

**TUGAS AKHIR
MODUL KARDIPULMONAL
“Resume Jurnal”**



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**DOSEN PENANGGUNG JAWAB MODUL
“KARDIOPULMONAL”
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**PRODI S1 FISIOTERAPI
FAKULTAS ILMU KESEHATAN
UNIVERSITAS ‘AISYIYAH YOGYAKARTA
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Topik 1

Teori 8 : “Proses Fisioterapi Pada Asma”

“Pengaruh pengobatan fisioterapi pada pasien dengan asma bronkial: Tinjauan sistematis”

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| Latar Belakang | Asma bronkial adalah penyakit peradangan kronis pada saluran pernapasan, yang patogenesisisnya melibatkan sel dan mediator peradangan yang dikondisikan, sebagian, oleh faktor genetik. Ini memiliki respons hiper bronkial dan obstruksi aliran udara, yang mungkin sepenuhnya atau sebagian dapat dibalik. Ini ditandai dengan gejala pernapasan seperti mengi, sesak napas, aliran udara ekspirasi terbatas, sesak dada dan batuk. Perawatan fisioterapi bertujuan untuk mengurangi frekuensi serangan asma dan intensitas gejala. Metode yang digunakan bertindak terutama melalui pendidikan pasien dalam penanganan serangan asma yang benar dan peningkatan elastisitas paru. |
| Objektif/ Tujuan | Tujuan dari tinjauan ini adalah untuk mengevaluasi secara kritis bukti yang tersedia tentang keefektifan intervensi fisioterapi yang berbeda pada pasien asma |
| Metode | Untuk mencapai hal tersebut, pencarian difokuskan pada database ilmiah dengan kata kunci Fisioterapi dan Asma. Pencarian terbatas pada studi yang mengevaluasi efek intervensi fisioterapi pada pasien yang didiagnosis asma bronkial |
| Hasil | 1794 artikel ditemukan dan setelah kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi diterapkan, 12 studi dianalisis. Dari jumlah tersebut, 5 dievaluasi intervensi pendidikan ulang pernafasan, 4 teknik terapi manual, 2 intervensi berdasarkan latihan terapeutik dan 1 teknik relaksasi. Dua belas hasil ditemukan, empat mengevaluasi intervensi terapi manual, lima pengobatan dengan ventilasi teknik pendidikan ulang, dua menjelaskan intervensi berdasarkan latihan terapeutik dan satu berfokus pada pengobatan dengan teknik relaksasi. Karakteristik metodologis dari studi yang dianalisis dijelaskan secara rinci |
| Kesimpulan | Hasil yang diperoleh mengungkapkan bahwa fisioterapi menyediakan berbagai pilihan pengobatan untuk asma bronkial dan semuanya memberikan hasil positif terhadap penerapan eksklusif pengobatan farmakologis |

Topik 2

Teori 7 : “Fisioterapi Pada PPOK”

PENGARUH PEMBERIAN PURSED LIPS BREATHING DAN SIX MINUTEWALKING TEST DENGAN INFRA RED DAN SIX MINUTE WALKING TEST DAPAT MENINGKATKAN KUALITAS HIDUP PADA KONDISI PENYAKIT PARU OBSTRUKTIF KRONIK (PPOK)

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Latar Belakang | Penyakit Paru Obstruktif Kronik (PPOK) merupakan salah satu dari kelompok penyakit tidak menular yang telah menjadi masalah kesehatan masyarakat Indonesia. Hal ini disebabkan oleh meningkatnya usia harapan hidup dan semakin tingginya faktor resiko seperti merokok, pencemaran udara, kebakaran hutan, banyaknya radikal bebas dan sebagainya. Penyakit Paru Obstruktif Kronik (PPOK) adalah penyakit paru kronis yang ditandai adanya keterbatasan aliran udara saluran nafas karena penyakit bronchitis kronis atau emfisema paru |
| Tujuan | Penelitian ini untuk meningkatkan kualitas hidup melalui kemampuan fungsional, maka intervensi fisioterapi yang dapat diberikan pada penderita Penyakit Paru Obstruktif Kronik (PPOK) dalam mengatasi penurunan kemampuan hidup dapat dilakukan dengan berbagai tindakan diantaranya dengan pemberian Infra Red, Purse Lips Breathing dan Six Minute Walking |
| Metode Penelitian | Penelitian yang dilakukan merupakan experiment dengan desain penelitian pre and post test. Uji statistik yang digunakan adalah paired sample t-test untuk mengetahui hubungan masing-masing variabel dan melihat nilai out ratio masing-masing variabel yang akan saling mempengaruhi |
| Intervensi Fisioterapi | Peran fisioterapi pada penderita Penyakit Paru Obstruktif Kronik (PPOK) dalam mengatasi penurunan kemampuan hidup dapat dilakukan dengan berbagai tindakan diantaranya dengan pemberian Infra Red, Purse Lips Breathing dan Six Minute Walking Test untuk mengontrol, mengurangi gejala dan meningkatkan kapasitas fungsional secara optimal sehingga pasien dapat hidup mandiri dan berguna bagi masyarakat. - Infra red merupakan salah satu modalitas fisioterapi yang menggunakan pancaran sinar elektromagnetik yang bertujuan untuk meningkatkan metabolisme, vasodilatasi pembuluh darah dan mengurangi nyeri. - Purse Lips Breathing berguna memperbaiki ventilasi dan menyinkronkan kerja otot abdomen dan toraks, memperbaiki pola nafas, meningkatkan volume tidal dan mengurangi sesak nafas serta berguna juga untuk melatih ekspiratori dan memperkuat otot ekstremiti. Purse lip breathing merupakan suatu teknik pernapasan, dimana proses ekspirasi dilakukan dengan menahan udara yang dikeluarkan melalui pengertalan bibir dengan tujuan untuk memperpanjang waktu ekspirasi. Sehingga menimbulkan tekanan melalui saluran udara untuk pengosongan paru-paru secara sempurna kemudian mengantikan dengan udara yang baru. - Six Minute Walking Test merupakan salah satu uji latih kardiorespirasi yang sederhana tanpa peralatan khusus serta bisa dilakukan dimana saja dengan akurasi yang tidak jauh berbeda dengan menggunakan treadmill |
| Hasil | Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan ada pengaruh pemberian Purse Lips Breathing dan Six Minute Walking dengan nilai $p=0.016$. Pemberian intervensi Infra Red dan Six Minute Walking menunjukkan nilai $p=0,178$ yang artinya tidak ada pengaruh yang signifikan pada peningkatan kapasitas fungsional. Hasil uji independent t-test menunjukkan pada kelompok 1 dan 2 nilai $p=$ |

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| | 0,371 yang artinya tidak ada perbedaan yang signifikan pada pemberian intervensi kelompok 1 dan 2. |
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Topik 3

“Proses Fisioterapi Pada Pneumonia”

“PENGARUH TERAPI DADA DAN INFRA MERAH PADA BRONCHOPNEUMONIA TERAPI DADA DAN PENGARUH INFRA MERAH DI BRONCHOPNEUMONIA”

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Latar Belakang | Di Provinsi Jawa Tengah, proporsi balita yang menderita radang paru-paru pada tahun 2014 sebanyak 71.451 kasus atau setara (26,11%) dan meningkat dibanding tahun 2013 atau setara (25,85%). Angka ini masih sangat jauh dari target standar pelayanan minimal pada tahun 2010 atau setara (100%) (Dinkes Jateng, 2014). Di Kabupaten Pekalongan pada tahun 2015, ada sebanyak 94.386 balita dengan perkiraan kasus sebanyak 3.407 kasus, sedangkan kasus yang ditemukan atau didukung sebanyak 4.695 kasus atau setara (136,9%). Penelitian ini dilakukan di RSUD Kajen pada bulan Oktober 2017 dengan mengambil sampel sebanyak 8 partisipan menggunakan metode pretest-posttest dengan quasi eksperimen. Tindakan fisioterapi yang diberikan pada kasus Bronkopneumonia ini adalah dengan terapi dada dan infra merah. |
| Tujuan | Mengetahui pengaruh terapi dengan menggunakan Infra Merah dan Fisioterapi Dada (pernapasan dalam, drainase postural, tepuk tangan, vibrasi, dan batuk efektif) pada kondisi Bronkopneumonia |
| Hasil | Terjadi perbaikan frekuensi napas pasien per menit yang signifikan antara sebelum sesudah terapi ditunjukkan dengan nilai p pada uji uji sampel berpasangan (sig. 2- berekor) sebesar 0,000 yang berada di bawah nilai kritis <0,05 |
| Kesimpulan | Penelitian tentang pengaruh terapi dada dan infra merah pada Bronkopneumonia yang dilakukan di RSUD Kajen pada bulan Oktober 2017 dengan mengambil sampel sebanyak 8 partisipan mengalami hasil perbaikan pada frekuensi pernapasan per menit yang signifikan dan mengurangi sesak Napas yang mengatasi bahwa peningkatan nilai skala, sehingga dapat mengabaikan bahwa penggunaan terapi dada dan infra merah dapat memperbaiki frekuensi pernapasan per menit dan mengurangi sesak napas. |

Effects of physiotherapy treatment in patients with bronchial asthma: A systematic review

Daniel Garagorri-Gutiérrez & Raquel Leirós-Rodríguez

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Effects of physiotherapy treatment in patients with bronchial asthma: A systematic review

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ABSTRACT

Background: Bronchial asthma is a chronic inflammatory disease of the respiratory tract. Its physiotherapy treatment aims to reduce the frequency of asthmatic spells and the intensity of symptoms. The methods employed act mainly through the education of the patient in the correct handling of the asthma attacks and the improvement of the pulmonary elasticity.

Objective: The objective of this review was to critically evaluate the available evidence on the effectiveness of different physiotherapy interventions in asthmatic patients.

