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**PENGARUH FREKUENSI ORAL HYGIENE TERHADAP INTEGRITAS
MEMBRAN MUKOSA ORAL PADA PASIEN DENGAN PENURUNAN
KESADARAN DI RSUD JENDERAL AHMAD YANI KOTA METRO
TAHUN 2025**

xiii+ 42 halaman, 7 tabel, 4 gambar dan 10 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Pasien kritis dengan penurunan kesadaran di ICU prevalensinya meningkat setiap tahunnya (WHO, 2016). Tercatat 9,8-24,6% pasien sakit kritis dan dirawat di ICU per 100.000 penduduk, serta kematian akibat penyakit kritis hingga kronik di dunia meningkat sebanyak 1,1 -7,4 juta orang. Di ruangan ICU Rumah Sakit di negara-negara Asia termasuk Indonesia terdapat 1285 pasien kritis. Di ruang ICU RSUD Jenderal Ahmad Yani Metro pada bulan Mei 2025 terdapat 33 pasien penurunan kesadaran. Pada pasien dengan penurunan kesadaran yang dirawat di ruang intensif memerlukan perhatian khususnya di area mulut, karena pasien lebih rentan terkena kekeringan sekresi air liur pada mukosanya. Kurangnya frekuensi perawatan mulut dapat menyebabkan kerusakan integritas membran mukosa oral. Tujuan penelitian ini mengetahui pengaruh frekuensi *oral hygiene* terhadap integritas membran mukosa oral pada pasien dengan penurunan kesadaran di RSUD Jenderal Ahmad Yani Metro tahun 2025. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain *quasy eksperimen* dengan pendekatan *one group pretest-posttest design without control*. Jumlah sampel sebanyak 30 responden yang dipilih secara *purposive sampling*. Uji statistik yang digunakan adalah uji *wilcoxon*. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan rata-rata skor integritas membran mukosa oral sebelum dilakukan tindakan *oral hygiene* adalah 8,33 dan setelah tindakan menjadi 5,60. Hasil uji statistik menunjukkan nilai signifikansi *p value* 0,000 ($p < 0,05$) yang berarti terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan antara nilai *pre-test* dan *post-test*. Dapat disimpulkan terdapat pengaruh yang signifikan antara frekuensi *oral hygiene* terhadap integritas membran mukosa oral pada pasien dengan penurunan kesadaran. Peneliti menyarankan agar perawat dapat menggunakan BOAS untuk menentukan frekuensi *oral hygiene* untuk meningkatkan integritas membran mukosa oral.

Kata Kunci : *Oral hygiene*, Integritas mukosa oral, BOAS.
Pustaka : 26 (2020-2024)

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THE EFFECT OF ORAL HYGIENE FREQUENCY ON THE INTEGRITY OF ORAL MUCOSA MEMBRAN IN PATIENTS WITH DECREASED CONSCIOUSNESS AT RSUD JENDERAL AHMAD YANI METRO IN 2025
xiii + 42 pages, 7 tables, 4 figures, and 10 appendices

ABSTRACT

Critically ill patients with decreased consciousness in the ICU show an increasing prevalence every year (WHO, 2016). It is recorded that 9.8–24.6% of critically ill patients are admitted to the ICU per 100,000 population, and deaths due to critical to chronic illnesses worldwide have increased by 1.1–7.4 million people. In ICUs across hospitals in Asian countries, including Indonesia, there are 1,285 critically ill patients. At the ICU of RSUD Jenderal Ahmad Yani Metro, there are 33 patients with decreased consciousness. Patients with decreased consciousness treated in intensive care units require special attention, particularly in the oral area, as they are more vulnerable to dryness of saliva secretions on the mucosa. A lack of oral care frequency can lead to damage in the integrity of the oral mucous membran. The aim of this study is to determine the effect of oral hygiene frequency on the integrity of the oral mucous membran in patients with decreased consciousness at RSUD Jenderal Ahmad Yani Metro in 2025. This study used a quasi-experimental design with a one-group pretest-posttest design without a control group. The sample consisted of 30 respondents selected through purposive sampling. The statistical test used was the Wilcoxon test. The results of this study showed that the average score of oral mucous membran integrity before oral hygiene intervention was 8.33 and decreased to 5.60 after the intervention. The statistical test results showed a significance value of $p < 0.005$, indicating a significant difference between the pretest and posttest scores. It can be concluded that there is a significant effect of oral hygiene frequency on the integrity of the oral mucous membran in patients with decreased consciousness. The researcher suggests that nurses use BOAS to determine the frequency of oral hygiene in order to improve the integrity of the oral mucous membran.

Keywords: Oral hygiene, oral mucosa integrity, BOAS
References: 26 (2020–2024)