

# STUDI FENOMENOLOGI RESPON PERTAMA KALI PASIEN DI INTERVENSI PCI (*PERCUTANEOUS CORONARY INTERVENTION*) DI POLI JANTUNG RSUD ULIN BANJARMASIN TAHUN 2017

(Phenomenological Study Of The First Response Of Patients In Pci Intervention (*Percutaneous Coronary Intervention*) In The Heart Patient Of Ulin Banjarmasin Hospital In 2017)

Abd Basid<sup>1</sup>, Candra Kusuma Negara<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Prodi Kesmas, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Cahaya Bangsa Banjarmasin

<sup>2</sup> Prodi Keperawatan, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Cahaya Bangsa Banjarmasin

Email : abasid@stikescb.ac.id

## ABSTRAK

*Penyakit jantung koroner adalah penyakit dimana pembuluh darah yang menyuplai makanan dan oksigen untuk otot jantung mengalami sumbatan. Sumbatan paling sering akibat penumpukan kolesterol di dinding pembuluh darah koroner. Salah satu cara untuk mengatasi nya adalah dengan memperlebar pembuluh darah, dengan segera memberi obat-obatan. Sumbatan pada pembuluh darah juga dapat diatasi dengan pemasangan cincin logam yang disebut stent atau pemasangan PCI (*percutaneous coronary intervention*). Data dari WHO pada tahun 2014 menyebutkan bahwa angka mortalitas pada kelompok penyakit tidak menular di dunia akan semakin meningkat dari tahun ke tahun. Pada tahun 2012, terdapat 38 juta kematian yang diakibatkan karena berbagai penyakit pada kelompok penyakit tidak menular dari total 52 juta kematian. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengeksplorasi berbagai pengalaman pasien jantung koroner saat menjalani intervensi PCI (*percutaneous coronary intervention*) tentang respon pertama yang dialaminya. Penelitian ini menggunakan studi fenomenologi. Pengambilan data menggunakan Indepth Interview pada Tiga orang partisipan yang ada dipoli Jantung RSUD Ulin Banjarmasin yang dilengkapi dengan pedoman wawancara dan Informed Consent. Metode analisis yang terstruktur dari Creswell menjadi 6 langkah. Terdapat 1 tema utama yang ditemukan pada penelitian ini yaitu Pengalaman pasien dalam menjalani Intervensi PCI (*Percutaneous Coronary Intervention*) pada pasien jantung koroner di RSUD Ulin Banjarmasin yang terdiri dari tiga sub tema : (1) pre intervensi (2) intervensi (3) post intervensi.*

**Kata Kunci:** Respon pertama kali, Intervensi PCI, penyakit Jantung Koroner

## ABSTRACT

*Coronary heart disease is a disease in which the blood vessels that supply food and oxygen to the heart muscle are blocked. Blockage is most often due to the buildup of cholesterol in the walls of coronary arteries. One way to overcome it is by widening the blood vessels, immediately giving drugs. Blockage of blood vessels can also be resolved by the installation of a metal ring called a stent or PCI (*Percutaneous Coronary Intervention*). The data from WHO in 2014 says that the mortality rate in non-communicable diseases in the world will increase from year to year. In 2012, there were 38 million deaths attributable to various diseases in the non-communicable diseases group of a total of 52 million deaths. In general, this study aims to explore the various experiences of coronary heart patients while undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) on the first response they experienced. This study used phenomenology study. Data collection using Indepth Interview on three participants in the poly of Heart of RSUD Ulin Banjarmasin equipped with interview and Informed Consent guidelines. Structured analysis method from Creswell to 6 steps. There is one main theme found in this research that is patient experience in undergoing PCI intervention (*Percutaneous Coronary Intervention*) on coronary heart patient at RSUD Ulin Banjarmasin.*

*which consists of three sub themes: (1) pre -intervention (2) intervention (3) post-intervention. First response, PC I intervention (percutaneous coronary intervention), coronary heart disease*

**Keywords: First response, PCI intervention, coronary heart diseases**

## PRELIMINARY

Coronary heart disease is a generic term for the buildup of plaque in the heart arteries that can cause heart attacks (AHA, 2013).

Coronary heart disease is a disease in which the blood vessels that supply food and oxygen to the heart muscle are blocked. Blockage is most often due to the buildup of cholesterol in the walls of coronary arteries (Kurniadi, 2015) .