Methods: To achieve this, the search was focused on scientific databases with the key words Physiotherapy and Asthma. The search was limited to studies that evaluated the effects of a physiotherapy intervention in patients diagnosed with bronchial asthma.

Results: 1794 articles were located and after the inclusion and exclusion criteria were applied, 12 studies were analyzed. Of these, 5 evaluated a respiratory reeducation intervention, 4 manual therapy techniques, 2 interventions based on therapeutic exercise and 1 relaxation techniques.

Conclusions: The results obtained revealed that physiotherapy provides a wide range of treatment options for bronchial asthma and all of them provide positive results against the exclusive application of pharmacological treatment.

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Introduction

Bronchial asthma (BA) is a chronic inflammatory disease of the respiratory tract, whose pathogenesis involves cells and mediators of inflammation conditioned, in part, by genetic factors. It has bronchial hyper response and airflow obstruction, which might be totally or partially reversible (Becker and Abrams, 2017; Moral et al., 2019). It is characterized by respiratory symptoms such as wheezing, shortness of breath, limited expiratory air flow, chest tightness and cough (García and Pérez, 2012; Lundbäck, Backman, Lötvall, and Rönmark, 2016). It is one of the most frequent chronic diseases in the world and it affects about 300 million people. In the last 30 years the prevalence of this disease has increased in industrialized countries, which is apparently related to the greater proportion of the population that lives in urban settings but it seems to have stabilized in values of 10 to 12% in adults and 15% in children (Lundbäck, Backman, Lötvall, and Rönmark, 2016). Although the causes of BA remain unknown, the existence of conditioning factors for their appearance, mainly of a genetic and environmental type (such as allergens, viral infections, smoking, pollution ...) is demonstrated (Becker and Abrams, 2017).

There are three processes that influence the pathophysiology of this disease: bronchial inflammation, allergy and bronchial hyperreactivity. In bronchial inflammation, inflammatory cells are involved (capable of causing edema and bronchoconstriction). Allergic factors include atopy and allergens. The last pathophysiological link of BA is bronchial hyperreactivity, which is defined as the tendency of the bronchial tree to react to an excessive bronchoconstrictor response to physical and chemical stimuli (Becker and Abrams, 2017).

The physiotherapy treatment aims to reduce the frequency of asthmatic spells and the intensity of symptoms. The methods used act primarily through the education of the patient in the correct management of asthmatic spells and the improvement of lung elasticity (McCracken, Veeranki, Ameredes, and Calhoun, 2017). In addition, mechanical alterations related to respiratory muscle overload can lead to the development of musculoskeletal dysfunctions and posture alterations, so maintaining good ventilatory mechanics and preventing thoracic deformities is also an objective of physiotherapeutic interventions. During asthma attacks, the main thing is to control the symptoms, achieve good ventilation, control the respiratory rate and relax the breathing muscles (Porsbjerg and Menzies-Gow, 2017).

Substantial advances have been made in scientific knowledge about the nature of asthma, a wide range of new medications and the understanding of important emotional, behavioral, social and administrative aspects of BA care. However, despite these efforts, international surveys provide continuous evidence of deficiencies in asthma control and lack of adherence to existing guidelines (Becker and Abrams, 2017). Therefore, it is still necessary to address the respiratory symptoms and secondary musculoskeletal compensations of the same, which are not sensitive to medical treatment and that affect the capacity of patients in the development of daily life activities and their full socio-labor development (Porsbjerg and Menzies-Gow, 2017). Taking into account all of the above, it was considered necessary to carry out a literature review of the scientific literature published so far with the objective of evaluating the effects of physiotherapy treatments in patients with BA; to validate the hypothesis that physiotherapy techniques are able to reduce the frequency of asthmatic spells and the intensity of their symptoms.

Methods

For the systematic search of publications, the terms Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) Physical therapy modalities and Asthma were used. Given the small number of results, it was added as a Physiotherapy search descriptor. These terms were introduced in eight databases: Cinahl, Cochrane, Medline, PEDRO, Pubmed, Web of Science, SCOPUS and Directory of Open Access Journals. The search process took place throughout the month of January 2019. During the analysis of results, the following criteria were applied: inclusion of the studies from 2014 to the present, that evaluated a physiotherapy intervention and that the sample was formed by patients with BA. The PRISMA guidelines for systematic reviews of studies evaluating health care interventions was following (Moher, Liberati, Tetzlaff, and Altman, 2009). PICOS (population, interventions, comparators, outcomes, studies design) criteria were formulated a priori to guide the review's scope and the searching, selection and synthesis of the literature. Study quality was assessed using the Jadad scale (University of Oxford, Oxford, England) for randomized, controlled trials (Jadad et al., 1996); that scoring was not used to exclude the articles. The search and selection process is detailedly explained in Figure 1.

Results

Twelve results were found: four evaluated a manual therapy intervention, five a treatment with ventilatory

reeducation techniques, two explained interventions based on therapeutic exercise and one focused on a treatment with relaxation techniques. The methodological characteristics of the studies analyzed are detailedly explained in Table 1 and the characteristics of the interventions are detailed in Table 2.

Manual therapy

In the study by Löwhagen and Bergqvist (2014) they applied the Lotorp method for six weeks. A total of 29 patients from 20 to 52 years old participated in this study. The Lotorp method was applied to 17 of them, while the remaining 12 were instructed in an exercise program recommended by the Swedish National Board of Health and Welfare. The Lotorp method consists of performing massage and treatment of trigger points of a group of dorsal and thoracic muscles, among which are the spinal and lumbar square erectors or the pectorals and the diaphragm (Bardin, Rangaswamy, and Yo, 2018). The results showed that there was a significant reduction of the dominant symptoms both during rest and during exercise and an increase in thoracic expansion in the intervention group with the Lotorp method. The peak expiratory flow (PEF) improved significantly but the maximum volume exhaled in the first second (FEV₁) and the forced vital capacity (FVC) did not improve. Finally, the symptoms of chest tightness and shortness of breath also decreased. Regarding the control group, significant improvements were observed in these same variables but to a lesser extent than in the intervention group.

Pandey and Pandey (2015) published a case study with the objective of evaluating the effects of a physiotherapy program consisting of a craniosacral therapy supplemented with intercostal release and proprioceptive neuromuscular facilitation for diaphragm relaxation in a 10-year-old child. The craniosacral fascial approach addressed three main areas: the lung tissue, the vagus nerve and the nasal sinus area. The authors considered that a healthy craniosacral cycle should be above 80 seconds, being reduced in the study patient to a time interval lower than 10 seconds. The patient received the treatment for seven 45-minute sessions over 5 weeks. The results showed that symptoms such as wheezing, dyspnea and coughing attacks decreased with the application of this therapy and the improvements were such that they allowed the withdrawal of drug treatment. On the other hand, the patient's craniosacral rhythm went from 2 seconds to 80 seconds, which are considered healthy.

In the study by Leonés-Macías et al. (2018) the effects of manual therapy on the diaphragm were evaluated by stretching the respiratory muscles in 32 asthmatic patients between 18 and 45 years of age. The intervention

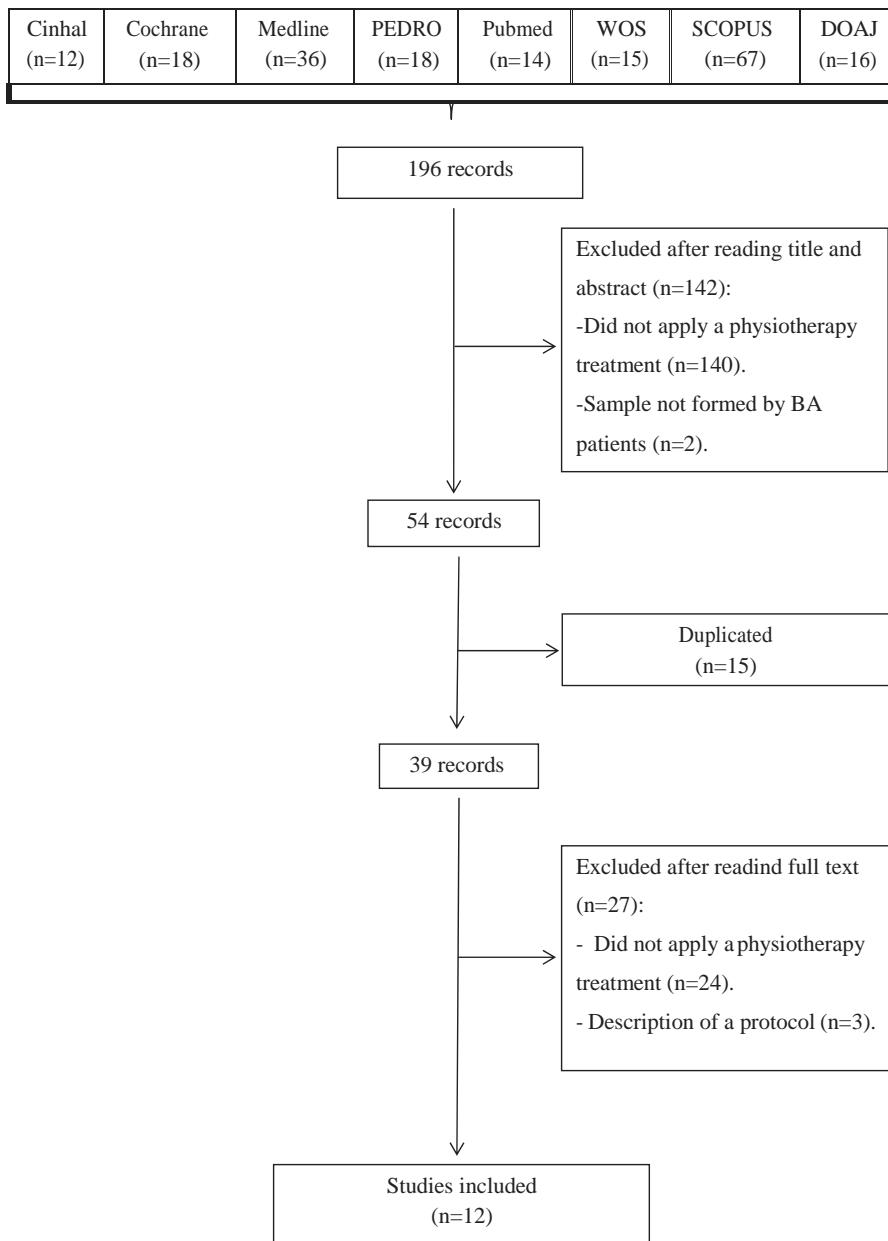


Figure 1. PRISMA flow diagram.

consisted of applying a diaphragm stretching technique for 5–7 minutes in the intervention group while the placebo group was administered a placebo using a disconnected ultrasonic head. Data were collected before and after the intervention (immediately before the treatment and 5 and 20 minutes after it). The results indicated that manual diaphragm stretching therapy led to an improvement in maximum inspiratory pressures, flexibility and mobility of the rib cage 5 minutes after the technique. These last two parameters also maintained improvements at 20 minutes post-intervention.

