebelum dan setelah pemberian terapi murottal surah Ar-Rahman dan melalui uji normalitas *Shapiro Wilk Test* maka didapat untuk tekanan darah diastolik (*TDD*), *Heart Rate* (*HR*), *Respiratori Rate* (*RR*), *Saturasi Oksigen* (*SPO2*), dan *Mean arterial pressure* (*MAP*) dengan nilai $p > 0,05$ maka dapat disimpulkan data berdistribusi normal dan dapat dilakukan uji test dengan menggunakan uji berpasangan atau uji *Paired Sampel T-test* dengan hasil yang didapat untuk *pre-post test tekanan darah diastolik* nilai $p = 0.001$, *pre-post test Heart Rate* (*HR*) nilai $p = 0.002$, *pre-post Respiratori Rate* (*RR*) $p = 0.000$, *pre-post test Saturasi Oksigen* (*SPO2*) $p = 0.000$, dan *pre-post test Mean arterial pressure* $p = 0.001$ dari hasil tersebut semua nilai variabel p *Value* $< 0,05$ maka dapat dikatakan pemberian terapi murottal surah Ar-Rahman memiliki pengaruh yg signifikan terhadap status hemodinamik. Tetapi berbeda pada variabel tekanan darah sistolik yang dilakukan uji normalitas *Shapiro Wilk Test* yang memiliki nilai $p = 0,002$ ($p < 0,05$) artinya data tidak berdistribusi normal dan dilakukan uji dengan menggunakan uji *Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test*. Setelah dilakukan uji tersebut maka didapat nilai *Asymp.Sig* (*2-tailed*) = 0.001 (p value $< 0,05$) yang arti data berdistribusi normal, maka dapat ditarik kesimpulan bahwa terapi pemberian murottal surah Ar-Rahman dapat juga memberikan pengaruh yang signifikan terhadap variabel tekanan darah sistolik (*TDS*).

KataKunci:

Murottal Surah Ar-Rahman, status hemodinamik, penurunan kesadaran, ventilator mekanik.

Differences in Hemodynamic Status Before and After Murottal Surah Ar-Rahman Therapy in Patients with Decreased Consciousness in the ICU of Dr. H. Jusuf SK Hospital Tarakan

Abstract

Patients experiencing decreased consciousness and using mechanical ventilators often undergo changes in hemodynamic status due to their clinical condition and psychological stress. Murottal therapy of Surah Ar-Rahman has been reported to provide relaxation effects and stabilize hemodynamic conditions by influencing the autonomic nervous system. This study aimed to analyze the differences in hemodynamic status before and after the administration of Murottal Surah Ar-Rahman therapy in patients with decreased consciousness on mechanical ventilation. A pre-experimental design with a one-group pretest-posttest approach was used. The sample consisted of 15 patients selected by purposive sampling based on inclusion and exclusion criteria. Hemodynamic parameters measured included blood pressure, heart rate, oxygen saturation (SpO₂), respiratory rate, and mean arterial pressure (MAP). Data were collected before and after 15 minutes of Murottal Surah Ar-Rahman therapy. Statistical analysis was performed using paired t-test or Wilcoxon test according to data distribution. The hemodynamic status of the patient before and after the administration of murottal therapy of Surah Ar-Rahman, through the Shapiro-Wilk normality test, showed that for diastolic blood pressure (DBP), heart rate (HR), respiratory rate (RR), oxygen saturation (SpO₂), and mean arterial pressure (MAP), the p-values were > 0.05, indicating that the data were normally distributed. Therefore, a paired sample t-test was conducted, resulting in the following pre-post test p-values: diastolic blood pressure p = 0.001, heart rate (HR) p = 0.002, respiratory rate (RR) p = 0.000, oxygen saturation (SpO₂) p = 0.000, and mean arterial pressure p = 0.001. Since all p-values for these variables were < 0.05, it can be concluded that the administration of murottal therapy of Surah Ar-Rahman has a significant effect on hemodynamic status. However, for the systolic blood pressure variable, the Shapiro-Wilk normality test yielded a p-value of 0.002 (p < 0.05), indicating that the data were not normally distributed. Therefore, the Wilcoxon signed-rank test was used. After conducting this test, the Asymp.Sig (2-tailed) value obtained was 0.001 (p-value < 0.05), which indicates that the data are normally distributed. Thus, it can be concluded that the administration of murottal therapy of Surah Ar-Rahman also has a significant effect on systolic blood pressure (SBP).

Keywords:

Murottal Surah Ar-Rahman, hemodynamic status, decreased consciousness, mechanical ventilator.