CHD occurs when a substance called plaque accumulates in an artery that supplies blood to the heart (called a coronary artery), plaque buildup can cause angina, this condition causes chest pain and discomfort because the heart muscle does not get enough blood, over time, CHD may weaken heart muscle, this can lead to heart failure and arrhythmia (Prevention, 2009)

As with any body organ, the heart also needs nutrients and oxygen to pump blood throughout the body, the heart will work well if there is a balance between supply and expenditure. If the coronary blood vessels become blocked or narrowed, the supply of blood to the heart will decrease, resulting in an imbalance between the need and supply of nutrients and oxygen, the greater the percentage of coronary vessel constriction the less blood flow to the heart, resulting in the emergence of chest pain (UPT-Balai informasi Teknologi lipi pangan dan kesehatan, 2009)

Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) is the main cause of the death rate in Indonesia, which amounted to 26.4% (MOH, 2006). This is also in line with the opinions of Trotter, Gallagher and Donoghue (2011), which state that CHD is a major cause of mortality and morbidity and affects patients' quality of life. One of CHD's management is Percutaneous Coronary Intervention (PCI). PCI tool serves to improve the constriction and blockage of the coronary arteries in the heart, which is done by way of ballooning or the installation of the heart ring (Shari, Suryani, & Emaliyawati, 2014).

In Indonesia, PCI implementation is also increasing, in 2013 there were 469 more people who underwent PCI in hospital X.dan 500 in 2014. Application of PCI tools can improve the quality of life and reduce the risk of recurrence and reduce

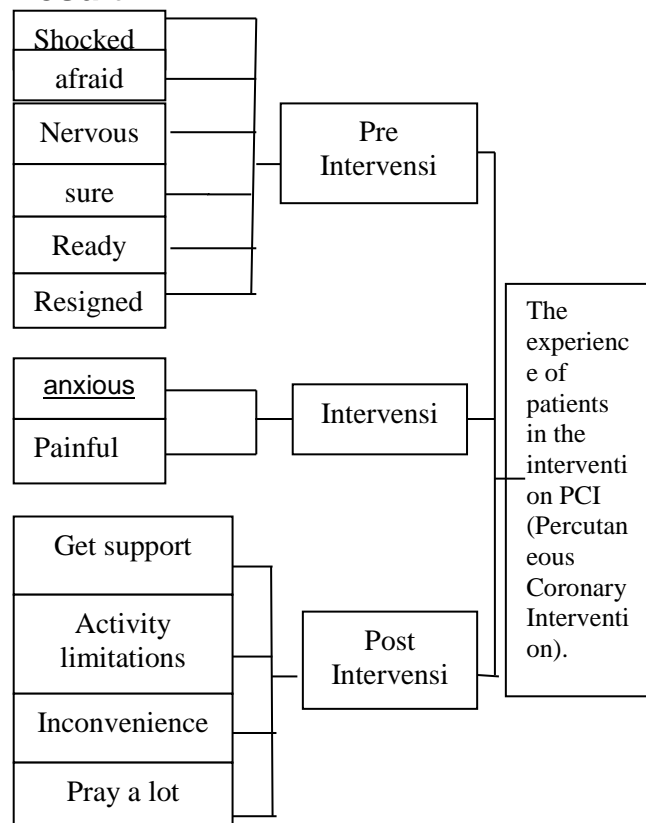
the incidence of infarction, vascularization is improving, and bleeding complications are reduced. Nevertheless, some patients expressed dismay with this procedure. According to Trotter, (2011) about 24% -72% of patients to be performed PCI experience anxiety. The anxiety that occurs includes feelings of fear, tension or panic, as well as the hope that something unpleasant will happen (Shari, 2014)

## METHOD

This research includes the type of qualitative research with phenomenology approach method. Using purposive sampling technique involving only 3 participants (1 male and 2 female), with a structured analysis method from Creswell. To explore the patient's experience in undergoing PCI (Percutaneous Coronary Intervention) Intervention in coronary heart patients at Ulin Banjarmasin Hospital by Indepth Interview on participants with inclusion criteria, interview guides and field notes.

In this study studied is the experience and response of patients after intervention for the installation of heart ring / PCI with coronary heart disease / CHD. Through this approach, phenomenology provides a deep understanding of the phenomena as experienced by some individuals. To explore in depth and naturalistic of PCI (percutaneous coronary intervention) patients by seeing and hearing the first response of the patient was heart-pounded Ulin Banjarmasin Hospital.

## Result



### The patient's experience underwent PCI (Percutaneous Coronary Intervention) Intervention in coronary heart patients at Ulin Banjarmasin Hospital (Theme).