The Hupa case study (Hupa, 2015) reported on the evolution of a patient with BA for 22 years since he was

diagnosed at 11 years of age. The long-term study based the evaluation of results on diagnostic methods using gasometry (through which they evaluated the pressure of oxygen, carbon dioxide, pH, bicarbonate concentration and base balance); spirometry (from which they extracted as study variables the FVC, FEV₁, FEV/FVC, PEF and forced expiratory flow); and, radiology through which they evaluated focal changes in the lung areas. The patient received pharmacological treatment and climatherapy and a physiotherapy intervention that included postural drainage and thoracic mobility exercises. The analysis of the results led to the conclusion that the therapy applied significantly improved the patient's efficiency in controlling

Table 1. Methodological characteristics of the studies analyzed

| Authors | Design | Sample size | Inclusion criteria | JADAD Scale | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|---|-----------------|------------|----------------|-------------|
| | | | | Randomiza-tion* | Blinding** | Withdrawals*** | Final score |
| Abdel-basset et al. (2018) | Randomized controlled clinical trial | 38 patients | School-aged children moderate asthmatic patients between 8 - 12 years (FEV1=60%–80%); were receiving long-acting β_2 -agonist and corticosteroid medications; and were suffering from dyspnea or wheezing, night cough, and airway obstruction in the last 6 months | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Bruton et al. (2018) | Randomized controlled clinical trial | 655 patients | Diagnosis of asthma, age of 16–70 years, receipt of at least one anti-asthma medication in the previous year, and Asthma Quality of Life Questionnaire score of < 5.5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Grammatopoulou et al. (2017) | Experimental study | 24 patients | Adult mild-to-moderate asthma patients | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Hupa (2015) | Case study | 1 patient | — | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Leonés-Macías et al. (2018) | Randomized controlled pilot study | 32 patients | Diagnosis of allergic or non-allergic asthma and age from 18 to 45 years | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Löhwagen & Bergqvist (2014) | Controlled clinical study | 29 patients | Adult asthma patients (ages 20-52), all had been prescribed bronchodilators | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Majewski et al. (2015) | Experimental study | 10 patients | Adult women moderate and stable asthma patients | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Mayank & Khaund (2014) | Experimental study | 46 patients | Adult mild asthmatic patients (ages 20-65 years) | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Pandey & Pandey (2015) | Case study | 1 patient | — | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Romieu et al (2018) | Randomized controlled clinical trial | 74 patients | Children aged 6-17 years, who were hospitalized for an asthma attack | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Shine et al. (2016) | Experimental study | 30 patients | Moderate asthma adult patients (ages 20-40 years) with daily symptoms more than once a week, and nocturnal symptoms more than twice a month. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Tehrany et al. (2018) | Case study | 1 patient | — | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

*Randomization: 1 point if randomization is mentioned; 2 points if the method of randomization is appropriate. **Blinding: 1 point if blinding is mentioned; 2 points if the method of blinding is appropriate.

***Withdrawals: 1 point if the number and reasons in each group are stated. —: not applicable

Table 2. Characteristics of the interventions of the studies analyzed

| Authors | Intervention | | Time of intervention | Number of sessions (frequency) | Improvements |
|------------------------------|--|--|----------------------|--|---|
| | Experimental group | Control group | | | |
| Abdelbasset et al. (2018) | Moderate-intensity aerobic exercise | Only pharmacological treatment | 10 weeks | 30 sessions (3 per week) | - Improved quality of life, pulmonary function and $\text{VO}_{2\text{MAX}}$, and fatigue index. |
| Bruton et al. (2018) | Respiratory reeducation (self-guided by DVD or face-to-face) | Only pharmacological treatment | 12 months | 26 sessions (1 each 2 weeks) | - Improved quality of life. |
| Grammatopoulou et al. (2017) | Respiratory reeducation (holistic self-control plan) | Short manual with asthma information | 12 months | 7 sessions (all in the first month) | - Improved control of symptoms, apnea time, and FEV_1 . - Decreased hyperventilation, capnography, respiratory rate. |
| Hupa (2015) | Manual therapy (thoracic mobility exercises) and postural drainage | — | 22 years | Not described | - Improved patient's efficiency in controlling symptoms and attacks, and all spirometric values. |
| Leonés-Macías et al. (2018) | Manual therapy (diaphragm stretching technique) | Placebo (disconnected ultrasound) | 1 day | 1 session | - Improved PI_{MAX} , flexibility and mobility of the rib cage. |
| Lövhagen & Bergqvist (2014) | Manual therapy (Lotorp method) | Exercise program recommended by the Swedish National Board of Health and Welfare | 6 weeks | 2 sessions (one every third week) | - Improved thoracic expansion and PEF rate. - Decreased chest tightness and shortness of breath. |
| Majewski et al. (2015) | Physical activity (home pulmonary rehabilitation program) | — | 8 weeks | 24 sessions (3 per week) | - Improved PI_{MAX} , exercise tolerance, lower body flexibility, fatigue and quality of life. |
| Mayank & Khaund (2014) | Respiratory reeducation (diaphragmatic breathing exercises or Buteyko technique) | — | 2 weeks | 14 sessions (one per day) | - Higher improvements in FEV_1 , PEF, and FEV1/FVC with Buteyko technique. |
| Pandey & Pandey (2015) | Manual therapy (craniosacral therapy and proprioceptive neuromuscular facilitation) | — | 5 weeks | 7 sessions (frequency not described) | - Decreased wheezing, dyspnea and coughing attacks. |
| Romieu et al (2018) | Relaxation technique (sophrology) and conventional treatment (pharmacological and physiotherapy treatment) | Conventional treatment (pharmacological and physiotherapy treatment) | 1 day | 1 session | - Higher improvements in PEF, oxygen saturation and dyspnea with sophrology technique. |
| Shine et al. (2016) | Respiratory reeducation (diaphragmatic breathing exercises) | Pursed-lip expiration exercise | 6 weeks | 60 sessions (2 sessions each day, 5 days/week) | - Improved chest expansion and PEF rate. |
| Tehrany et al. (2018) | Respiratory reeducation | — | 16 weeks | 3 sessions (frequency not described) | - Need less Salbutamol. - Improved asthma control and expiratory time. - Decreased hyperventilation, anxiety and depression levels. |

$\text{VO}_{2\text{MAX}}$: maximal oxygen uptake; FEV_1 : Forced expiratory volume in 1 second; PI_{MAX} : maximal inspiratory pressure; PEF: peak expiratory flow; FEV1/FVC: forced expiratory volume in 1 second/forced vital capacity.

— not applicable

symptoms and asthmatic spells. Significant improvements were observed in all spirometry values but in gasometry, despite having compensated for metabolic acidosis, it was noted that the patient continued to present a type II respiratory insufficiency.

Respiratory reeducation

The study by Tehrany, DeVos, and Bruton (2018) aimed to prove the existence of changes in the respiratory pattern of a 57-year-old patient after a physiotherapy program. For this, they registered the respiratory patterns by means of respiratory inductive plethysmography, before and after the physiotherapy intervention. He received three face-to-face sessions: one of evaluation and awareness of the ventilatory pattern; and another two of evolution control over 16 weeks. The results showed that it reduced the use of salbutamol from 12 to 6 inhalations. In the Nijmegen questionnaire (NQ) for the assessment of hyperventilation, it went from 39/64 to 10/64, with a score of 23 or higher indicative of hyperventilation syndrome being considered on this scale. Regarding the hospital anxiety and depression scale (HADS), in which scores above 8 indicate involvement, it obtained a preintervention score of 10 in anxiety and 15 in depression. Both scores were reduced to 1 in the two subtests after the intervention. The results in the asthma control questionnaire (ACQ), indicated that it improved its score from 3.8 to 2.3. A change of 0.5 points on this scale is considered clinically important and it justifies a change in treatment. The study also found significant improvements in the PEF flow rate and a non-significant increase in FEV₁. The carbon dioxide parameters in the gas exhaled during the respiratory cycle or oxygen saturation did not change.

Bruton et al. (2018) evaluated for 12 months the effectiveness of a virtual self-guided respiratory reeducation intervention. A total of 655 patients were assigned to three interventions, two experimental groups and one control group, all of them maintaining their usual pharmacological treatment. A total of 261 patients (40%) performed self-guided breathing exercises following the instructions contained on a DVD; 132 patients (20%) performed a face-to-face respiratory reeducation program with a physiotherapist once every two weeks for 40 minutes; and the control group, with 262 patients (40%) received exclusively the pharmacological treatment. The exercises were aimed at training patients in the automation of diaphragmatic, nasal and slow breathing in combination with relaxation exercises. The results showed that virtual and face-to-face intervention with a physical therapist improved the quality of life in patients with BA as

confirmed by the results of the asthmatic patient quality of life (AQLQ) questionnaire. However, no significant effect was found on pulmonary function values (FEV₁, PEF, FVC) or inflammation of the airways by measuring the exhaled fraction of nitric oxide. In the comparison of the results of the three groups, no significant differences were found, except for a vital improvement of the depression component of the HADS scale in the virtual intervention group versus the control group. In the two experimental groups, the one that received the virtual treatment and the one that did face-to-face sessions with a physiotherapist, there were significant improvements regarding the control group on the AQLQ scale, which assesses the quality of life. The results indicated that there were no differences between the three groups in the rest of the scales (ACQ and NQ) or in the spirometry parameters (FEV₁, PEF and the exhaled fraction of nitric oxide).