#### Pre intervention (Sub-Theme 1)

Participants showed shocked because they would undergo PCI intervention (Percutaneous Coronary Intervention). The statement is expressed as follows:

... "my feelings when the doctor said to put the heart ring, I was shocked" ... (P3)

The participant's response to PCI intervention shows a fearful reaction. This statement is disclosed by the following participants:

... "I'm afraid when the doctor said to put the heart ring, afraid if something happens later"...(P1)

... "I am afraid if something happens later, I am also confused so it is my illness"...(P3)

The participant's response to PCI intervention shows a sure reaction. This statement is expressed by the participants as follows:

... "it could be, sure enough with what the doctor said"... (P2)

Participants' responses to PCI interventions show a Ready reaction This statement is expressed by the participants as follows:

... "I'm ready for a heart ring"... (P3)

The participant's response to PCI (Percutaneous Coronary Intervention) intervention shows a nervous reaction This statement is expressed by the participants as follows:

" ... "naturally every human being has a nervous nature... (P2)

The participant's response to PCI intervention shows a resigned reaction. This statement is expressed by the participants as follows

... "I am not nervous but surrendered just what the doctor said and did to me"...(P1)

... "no problem just go ahead and leave it to Allah"...(P2)

... "just let it go what the doctor said, if like that live it already"... (P3)

In this theme all participants disclosed undergoing PCI interventions could conclude that participants would lead to a PCI pre intervention response in which the phases they had to pass. Therefore, participants will go through several stages and finally formed a resigned attitude of participants to the conditions that have just happened.

#### Intervention (Sub-theme 2)

The intervention response is the response that participants demonstrated during the PCI intervention process takes place that is anxiety and pain. As the participants expressed as follows:

... "I have an anxiety, but the doctor said no problem just relaxed"... (P1)

... "when I was in the catheterization room at the time of being installed by the doctor it was nervous, and also afraid that something would happen later"... (P3)

The participant's response to PCI intervention felt Pain. This statement is expressed by the participants as follows:

... "after my hand was mounted the tool, my hand was sore"... (P1)

... "when inserting the tool was really twisted and fitted to go inside, so it feels really though it has been using anesthesia"...(P2)

In this theme all those expressed by participants who underwent PCI interventions could conclude that participants had responded to PCI intervention where in this phase participants showed anxious response and Pain for PCI installation during PCI intervention process.

### Post intervention (Sub-Theme 3)

Post intervention response is a response that arises when participants have completed PCI intervention where in this phase various responses arise that is Happy, grateful, family support, hope, discomfort. As the participants expressed on the Happy response as follows:

... "so my child reminds me of time to eat, take medicine and rest too, he said if not like that will later again"... (P3)

In addition to the response of receive support The response of participants when in the PCI intervention showed another reaction that is limited activity. This statement is expressed by the following participants:

... "now, I can not eat that carelessly and can not work hard" ... (P1)..."

... "I can not tire and too much mind also reduce activity"... (P2)

... "I was advised by doctors not to work hard and to have lots of rest"... (P3)

In addition to the expected response The participant's response to PCI) intervention showed another reaction to discomfort. This statement is expressed by the following participants:

... "because a foreign object enters to my body so it feels blocked" ... (P1)

In addition to the responsiveness of discomfort responses to PCI interventions show another reaction that pray a lot. This statement is expressed by the participants as follows:

... "I pray and hope that the future will not hurt like this again" ... (P3)

Based on the responses in the participants show that the expression of happiness, gratitude, family support, hope, discomfort. the researchers concluded that the response came when the participants had completed the PCI intervention in the post intervention phase. It could be said that the participants showed a discomfort response that was more likely to arise from the participants who were uncomfortable with the PCI installation because they limited their activity.

## DISCUSSION

Participants who will undergo PCI intervention (Percutaneous Coronary Intervention) reveal various responses. The response was expressed directly by participants such as PCI pre-intervention. The response shown by the participants in PCI pre intervention is shock, fear, nervousness, confident, ready, resigned.

Response received occurred related to PCI intervention (Percutaneous Coronary Intervention) all participants in this study. the response received this form of resignation. resigned in a large dictionary of Indonesian language in artikan entirely surrender, with the expression of participants: ...*"kada papa pang dijalani haja kaitu nah dipasrah akan haja lawan Allah"*...

(Just go ahead and leave it to God). at the beginning of the action to be performed.

This is similar to the findings by (Sari, 2017) Patients will defend themselves on physiological functions, self-concept, role function in emergencies so that the formation of adaptive coping mechanism or may be maladaptive (Roy, 1984 dalam Alligood, 2014).

This resignation is expressed by participants because they already believe all the actions that will be done doctor.

In addition to the expressions of resignation, participants also revealed another response that is nervous and feared related to PCI (Percutaneous Coronary Intervention) interventions that will affect participants. nervously defined by doing or saying in a state of uneasy, with the expression of participants: ...*"lumrah pang lah setiap manusia tu lumrah pang pada ada gugup nya kan nah kaitu pang"*...( reasonable every human there must be feeling nervous).

This is supported also by research findings by (Trotter, 2011 in shari 2014) about 24% - 72% of patients to be PCI (Percutaneous Coronary Intervention) experience feelings of nervousness and anxiety.

This nervous participant expresses for thinking about whether this PCI intervention is the best way or whether there is an alternative to this treatment.

This is supported by the findings of (Eran, Erdmann, & Er, 2010 In nur rachman 2015). The patient's response takes the form of a variety of psychological responses including the onset of anxiety, fear, tension and even depression. Patients performed cardiac catheterization measures, with coronary angiography and PCI, remain anxious despite being well prepared including giving a description of the procedure and any risks that may occur as well as the patient's signed informed consent.

Then the fear response, afraid to be interpreted with the fear facing something that is considered to bring disaster, with the expression of participants: ...*"takutan ai pang aku imbah jar dokter tu harus"*



*pasang ring jantung kalo ai kanapa-kanapa kaina tuh*...( I am afraid after the doctor declared to put the heart ring, I am afraid of things that are not desired).

the fear response arises because participants feel the treatment will work or not and think about what is likely to happen.

Response surprised also participants disclose where Response first heard of PCI (Percutaneous Coronary Intervention) intervention shock reaction is defined by surprise, shock, with the expression of participants: ...*"perasaan ku kah pas jar dokter pasang ring jantung takujut ai"*...( my feelings when the doctor said to put the heart ring, I was surprised).

This is similar to the findings by (Asmaningrum, Siswoyo and Puspa, 2012) found that there were some patients taking treatment whose anxiety remained unchanged. This can be caused by several factors such as the coping mechanism that each individual is different and can affect the way a person responds to something. according to participants this is certainly because they did not think that the disease they suffered so badly.

When participants know that they are suffering from a disease, and that PCI intervention is the best way to get participants to become nervous about the situation. But a confident and ready response also arises in the PCI pre-intervention phase which confidently means to believe (know, understand) sincerely, in the participant's expression : ...*"biasa aja pang yakin haja sudah lawan apa jar dokter"*...( I already believe and believe in the doctor's decision)

This is supported by the research findings by (seligman, 2008 in rahmawati, 2015) Individuals who are optimistic about the condition of the disease, such as in dealing with various problems both good and bad individuals can face it with positive thinking that led to the individual feel capable, confident and not easily give up.

Ready to be interpreted with already provided, available, with participant expression: ...*"siap haja tu sudah aku manjalani nya ne gasan dipasang ring jantung ne"*... (I am ready to undergo the heart ring installation).

This is similar to the findings by (hapsari, 2013) basic human needs are safety needs. Patient safety in the hospital became the main focus of health services today. Patient safety can be interpreted the same as the need for security. The need for security is a need to be free of circumstances that can cause physical injury. The response arose

because participants had trusted the decision of doctors and nurses and their readiness to deal with this PCI intervention.

For most people Coronary heart disease is a very worrying disease and people are aware of the potential impact. Many people who died caused by coronary heart disease, coronary heart disease is considered a very horrible and deadly disease. participants received a phase of receiving this PCI (Percutaneous Coronary Intervention) pre intervention because they hope to be healthy again by undergoing this PCI treatment.

Nervous will be experienced by everyone when will face an event about something they have to live. Like participants who feel nervous when they require to undergo PCI intervention (*Percutaneous Coronary Intervention*).

In addition, a confident and ready response is also indicated by participants where participants show their confidence and readiness once they have passed the receiving phase. This confidence and readiness for PCI (*Percutaneous Coronary Intervention*) intervention arose due to various factors one of which is increasingly severe disease, from this factor participants showed confidence and readiness in the pre-intervention phase PCI (*Percutaneous Coronary Intervention*).

Subsequent findings in this study that participants get response intervention. Intervention is a phase in which participants participate in PCI (*Percutaneous Coronary Intervention*) interventions. In response intervention raises the response expressed participants are anxious and feel pain.