Grammatopoulou et al. (2017) published a study in which they evaluated the effect of a holistic BA self-control plan with 24 patients admitted to the Emergency Department due to an asthma attack for 12 months. The intervention, applied to 12 patients, was carried out in four educational sessions and three individualized sessions over a month. In two of these sessions, physiotherapist applied a ventilatory reeducation program to reduce the symptoms and exacerbations of BA in daily life and encouraged physical activity. The third session was conducted by a psychologist to teach them how to effectively manage the disease. In addition, a home-based asthma self-control plan was implemented, during which the patients had to carry out the following 11 months and that included recommendations to adopt the respiratory pattern in daily life activities, proper registration of the PEF and a promotion of physical activity for 30 minutes per day, five days a week. The 12 patients in the control group were only given a brief manual with information about the BA. The self-control plan included five components: diaphragmatic breathing with gentle filling of the abdomen and relaxation of the accessory muscles of respiration; nasal breathing; brief 2–3 seconds apnea; increased apnea time; and an adoption of an adequate respiratory pattern when speaking, coughing, yawning and sighing. The evaluation methods were the following ones: the asthma control test (ACT), which was performed in order to quantify the degree of disease control; the general self-efficacy (GSE) scale to measure changes in the perception of the ability to adequately manage various stress situations; the breathing hold time (BHT), to measure the maximum apnea time; the NQ, to assess hyperventilation; capnography, to measure the variations of exhaled carbon dioxide concentration and respiratory rate and spirometry for the measurement of FEV₁. The results obtained signposted to the fact that that, all the

measured variables having been taken into the account, the experimental group obtained significant improvements while the control group did not. Furthermore, a positive interaction between intervention and time of application was detected in the ACT, GSE, BHT, NQ, carbon dioxide concentration, respiratory rate and spirometry.

Shine et al. (2016) conducted a study with the objective of demonstrating that diaphragmatic breathing exercises play an important role in the management of BA to obtain functional benefits in lung function. Thirty patients from 20 to 40 years old participated in the study. Fifteen patients in the group that performed diaphragmatic breathing received six physiotherapy sessions lasting 20 minutes each. The frequency of treatment was twice a day, five days a week. Fifteen patients who participated in the second intervention performed exercises focused on nasal inspiration and slow mouth exhalation with pursed lips with the same frequency and duration of the sessions. The study showed a statistically significant improvement in the diaphragmatic breathing group, which increased thoracic expansion by 2% and PEF by 16.9% in comparison to the puffed-out exhalation group that improved 1 and 2.2%, respectively.

Mayank and Khaund (2014) published a study in which they compared the effectiveness of the Buteyko respiratory technique while performing diaphragmatic exercises. 46 patients participated, between 20 and 65 years of age. The study was carried out over 2 weeks, and both groups performed daily sessions lasting 60–90 minutes. Half of the patients were assigned to the group that performed the Buteyko technique and the other half to the group that performed diaphragmatic exercises. The Buteyko technique aims to reeducate the respiratory rate to correct hyperventilation, by reducing the amount of inhaled air. The intervention centered on diaphragmatic exercises consisted of being in a semi-Fowler position and performing slow and deep nasal inspirations keeping the shoulders relaxed, avoiding the pattern of costal breathing and performing oral exhalations. Spirometry was used to evaluate patients, assessing FEV₁, PEF and the relationship between FEV₁ and forced vital capacity (FEV₁/FVC). The results indicated that all participants improved in all parameters but significant improvements were noted only in the group that received the Buteyko technique.

Physical activity

Abdelbasset et al. (2018) carried out a study with the objective of evaluating the effectiveness of training with

aerobic exercise in school children compared to conventional treatment for 10 weeks. 38 children of school age (23 boys and 15 girls) aged between 8 and 12 years participated in the training program. The participants were randomly assigned to two groups, receiving both pharmacological treatment and respiratory exercises. The experimental group also carried out a moderate intensity exercise program simultaneously to the conventional treatment. For the evaluation of the participants, they measured lung function through spirometry by quantifying FEV₁ and FVC; aerobic capacity through maximum oxygen consumption (VO_{2Max}), 6-minute walk test (6MWT) and fatigue index; and the quality of life through PAQLQ. The results indicated that the physical exercise caused a significant improvement against the control group, as reflected by the post-intervention results, of all the parameters of pulmonary function assessment, aerobic capacity and quality of life.

Majewski, Dabrowska, Pawik, and Rozek (2015) analyzed the effectiveness of a home pulmonary rehabilitation program for the improvement of respiratory function, inspiratory muscle strength and physical condition in older women with BA. 10 women with a mean age of 70.8 years participated in the 8-week pulmonary rehabilitation program, which consisted of 2 home sessions and 1 supervised session per week. The main training included eight exercises, each with a 2-minute duration. The exercises were separated by 1-minute rest intervals. The patients counted the number of repetitions and wrote them down in a notebook. The home pulmonary rehabilitation program significantly improved the FVC, FEV₁, PEF and FEF as well as the values of maximum inspiratory pressure (IP_{Max}) of the patients. The results of the HADS and the Saint George's Respiratory Questionnaire (SGRQ) which assess the patients' quality of life, only showed significant improvements in aspects related to BA symptoms. The results obtained in the physical fitness tests (Fullerton Fitness Test) and the lower body flexibility had also improved.

Relaxation techniques

Romieu et al. (2018) compared the PEF variations between the conventional treatment (administration of oxygen, corticosteroids, bronchodilators and physiotherapy) and this same treatment by adding a session of sophrology. 74 children hospitalized for an BA attack participated in this study, divided into two treatment groups of equal size. The intervention began with a previous fifteen-minute dialogue to create a climate of trust. In the main part of the session, which lasted for about thirty minutes, a slow and monotonous speech was used that took the patient to a level between awakening

and sleep (sophroliminal level). The session ended with a final discussion describing the sensations experienced. The data obtained showed that PEF, SpO₂ and dyspnea improved significantly in the group that received the sophrology session in comparison to the control group, but there was no improvement in respiratory or heart rate. No improvements were found regarding the conventional treatment group in the length of hospital stay, medication consumption or quality of life measured with the pediatric quality of life questionnaire (PedsQL).

Discussion

The objective of this review was to evaluate the effects of physiotherapy treatments in patients with BA. In the light of the results obtained, to a greater or lesser extent, all physiotherapy interventions generate a positive impact on the clinical symptoms caused by BA.

Manual therapy

Talking about the interventions that applied manual therapy, the most outstanding clinical improvements were obtained after the application of craniosacral therapy (Pandey and Pandey, 2015) managing to eliminate the wheezing and cough of the patient therefore leading to a decision of his pulmonologist for the medication withdrawal. Regardless of obtaining these very positive results, it is a case study, in which the initial assessment of the patient is not clear. It does not show how these changes were evaluated and it does not take any objective action, which may detract from these results. The other intervention that showed positive results was the study that applied the Lotorp method (Löwhagen and Bergqvist, 2014). In this case, the study achieved a significant improvement in PEF but, fundamentally, it merely managed to improve the dominant symptoms (chest pressure, gasping, wheezing and dyspnea), which are for each patient those who showed a higher score on the analog visual scale.

Respiratory reeducation

Regarding ventilatory reeducation, the most effective therapy was the one that applied a reeducation of the ventilatory pattern (Tehrany, DeVos, and Bruton, 2018). With this intervention, significant improvements were achieved in the results obtained by the NQ, the ACQ, the PEF and the disappearance of anxiety and depression symptoms. Again, it is a case study, but in contrast to the Hupa study (Hupa, 2015), this time a correct recording of the variables was carried out. On the other hand, it is interesting to compare the effectiveness of different interventions

as they were addressed by Mayank and Khaund (2014) in their study. In it, the two made a comparison of two respiratory techniques: Buteyko respiratory technique and diaphragmatic exercises. Although the effectiveness of respiratory techniques seems to be established, it is very important to assess which of them is the one that provides the best results. In this case, it was found that the Buteyko technique obtained significant improvements compared to the technique of diaphragmatic exercises as far as lung function values are concerned.

Hyperventilation did not obtain improvements in the study that applied a virtual ventilatory reeducation program (Bruton et al., 2018). Reeducation therapies of the ventilatory pattern (Tehrany, DeVos, and Bruton, 2018) and the holistic plan of asthma self-control (Grammatopoulou et al., 2017), both used face-to-face, did manage to reduce this symptom. These results support the need to apply face-to-face interventions since in them the physiotherapist can teach the techniques, resolve doubts, correct possible postural or execution errors, motivate the patient and, ultimately, facilitate adherence to the reeducation program. The virtual intervention sought to replace the physiotherapist's function for economic reasons but it did not pay attention to these fundamental factors in a ventilatory reeducation program and, probably, due to this phenomenon, its results were worse.

The degree of asthma control was evaluated in studies that applied ventilatory reeducation treatments. The study that applied a program of virtual ventilatory reeducation (Bruton et al., 2018), did not accomplish any improvements in the control of the disease but there were some improvements as far as the reeducation therapies of the ventilatory pattern (Tehrany, DeVos, and Bruton, 2018) and the holistic plan of self-control of asthma were concerned (Grammatopoulou et al., 2017). Since the control of the symptoms of BA is an essential factor in the treatment, only three out of all the enumerated studies evaluate the impact of their interventions on this variable.

Among the studies that evaluated depression and anxiety, only those who applied a treatment based on the reeducation of the ventilatory pattern (Tehrany, DeVos, and Bruton, 2018) obtained significant improvements. This intervention describes a process of reassessment and constant discussion with the patient that could have led her to be aware that reducing her anxiety can attenuate the severity of the asthma attacks.

With the exception of the research by Leonés-Macías et al. (2018) and Pandey and Pandey (2015), all studies assessed parameters indicative of lung function. The intervention that applied kinesitherapy and postural drainage (Hupa, 2015), seemed to show the best results,

significantly improving the FVC, FEV₁, PEF and FEV₁/FVC. Being a prospective case study, developed over 22 years, the improvements cannot be attributed exclusively to the intervention with physiotherapy since in such a prolonged period from childhood to adulthood, lung capacities are modified and muscle strength, as a result of muscle growth, can influence many other factors that were not taken into account. In addition, in this study, postural drainage was used, which has been shown to have no positive results by demonstrating that the usual mechanism of secretion mobilization is antigravity (Ibarra-Cornejo et al., 2017). Another investigation that obtained great improvements was the one that developed a home pulmonary rehabilitation program (Majewski, Dabrowska, Pawik, and Rozek, 2015). In this case, the investigator discovered a viable combination of exercise with ventilatory awareness and relaxation. It seems that thanks to the multifactor approach of this study, most lung function parameters improved.

Among the studies that assessed quality of life, the intervention based on sophrology (Romieu et al., 2018), found no positive results. However, in investigations that applied a virtual and face-to-face ventilatory reeducation intervention (Tehrany, DeVos, and Bruton, 2018), a moderate intensity therapeutic exercise program (Abdelbasset et al., 2018) and a home pulmonary rehabilitation program with therapeutic exercise (Majewski, Dabrowska, Pawik, and Rozek, 2015) did show improvements in the different assessment scales. The results of these interventions, framed in respiratory reeducation and therapeutic exercise, seem to indicate that both therapies, by providing improvements in symptoms, were able to facilitate participation with fewer limitations in daily life activities, positively affecting the assessment of quality of life. This can be justified because these evaluations underline that the major part of the result lies in the limitations in daily life activities and the frequency and severity of respiratory symptoms and, to a lesser extent, in the degree of emotional involvement (in the one that focused on the intervention of sophrology).

Physical activity

Among the physiotherapy interventions that applied therapeutic exercise (Abdelbasset et al., 2018; Majewski, Dabrowska, Pawik, and Rozek, 2015), it is worth highlighting the differences between them, one being applied in pediatric patients and the other in older women; one having moderate intensity, the other, having very low intensity. Despite of this fact, both interventions yielded positive results, showing significant improvements in respiratory functions and

aerobic capacity. This means that therapeutic exercise is a valuable tool that adapts to the patients' capacity and baseline state, achieving positive results in all age groups. In addition, it allows for the improvements always to be achieved to a greater or lesser extent, regardless of the degree of involvement of the patient and the level of physical condition which might be his/her point of departure (Sparling, Howard, Dunstan, and Owen, 2015). In any case, the intervention that yielded the best results corresponds to the study that applied a program of therapeutic exercise of moderate intensity (Abdelbasset et al., 2018), in which there were also significant improvements in the life quality.

Relaxation techniques

Finally, the study that evaluated a sophrology intervention in combination with a physiotherapy program (Romieu et al., 2018), showed significant improvements in PEF, SpO₂, and dyspnea. This implies the need to contemplate the inclusion of relaxation techniques in the treatment of BA since they do not seem to be widely used to address this pathology.

In the studies that included children, the parameters of respiratory function improved much more with the intervention that applied a program of therapeutic exercise of moderate intensity (Abdelbasset et al., 2018). On the other hand, in the studies with adult patients, these parameters improved to a greater extent in the study that was implemented alongside the home pulmonary rehabilitation program (Majewski, Dabrowska, Pawik, and Rozek, 2015). The two interventions belong to the group of therapies with therapeutic exercise which seems to indicate that it is the best approach for treatment in both children and adults to obtain improvements in lung function values (FEV₁, PEF, FEV₁/FVC).

Regarding the impact of the treatments on the patient's quality of life, the pediatric study that showed a better result is the one that applied a therapeutic exercise program of moderate intensity (Abdelbasset et al., 2018) and in the adult population, the home pulmonary rehabilitation program (Majewski, Dabrowska, Pawik, and Rozek, 2015). Both have achieved significant enhancements in the same vein as the best therapeutic option for the improvement of lung parameters; therefore, we draw the conclusion that the therapies that seem most effective are the ones that apply exercise.

On the other hand, studies seem to confirm that patient education plays a fundamental role in disease control. In the interventions, the learning of the techniques and their application in the home environment was decisive to maintain the improvements obtained. Sometimes, this educational function of the physiotherapist is intended to be

provided by offering intervention guidelines through virtual media. This trend responds to the search for a reduction in costs without taking into account the shortcomings of such treatment that strives to replace the role of the professional.

Considering the complexity of the management of the patient with BA, due to the diversity of physical, psychological, social and economic factors, it is very difficult to address the treatment of the disease from a single health discipline. Currently, in the health system, the most widespread treatment is the pharmacological one, which only focuses on symptoms. Therefore, the multidisciplinary approach is interesting, in which the physiotherapist plays a justified role due to the results obtained from the applied therapies, achieving improvements at a physical level, life quality, disease control and also cost reduction by reducing medical visits and hospital admissions. In addition, it would be necessary to evaluate the application of physiotherapeutic intervention protocols by health institutions, so health managers should focus on this type of interventions with few or no side effects, with very low economic cost of application, high impact on life quality and high saving capacity for the health system.

These studies have methodological limitations. In the case of a disease with such a high incidence worldwide, the size of the samples used is mostly small, making it difficult to find significant relationships and extract generalizations from the existent. On the other hand, some of the studies do not clearly explain the baseline and post-treatment data of the patients, making it difficult to assess the existence of improvements. In many cases, the information was collected through surveys and questionnaires preventing it from being verified and deducted from its results. Although there are several long-term studies, most of the interventions are short, probably due to economic and time limitations of the researchers. For these reasons and for not having included only randomized controlled trials the conclusions of this review on the efficacy of physiotherapy treatment in patients with BA should be taken with caution and cannot be generalized (van Tulder, Furlan, Bombardier, and Bouter, 2003).

The analysis performed shows the need to carry out a new research, the one with a higher methodological quality that will obtain rigorous results which clarify which therapy shows a greater effectiveness in the approach of the patient with BA. It would be interesting to design studies that would be focused on patients' follow-up to assess whether the effects achieved with physiotherapy treatment are maintained in the long term and whether the patient is able to retain the techniques he/she had learned.

In conclusion, the therapeutic possibilities that physiotherapy offers in the treatment of patients with BA are numerous. Currently, research carried out so far indicates that the interventions that can benefit patients the most are techniques based on the combination of respiratory reeducation and therapeutic exercise. Regardless of the type of therapy described in the studies, all patients showed some kind of improvement, which highlights that the simple act of performing an intervention that involves the patient in their pathology in a way, parallel to the conventional treatment, is a significant improvement over the usual medical treatment.

Declaration of interest

The authors report no conflict of interest.

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JURNAL ASLI 2

PENGARUH PEMBERIAN PURSED LIPS BREATHING DAN SIX MINUTEWALKING TEST DENGAN INFRA RED DAN SIX MINUTE WALKING TEST DAPAT MENINGKATKAN KUALITAS HIDUP PADA KONDISI PENYAKIT PARU OBSTRUKTIF KRONIK (PPOK)

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Abstract

Background. Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) is one of the non-communicable diseases that has become a public health problem in Indonesia. This is due to increasing life expectancy and increasing the risk factors such as smoking, air pollution, forest fires, the number of free radicals and etc. Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) is a chronic lung disease characterized by a limitation of airway flow due to chronic bronchitis or pulmonary emphysema. **Purpose.** This study is to improve the quality of life through functional ability, the physiotherapy interventions that can be given to people with Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease (COPD) in overcoming the decreasing ability of life can be done with various actions such as giving Infra Red, Purse Lips Breathing and Six Minute Walking. **Methods.** This research was an experiment with pre and post test design. The statistical test used is paired sample t-test to determine the relationship of each variable and see the value of out ratio of each variable that will affect each other. **Results.** The result shown that there was influence of Pursed Lips Breathing and Six Minute Walking with $p = 0.016$. Infra Red and Six Minute Walking intervention shows p value = 0.178 which means there is no significant influence on functional capacity improvement. Independent t-test results showed that in groups 1 and 2 the p value = 0.371, which means there is no significant difference in group intervention 1 and 2.

Keywords: Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, Infrared, Pursed lip breathing

Abstrak

Latar Belakang. Penyakit Paru Obstruktif Kronik (PPOK) merupakan salah satu dari kelompok penyakit tidak menular yang telah menjadi masalah kesehatan masyarakat Indonesia. Hal ini disebabkan oleh meningkatnya usia harapan hidup dan semakin tingginya faktor resiko seperti merokok, pencemaran udara, kebakaran hutan, banyaknya radikal bebas dan sebagainya. Penyakit Paru Obstruktif Kronik (PPOK) adalah penyakit paru kronis yang ditandai adanya keterbatasan aliran udara saluran nafas karena penyakit bronchitis kronis atau emfisema paru. **Tujuan.** Penelitian ini untuk meningkatkan kualitas hidup melalui kemampuan fungsional, maka intervensi fisioterapi yang dapat diberikan pada penderita Penyakit Paru Obstruktif Kronik (PPOK) dalam mengatasi penurunan kemampuan hidup dapat dilakukan dengan berbagai tindakan diantaranya dengan pemberian Infra Red, Pursed Lips Breathing dan Six Minute Walking. **Metode Penelitian.** Penelitian yang dilakukan merupakan experiment dengan desain penelitian pre and post test. Uji statistik yang digunakan adalah paired sample t-test untuk mengetahui hubungan masing-masing variabel dan melihat nilai out ratio masing-masing variabel yang akan saling mempengaruhi. **Hasil.** Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan ada pengaruh pemberian Pursed Lips Breathing dan Six Minute Walking dengan nilai $p=0.016$. Pemberian intervensi Infra Red dan Six Minute Walking menunjukkan nilai $p=0.178$ yang artinya tidak ada pengaruh yang signifikan pada peningkatan kapasitas fungsional. Hasil uji independent t-test menunjukkan pada kelompok 1 dan 2 nilai $p=0.371$ yang artinya tidak ada perbedaan yang signifikan pada pemberian intervensi kelompok 1 dan 2.