In this study, participants had an anxious response due to the psychological response felt by participants when they were doing PCI intervention (*Percutaneous Coronary Intervention*). Anxiety is defined by not being serene and restless, with participants' expressions: ...*"pas aku diruang katerisasi tu lah pas dipasang oleh dokter tuh rasa nya itu gugup,was-was ada jua kalo apa kah kaina"*...

(kwhen I am in the catheterization room and when the heart ring is installed by my doctor I feel anxiously afraid that something unexpected happens).

Therefore, participants expressed anxiety but were willing to accept and undergo whatever the doctor said for PCI intervention.

This is supported by research findings (Sole, Klein & Moseley, 2012 In shari, 2014). The condition of this anxiety must be addressed immediately,

because it can aggravate the disease suffered, affect the status of hemodynamics, immune disorders and metabolic disorders resulting in blood supply and tissue perfusion disrupted, when the supply of oxygen to the heart may have been reduced. Thus, the patient's healing will be inhibited so that the treatment becomes prolonged.

Participants also expressed feelings of pain, pain defined by sense pain, with participants' expression: *... "paling tangan yang bakas dimasuki alat tu yang rasa sakit rasa perih"...* (my hands are sore when the device goes into the blood vessels). during PCI intervention.

This is similar to the findings by (Black & Hawks, 2009 in widyastuti 2012) that a person's perception may differ in the same sensation as well as pain affected by perception of pain, socio-cultural factors, age, gender, meaning of pain, anxiety, past pain, hope and placebo effect.

During PCI intervention. Based on this research, the researcher concluded that participants express anxious response and feel pain related to PCI intervention (Percutaneous Coronary Intervention) that he undertaken.. anxious and pain responses are the responses that arise when participants perform PCI (Percutaneous Coronary Intervention) interventions. This is a form of the participant's self-condition in dealing with the situation.

Next findings in this study that participants get a post intervention response. The response of this PCI intervention post received varied participants such as receiving support, limited activity, discomfort and many prayers. The results show that participants who will undergo PCI intervention (Percutaneous Coronary Intervention) vary.

The first finding in this study was that participants had a response of receiving support, receiving support interpreted with, something supported, support, help and welcome, taking something given. With participant expression: *... "jadi sambil ai anak ku nang m'ingat akan waktu makan, minum obat istirahat tu jua nah, jar nya mun kada kena sakit pulang"...* ( my child always reminds me to control my meal time, and take medicine also my rest time). And always maintain health in the future, the role of family and the environment greatly affect the post intervention phase of PCI intervention (Percutaneous Coronary Intervention).

Based on (Sarafino, 2011) suggests support or assistance can come from others such as family, friends, neighbors, co-workers and others. Social support refers to entertaining, caring, respecting, or

helpful to someone from another person or group. Social support can keep patients from resisting the negative effects of high stress resulting from the illness experienced by the patient. This response appears in the post intervention in which participants have shown positive outcomes from their treatment. In addition participants also showed a response to activity limitations, activity limitations defined by the limited activity of work, with the expression of participants: *... "ya keluhan nya tu iya tadi tu kada kawa jar orang banjar tu kada kawa lapah pikiran tu kada kawa bapikiran banyak nang ibarat nya b'angkat-angkat barat tu nah kada kawa lagi"...*

I can not be exhausted and too much thought also reduces).

Based on (Hamzah, 2014) Illness becomes a part of human life. Without disease, people often forget the meaning of health. If a person suffers from illness, often his activities are disrupted so that efforts to go to healthy conditions will be cultivated.

However, in the post-intervention phase of PCI (Percutaneous Coronary Intervention) this also appears another response that is inconvenience, discomfort is defined by something that makes risih, with the expression of participants, *... "ngaran ada benda asing masuk kedalam tubuh tu rasa mangganjal ai pang"...*

(because foreign objects enter into the body so it feels scotch).

it is supported by Roy the physical self that is how one sees himself related to sensations and images.

Praying, interpreted by slogging and asking, with participant express *... "bado'a ai lawan Tuhan tu nah mudahan disehat akan haja tarus badan ney, jangan pina ada sakit-sakit lagi tu nah kedepan nya"...* ( pray and hope that the future will not hurt like this again ..). Participants believe that praying will help the recovery process. participants who have a spiritual belief can feel that their beliefs are challenged by their health situation.

It is supported by the findings (Kozier et al., 2011) in his research that meeting the needs of spirituality can improve the coping and important resources available to clients.

Also supported also by the theory of Roy is the personal self that is related to the self-consistency, self-ideal, moral-ethical and spiritual self-person.