Kata kunci: Penyakit paru obstruktif kronik, Infrared, Pursed lip breathing

1. Pendahuluan

Berdasarkan data Organisasi Kesehatan Dunia (WHO) *Global Report on Noncommunicable Disease* (2014), persentase kematian akibat Penyakit Tidak Menular (PTM) sebesar 68 persen. Kurang lebih 40 persennya terjadi pada usia di bawah 70 tahun. *World Health Organization* (WHO) juga menyebutkan, 10 penyakit penyebab kematian di dunia rata-rata adalah penyakit kardiovaskuler, seperti jantung, stroke dan obesitas. Namun, penyakit pneumonia, tuberkulosis, dan Penyakit Paru Obstruktif Kronik (PPOK) ternyata juga menjadi penyebab kematian tertinggi diantara seluruh penyakit lainnya [1].

Di Indonesia, menurut staf Departemen Pulmonologi dan Kedokteran Respirasi Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Indonesia (FKUI) Prof Dr Faisal Yunus PhD SpP (K), berdasarkan Riset Kesehatan Dasar (Riskesdas) 2012, jumlah penderita Penyakit Paru Obstruktif Kronik (PPOK), asma dan bronkitis kronik terus meningkat setiap tahunnya. Hal ini diakibatkan oleh jumlah perokok yang tinggi, peningkatan usia harapan hidup seseorang serta tingkat polusi udara yang juga sangat tinggi. Menurutnya prevalensi pengidap Penyakit Paru Obstruktif Kronik (PPOK) di Indonesia mencapai 14 persen berdasarkan hasil studi penelitian yang dilakukannya di Provinsi Jawa Barat.

Penyakit Paru Obstruktif Kronik (PPOK) dapat mengakibatkan kerusakan pada *alveolar* sehingga bisa mengubah fisiologi pernafasan, kemudian mempengaruhi oksigenasi tubuh secara keseluruhan. Faktor-faktor resiko akan memicu terjadinya *inflamasi* bronkus dan juga menimbulkan kerusakan pada dinding *bronkiolus terminalis*. Akibat dari

kerusakan pada dinding bronkus sehingga terjadi obstruksi bronkus kecil (*bronkiolus terminalis*) yang mengalami penutupan atau obstruksi awal fase ekspirasi. Udara yang mudah masuk ke *alveoli* saat inspirasi, pada saat ekspirasi banyak terjebak dalam *alveolus* dan terjadilah penumpukan udara (*air trapping*). Hal ini lah yang menyebabkan adanya keluhan sesak nafas dengan segala akibatnya. Adanya obstruksi pada awal ekspirasi akan menimbulkan kesulitan ekspirasi dan menimbulkan pemanjangan fase ekspirasi. Fungsi-fungsi paru yaitu: ventilasi, distribusi gas, difusi gas maupun perfusi darah akan mengalami gangguan [2].

Peran fisioterapi pada penderita Penyakit Paru Obstruktif Kronik (PPOK) dalam mengatasi penurunan kemampuan hidup dapat dilakukan dengan berbagai tindakan diantaranya dengan pemberian *Infra Red*, *Purse Lips Breathing* dan *Six Minute Walking Test* untuk mengontrol, mengurangi gejala dan meningkatkan kapasitas fungsional secara optimal sehingga pasien dapat hidup mandiri dan berguna bagi masyarakat.

Infra red merupakan salah satu modalitas fisioterapi yang menggunakan pancaran sinar elektromagnetik yang bertujuan untuk meningkatkan metabolisme, vasodilatasi pembuluh darah dan mengurangi nyeri. Adanya efek termal dari *infra red* suatu reaksi kimia akan dapat dipercepat sehingga proses metabolisme yang terjadi pada superficial kulit meningkat dan pemberian nutrisi dan oksigen pada otot yang mengalami nyeri akan diperbaiki. Vasodilatasi pembuluh darah akan menyebabkan sirkulasi darah meningkat dan sisa-sisa dari hasil metabolisme dalam jaringan akan dikeluarkan. Pengeluaran sisasisa metabolisme tersebut seperti zat ‘P’ yang menumpuk di jaringan akan dibuang

sehingga rasa nyeri dapat berkurang atau menghilang [3].

Latihan pernafasan dilakukan untuk mendapatkan pengaturan nafas yang lebih baik dari pernafasan sebelumnya yang cepat dan dangkal menjadi pernafasan yang lebih lambat dan dalam. Tujuan latihan ini adalah untuk mengurangi dan mengontrol sesak napas. *Pursed Lips Breathing* berguna memperbaiki ventilasi dan menyinkronkan kerja otot abdomen dan toraks, memperbaiki pola nafas, meningkatkan volume tidal dan mengurangi sesak nafas serta berguna juga untuk melatih ekspetorasi dan memperkuat otot ekstremiti [4].

Pursed lip breathing merupakan suatu teknik pernapasan, dimana proses ekspirasi dilakukan dengan menahan udara yang dikeluarkan melalui pengerutan bibir dengan tujuan untuk memperpanjang waktu ekspirasi. *Pursed lip breathing* seolah-olah seperti meniup lilin, menimbulkan tekanan melalui saluran udara untuk pengosongan paru-paru secara sempurna kemudian mengantikan dengan udara yang baru.

Six Minute Walking Test merupakan salah satu uji latih kardiorespirasi yang sederhana tanpa peralatan khusus serta bisa dilakukan dimana saja dengan akurasi yang tidak jauh berbeda dengan menggunakan *treadmill* [5].

Tujuan penelitian ini yaitu untuk mengetahui perbedaan pengaruh pemberian *Pursed Lips Breathing* dan *Six Minute Walking Test* dengan *Infra Red* dan *Six Minute Walking Test* dapat meningkatkan kualitas hidup pada kondisi Penyakit Paru Obstruktif Kronik (PPOK)

Penelitian ini memberikan manfaat secara ilmiah dan secara praktis. Secara ilmiah, penelitian ini dapat memberikan

kontribusi akademis bagi pengembangan IPTEK tentang konsep treatment *pursed lip breathing, infra red* dan *six minut walking test* untuk meningkatkan kualitas hidup pada penderita penyakit paru obstruksi kronik (PPOK). Disamping itu penelitian ini dapat dijadikan bahan kajian untuk pengembangan penelitian selanjutnya. Secara praktis, penelitian ini dapat dijadikan referensi atau bahan pertimbangan bagi fisioterapis didalam memberikan pelayanan fisioterapi.

2. Tinjauan Pustaka

2.1 Penyakit Paru Obstruktif Kronis (PPOK)

Penyakit Paru Obstruktif Kronik (PPOK) adalah penyakit paru yang ditandai dengan *obstruksi* aliran udara yang *persisten* dan *progresif* karena respon *inflamasi* kronis pada jalan nafas dan *parenkim* paru yang disebabkan gas atau partikel beracun [6].

Menurut Global Initiative for Chronic *Obstructive Lung Disease* (GOLD), Penyakit Paru Obstruktif Kronik (PPOK) adalah penyakit dengan karakteristik keterbatasan saluran nafas yang tidak sepenuhnya *reversible*. Keterbatasan saluran nafas tersebut biasanya *progresif* dan berhubungan dengan respon *inflamasi* dikarenakan bahan yang merugikan atau gas [7].

Salah satu gejala Penyakit Paru Obstruktif Kronik (PPOK) yaitu sesak nafas, akibat sesak nafas yang sering terjadi penderita menjadi panik, cemas dan frustasi sehingga penderita mengurangi aktifitas untuk menghindari sesak nafas yang menyebabkan penderita tidak aktif. Penderita akan jatuh dalam dekondisi fisik yaitu keadaan merugikan akibat aktifitas yang rendah dan dapat mempengaruhi sistem musculoskeletal, respirasi, kardiovaskular dan lainnya. Kemampuan penderita untuk aktivitas fisik juga menurun. Keadaan ini menyebabkan kapasitas fungsional menjadi menurun sehingga kualitas hidup juga menurun. Penderita Penyakit Paru Obstruktif Kronik (PPOK) juga sering mengalami Penyakit Paru Obstruktif Kronik (PPOK) *eksaserbasi* akut yang akan memperburuk keadaan penderitanya [8].

2.2 Metode dan Teknik Intervensi

2.2.1 Infra Red

Infra Red merupakan salah satu modalitas fisoterapi yang menggunakan

pancaran sinar elektromagnetik dengan panjang gelombang 7700-4 juta Amstrong. Efek yang di timbulkan dari *Infra Red* pada kasus Penyakit Paru Obstruktif Kronik (PPOK) yaitu untuk rileksasi otot- oto pernafasan.

2.2.2 Purse Lips Breathing

Pursed lip breathing adalah latihan pernapasan dengan menghirup udara melalui hidung dan mengeluarkan udara dengan cara bibir lebih dirapatkan atau dimonyongkan dengan waktu *ekshalasi* lebih di perpanjang. Terapi rehabilitasi paru-paru dengan *pursed lips breathing* ini adalah cara yang sangat mudah dilakukan, tanpa memerlukan alat bantu apapun dan juga tanpa efek negatif seperti pemakaian obat- obatan [9].