In this study almost all participants showed a response to the limited activity of post-intervention PCI (Percutaneous Coronary Intervention). Besides other responses of participants also showed the

hope that is inclined towards the thing that makes her calm by always praying to always be healthy for her future body. this is because of the post of PCI intervention (Percutaneous Coronary Intervention) they have undergone.

## Conclusion

The perception that has been found in the patient's experience in undergoing PCI (Percutaneous Coronary Intervention) interventions in coronary heart patients at Ulin Banjarmasin Hospital such as pre-intervention showed participants as shocked, fearful, confident, ready, nervous, and resigned. Other responses were also expressed by participants such as intra-intervention shown by participants in the form of anxiety and pain. The last response that the participants showed was post intervention expressed by participants in response to expression of happiness, gratitude, family support, discomfort and expression of hope.

This study only examines the experience of patients in undergoing PCI Intervention (Percutaneous Coronary Intervention) in coronary heart patients at Ulin Hospital Banjarmasin. This study only involved 3 participants only. Limitations in this study is related to the time of data retrieval and recording equipment because the tool used is still less sophisticated so that the voice of the participants is not entirely heard.

## Suggestion

For nurses as nursing care providers in the form of meeting the basic needs of the client both simple and more comprehensive. The implications of nursing in this study are the provision of nursing care not only in physical form, but also must pay attention to the client's psychological aspects related to PCI (Percutaneous Coronary Intervention) intervention in coronary heart patients.

It is expected that patients with coronary heart disease further explore the treatments that undergo by patient and find out how the treatment, so that patients with coronary heart disease that will intervene PCI (Percutaneous Coronary Intervention) can be better prepared to undergo treatment

## REFERENCES

Asmaningrum, N., Siswoyo, & Puspa. (2012). Pengaruh pemberian teknik relaksasi nafas dalam terhadap tingkat kecemasan pasien pra-operasi di Ruang

Bedah RSD dr. Soebandi kabupaten jember. *jurnal keperawatan*.

Creswell. (2014). (yati afiyanti) *metodologi penelitian kualitatif dalam riset keperawatan*.

Creswell. (2013). (yati afiyanti) *metodologi penelitian kualitatif dalam riset keperawatan*.

Hamzah, I. F., Dewi, E. K., & Suparno. (2014). *Makna Sakit Pada Penderita Penyakit Jantung Koroner Studi Fenomenologis*, 13(1).

Hapsari, R. wahyu, Ardiana, A., & H.Simamora, R. (2013). *Hubungan Peran Perawat Sebagai Edukator Dengan Pemenuhan Kebutuhan Rasa Aman Pasien Diruang Rawat Inap RSU dr.H.Koesnadi Kabupaten Bondowoso*.

Kurniadi, H. (2015). *stop!gejala penyakit jantung koroner*. (Qoni, Ed.). yogyakarta: familia.

Prevention, center for disease control and. (2009, Januari). *coronary artery disease*. Diambil dari <http://www.cdc.gov/heartdisease/coronary-ad.htm>

Rahmawati. (2015). *Pengaruh Optimisme Terhadap Hardiness Pada Pasien Penyakit Jantung Koroner Diinstalasi Rawat Jalan RSUD Prof. Dr.Margono Soekardjo Purwokertu*.

Rosfiati, E., Nurachmah, E., & Yulia. (2015). *Pengaruh PijatPunggung Terhadap Tingkat Kecemasan Dan Kenyamanan Pasien Angina Pektoris Stabil Sebelum Tindakan Angiografi Koroner*. *jurnal keperawatan indonesia*, 18(2).

Shari, weni widya, Suryani, & Emaliyawati, E. (2014). *Emotional Freedom Techniques dan Tingkat Kecemasan Pasien yang akan Menjalani Percutaneous Coronary Intervention*, 2(3).

UPT-Balai informasi Teknologi lipi pangan dan kesehatan. (2009). *penyakit jantung dan gaya hidup sehat*. Diambil dari <http://bit.lipi.go.id/pangankesehatan/document/artikel-jantung/penyakit-jantung.pdf>.

Widyastuti, C. S. (2012). *Analisis Praktik Residensi Keperawatan Medikal Bedah Pada Pasien Dengan Gangguan Sistem Kardiovaskular Dengan Penerapan Teori Model Adaptasi Roy Di Rs.Jantung Dan Pembuluh Darah Harapan Kita Dan Rs Pusat Angkatan Darat Gatot Soebroto Jakarta*.