Tujuan dari *pursed lips breathing* ini adalah untuk membantu memperbaiki transpor oksigen, menginduksi pola nafas lambat dan dalam, membantu pasien untuk mengontrol pernapasan, mencegah *kolaps* dan melatih otot-otot ekspirasi untuk memperpanjang *ekshalasi* dan meningkatkan tekanan jalan napas selama ekspirasi dan mengurangi jumlah udara yang terjebak [10].

Langkah-langkah atau cara melakukan *pursed lips breathing* ini adalah dengan cara menghirup nafas melalui hidung sambil menghitung sampai 3 seperti saat menghirup wangi bunga mawar. Hembuskan dengan lambat dan rata melalui bibir yang dirapatkan sambil mengencangkan otot-otot abdomen. (Merapatkan bibir meningkatkan tekanan intratrakeal; menghembuskan melalui mulut memberikan tahanan lebih sedikit pada udara yang dihembuskan). Hitung hingga 7 sambil memperpanjang ekspirasi melalui bibir yang dirapatkan seperti saat sedang meniup lilin. Sambil duduk dikursi: Lipat tangan diatas abdomen, hirup napas melalui hidung sambil menghitung hingga 3, membungkuk ke depan dan hembuskan dengan lambat melalui bibir yang dirapatkan sambil menghitung hingga 7 [11].

Tahap mengerutkan bibir ini dapat memperpanjang *ekshalasi*, hal ini akan mengurangi udara ruang rugi yang terjebak dijalan napas, serta meningkatkan pengeluaran karbon dioksida dan menurunkan kadar karbon dioksida dalam darah arteri serta dapat meningkatkan oksigen, sehingga akan terjadi perbaikan *homeostasis* yaitu kadar karbon dioksida dalam darah arteri normal dan pH darah juga akan menjadi normal [12].

Mengingat ketidakefektifan pola pernapasan pada Penyakit Paru Obstruktif Kronik (PPOK) disebabkan karena

peningkatan ruang rugi dan menimbulkan *hiperkapnia* yang akan meningkatkan pola pernafasan maka dengan normalnya pH darah atau homeostasis seimbang maka pusat kontrol pernapasan akan menormalkan pola pernapasan pasien seperti frekuensi, kedalaman dan irama pernapasan pada klien emfisema menjadi membaik.

2.2.3 Six Minute Walking Test

Six minute walking test atau uji jalan enam menit adalah salah satu bentuk latihan uji kardiorespirasi yang sederhana dan tanpa perlatan khusus serta bisa dilakukan dimana saja tanpa peralatan khusus serta bisa dilakukan dimana saja dengan akurasi yang tidak jauh berbeda dengan menggunakan *treadmill* [13].

3. Metode Penelitian

3.1 Rancangan Penelitian

Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian *experiment* dengan desain penelitian *pre and post test* yaitu membandingkan antara Skor awal sebelum dan sesudah intervensi *Pursed Lips Breathing* dan *Six Minute Walking Test* dengan *Infra Red* dan *Six Minute Walking Test*.

3.2 Tempat dan Waktu

Penelitian dilakukan di Panti Werdha Khusnul Khotimah Abdurab yaitu pada 17 – 31 Oktober 2017

3.3 Teknik Pengambilan Sampel

Dalam penelitian ini teknik pengambilan sampel yang digunakan adalah teknik *cluster sampling* yaitu pemilihan sampel mengacu pada kelompok dengan karakteristik tertentu yang telah ditetapkan. Melakukan random sejumlah sampel dari seluruh populasi lansia di panti werdha khusnul khotimah berdasarkan kriteria inklusi. Jumlah sampel yang terpilih, diseleksi lagi berdasarkan kriteria ekslusii. Sampel yang terpilih menjadi subjek penelitian diberikan penjelasan mengenai tujuan penelitian, manfaat penelitian serta diberikan

penjelasan mengenai program penelitian yang akan dilakukan. Sampel yang bersedia mengikuti program penelitian diminta mengisi *informed consent*.

3.4 Prosedur Intervensi

Langkah-langkah yang diambil dalam prosedur penelitian ini dibagi menjadi tiga bagian yaitu: prosedur administrasi, prosedur pemilihan sampel dan Tahap pelaksanaan penelitian.

1) Prosedur administrasi

Prosedur administrasi dilakukan disini menyangkut: (1) Persiapan surat *informed consent* persetujuan sampel mengikuti program penelitian dan memberikan informasi terkait pelaksanaan program penelitian, (2) Mempersiapkan blangko-blangko dan alat pengukuran yaitu *barthel index form* untuk pengukuran kemampuan fungsional. (3) Mengisi blangko-blangko penelitian untuk diisi identitas diri dan mengumpulkan kembali.

2) Prosedur Pemilihan Sampel

Prosedur pemilihan sampel teknik *randomized* dari jumlah populasi yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Jumlah sampel yang telah didapatkan yaitu 10 orang yang diberikan intervensi kombinasi *Pursed Lips Breathing* dan *Six Minute Walking Test* dengan *Infra Red* dan *Six Minute Walking Test*.

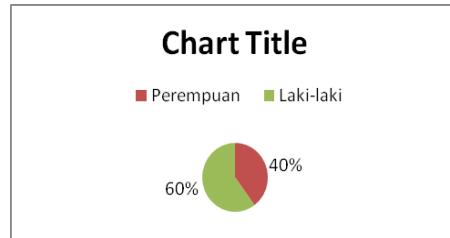
3) Tahap Pelaksanaan Penelitian

Tahap pelaksanaan penelitian menyangkut: (1) Menyiapkan form pengukuran. (2) Membuat jadwal pengambilan data sehingga waktu pelaksanaan dilaksanakan dengan tepat untuk melakukan pengukuran. (3) Intervensi dilakukan selama 2 minggu dengan intensitas 3 kali seminggu pada setiap sampel. (4) Setelah setiap sampel melakukan latihan dilakukan pengukuran kemampuan fungsional.

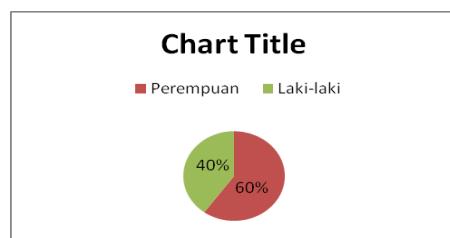
4. Hasil Percobaan

4.1 Analisis Uji Normalitas Distribusi Data Sampel

Deskripsi data karakteristik subjek sampel penelitian yang termasuk data usia (tahun), tinggi badan (m), berat badan (kg) dan *body mass index* (BMI) yang diuji dengan Analisa deskriptif pada SPSS ditunjukkan pada tabel 1:



Gambar 1 Distribusi Karakteristik Sampel Berdasarkan Jenis Kelamin Kelompok 1



Gambar 1 Distribusi Karakteristik Sampel Berdasarkan Jenis Kelamin Kelompok 1

Tabel 1
Distribusi Karakteristik Sampel Berdasarkan Usia, Tinggi Badan, Berat badan dan *Body Mass Index*

| Karakteristik | Uji Normalitas | |
|------------------|---------------------|-------|
| | <i>Shapiro-Wilk</i> | p* |
| | Rerata ± SB | |
| Usia | 3 ± 0,964 | 0.637 |
| Tinggi Badan (m) | 3 ± 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Berat Badan (kg) | 3 ± 0,750 | 0.000 |
| BMI | 3 ± 1,000 | 1.000 |

Tabel.1 menunjukkan distribusi karakteristik sampel pada kedua kelompok yaitu untuk karakteristik usia, tinggi badan dan BMI dengan nilai p > 0,05 maka bermakna data berdistribusi normal. Dan pada data nilai berat badan dengan nilai p < 0,05 maka bermakna bahwa data berdistribusi tidak normal.

4.2 Analisis Uji Beda Kapasitas Fungsional Sebelum dan Setelah Intervensi

Distribusi data kapasitas fungsional pada sampel penelitian berdasarkan nilai skala indeks barthel sebelum dan setelah diberikan intervensi fisioterapi diuji dengan Uji *Non Parametric* yang ditunjukkan pada tabel 3:

Tabel 2

Uji Beda Kapasitas Fungsional Sebelum dan Sesudah Intervensi pada kelompok

| Kapasitas Fungsional | Sebelum Setelah |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| Kelompok 1 | 0.016 |
| Kelompok 2 | 0.178 |

Keterangan:

p* : Wilcoxon

Tabel 2 menunjukkan hasil uji beda kapasitas fungsional berdasarkan skala indeks barthel pada kelompok sampel 1 dan 2 sebelum dan setelah intervensi pada kelompok 1 nilai p = 0,016 yang artinya ada perbedaan yang signifikan pada kapasitas fungsional setelah diberikannya intervensi *pursed lip breathing* dan *six minut walking*. Pada kelompok 2 didapatkan nilai p=0,178 yang artinya kelompok sampel 1 jauh lebih baik peningkatan kapasitas fungsional dibanding kelompok 2.

4.4 Analisis Uji Beda Kapasitas Fungsional Setelah Intervensi pada kelompok 1 dan 2

Distribusi data kapasitas fungsional pada sampel penelitian berdasarkan nilai skala indeks barthel setelah diberikan intervensi fisioterapi diuji dengan Uji *independent t-test* yang ditunjukkan pada tabel 3:

Tabel 3

Uji Beda Kapasitas Fungsional setelah Intervensi pada kelompok 1 dan 2

| Kapasitas Fungsional | Setelah |
|----------------------|---------|
| Kelompok 1 dan | p* |
| Kelompok 2 | 0.371 |

Keterangan:

p* : Wilcoxon

Tabel 3 menunjukkan hasil uji beda kapasitas fungsional berdasarkan skala indeks barthel pada kelompok sampel 1 dan 2 setelah intervensi dengan nilai p = 0,371 yang artinya tidak ada perbedaan yang signifikan pada kapasitas fungsional.

4.3 Pembahasan

4.3.1 Analisis pengaruh pemberian *pursed lip breathing, infra red* dan *six minut walking* pada peningkatan kapasitas fungsional

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbedaan kapasitas fungsional. Sampel penelitian berjumlah 10 orang yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi terdiri dari 2 kelompok perlakuan. Hasil analisis sebelum dan setelah diberikan intervensi pada kelompok 1 didapatkan p = 0,016 hal ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa terdapat peningkatan kapasitas fungsional. Pada kelompok 2 didapatkan nilai p=0,178 yang artinya kelompok sampel 1 jauh lebih baik peningkatan kapasitas fungsional dibanding kelompok 2.

Hasil uji independent t-test menunjukkan hasil kapasitas fungsional berdasarkan skala indeks barthel pada kelompok sampel 1 dan 2 menunjukkan nilai p = 0,371 yang artinya tidak ada perbedaan yang signifikan padapeningkatan kapasitas fungsional antara kelompok 1 dan 2.

Pursed lip Breathing merupakan latihan pernapasan yang menekankan pada proses ekspirasi dengan tujuan untuk mempermudah proses pengeluaran udara yang terjebak oleh saluran napas yang *floppy*. Melalui teknik ini, maka udara yang keluar akan dihambat oleh kedua bibir, dan akan menyebabkan tekanan dalam rongga mulut lebih positif. Kunci keberhasilan teknik ini yaitu harus dilakukan dengan keadaan rileks [14]. *Pursed lips breathing* juga dapat menurunkan sesak napas, sehingga pasien dapat toleransi terhadap aktivitas dan meningkatkan kemampuan memenuhi kebutuhan sehari-hari. Jika teknik ini dilakukan secara rutin dan benar dapat mengoptimalkan fungsi mekanik paru, membantu peningkatan volume akhir ekspirasi paru dan mencegah efek hiperinflasi [15]. *Pursed lip breathing* merupakan latihan yang bertujuan untuk meningkatkan kemampuan otot-otot pernafasan berguna untuk meningkatkan

ventilasi fungsi paru dan memperbaiki oksigenasi. Ekspirasi panjang saat bernafas *Pursed lip breathing* akan menyebabkan obstruksi jalan nafas dihilangkan sehingga resistensi pernafasan menurun. Penurunan resistensi pernafasan akan memperlancar udara yang dihirup dan dihembuskan sehingga akan mengurangi sesak nafas [16]. Pada saat ekspirasi panjang dapat memperpanjang ekshalasi sehingga mengurangi ruang rugi yang terjebak di jalan nafas serta meningkatkan pengeluaran CO₂ dalam darah dan meningkatkan kadar O₂ sehingga akan terjadi perbaikan homeostasis yaitu kadar CO₂ dalam darah arteri normal, dan pH darah juga akan menjadi normal [17].

Menurut riset yang dilakukan oleh Seo dkk, (2013) untuk memperbaiki fungsi paru dan pernafasan pada pasien stroke hemiplegi komplikasi COPD, yang menerapkan pemberian kombinasi inspirasi *dixfragma breathing* dan ekspirasi *pursed lip breathing*, setelah dilakukan treatmen didapatkan fungsi paru meningkat lebih banyak pada semua item dalam kelompok eksperimen dibandingkan dengan kelompok kontrol, disimpulkan meningkat secara signifikan pada kelompok eksperimen.

Peningkatan kemampuan fisik melalui latihan six minut walking dengan tepat dan teratur akan meningkatkan kapasitas fisik penderita walaupun dengan oksigen yang rendah dalam melakukan aktifitas sehari-hari. Kapasitas fungsional berhubungan dengan konsumsi oksigen dengan energi expenditure yang akan mempengaruhi kapasitas fungsional dalam melakukan aktifitas [18].

4. Kesimpulan

Berdasarkan analisis penelitian yang telah dilakukan dan pembahasan dapat disimpulkan bahwa:

Pursed Lip Breathing dan *Six Minut Walking* dapat meningkatkan kapasitas fungsional, begitu

juga *Infra Red* dan *Six Minut Walking* dapat meningkatkan kapasitas fungsional.

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JURNAL ASLI 3

PENGARUH CHEST THERAPY DAN INFRA RED PADA BRONCHOPNEUMONIA

CHEST THERAPY AND INFRA RED EFFECT IN BRONCHOPNEUMONIA

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Di Provinsi Jawa Tengah, persentase balita yang menderita *pneumonia* pada tahun 2014 sebanyak 71.451 kasus atau setara (26,11%) dan meningkat dibanding tahun 2013 atau setara (25,85%). Angka ini masih sangat jauh dari target standar pelayanan minimal pada tahun 2010 atau setara (100%) (Dinkes Jateng, 2014). Di Kabupaten Pekalongan pada tahun 2015, ada sebanyak 94.386 balita dengan perkiraan kasus sebanyak 3.407 kasus, sedangkan kasus yang ditemukan atau ditangani sebanyak 4.695 kasus atau setara (136,9 %). Penelitian ini dilakukan di RSUD Kajen pada bulan Oktober 2017 dengan mengambil sampel sebanyak 8 partisipan menggunakan metode pretest-posttest dengan quasi eksperimen. Tindakan fisioterapi yang diberikan pada kasus *Bronchopneumonia* ini adalah dengan *chest therapy* dan *infra red*. **Tujuan :** Mengetahui pengaruh terapi dengan menggunakan *Infra Red* dan *Chest Physiotherapy (deep breathing, postural drainage, clapping, vibrasi, dan batuk)* efektif pada kondisi *Bronchopneumonia*. **Hasil :** Terjadi perbaikan frekuensi napas pasien per menit yang signifikan antara sebelum dengan sesudah terapi ditunjukkan dengan nilai p pada uji *paired sample test (sig. 2-tailed)* sebesar 0,000 yang berada di bawah nilai kritis <0,05, sedangkan untuk sesak napas pasien mengalami penurunan yang signifikan antara sebelum dengan sesudah terapi hal ini ditunjukkan dengan nilai p (*sig. 2-tailed*) sebesar 0,000 yang berada dibawah nilai kritis <0,05. **Kesimpulan :** Penggunaan *infra red* dan *chest therapy* dapat memperbaiki frekuensi pernapasan pasien per menit dan mengurangi sesak napas pada kasus *Bronchopneumonia*.

Kata kunci : *Bronchopneumonia, chest physiotherapy* dan *infra red*

ABSTRACT

Background : In Central Java Province, the percentage of toddlers suffering from pneumonia in 2014 was 71,451 cases or equivalent (26.11%) and increased compared to 2013 or equivalent (25.85%). This figure is still very far from the target of minimum service standards in 2010 or equivalent (100%) (Central Java Health Office, 2014). In Pekalongan District in 2015, there were 94,386 toddlers with an estimated case of 3,407 cases, while cases found or handled were 4,695 cases or equivalent (136.9%). This research was conducted at Kajen General Hospital in October 2017 by taking a sample of 8 participants using the pretest-posttest method with quasi experiment. The physiotherapy action given in the Bronchopneumonia case is with chest therapy

and infra red.. **Objective:** To determine the effect of therapy using Infra Red and Chest Physiotherapy (deep breathing, postural drainage, clapping, vibration, and Effective cough) in Bronchopneumonia conditions.

Results: There was a significant improvement in the frequency of patient breathing per minute between before and after therapy indicated by the p value in the paired sample test (sig 2-tailed) of 0,000 which was below the critical value <0.05, while for breathlessness the patient experienced a significant decrease between before and after therapy this is indicated by the p value (sig 2-tailed) of 0,000 which is below the critical value <0.05.

Conclusion: The use of infra red and chest therapy can improve the patient's breathing frequency per minute and reduce shortness of breath in bronchopneumonia.

Keyword : Bronchopneumonia, chest physiotherapy and infra red.

PENDAHULUAN

Zaman sekarang ini banyak penyakit yang berhubungan dengan saluran pernapasan, yaitu infeksi saluran pernapasan yang disebabkan oleh bermacam-macam organisme, ada yang disebabkan oleh bakteri, virus, dan jamur. Adanya penyakit infeksi saluran pernapasan ini harus menjadi perhatian bagi kita semua untuk selalu berhati-hati dalam menjaga kondisi tubuh dari masuknya penyebab infeksi tersebut. Penyakit infeksi saluran pernapasan merupakan salah satu masalah kesehatan yang utama di dunia, peranan tenaga medis dalam meningkatkan tingkat kesehatan masyarakat cukup besar karena sampai saat ini penyakit ini masih termasuk ke dalam salah satu penyebab yang mendorong tetap tingginya angka kesakitan dan angka kematian di dunia. Adapun salah satu penyakit infeksi saluran pernapasan yang

diderita oleh masyarakat terutama anak-anak ialah *Bronchopneumonia*.

Bronchopneumonia merupakan infeksi akut pada saluran pernapasan bagian bawah pada paru-paru, yang secara anatomi mengenai *lobulus* paru mulai dari parenkim paru sampai perbatasan bronkus yang dapat disebabkan oleh bermacam-macam etiologi seperti bakteri, virus, jamur, dan benda asing. Ditandai dengan adanya sesak napas, pernapasan *cupping* hidung, dan sianosis (perubahan warna) sekitar hidung atau mulut (Gass, 2013). *Bronchopneumonia* juga merupakan salah satu jenis pneumonia yang mempunyai pola penyebaran bercak, teratur dalam satu atau lebih area terlokalisasi di dalam *bronchi* dan meluas ke parenkim paru yang berdekatan disekitarnya (Narjazuli, 2009). Menurut Muttaqin (2008), *pneumonia* ialah suatu proses inflamasi parenkim paru yang dapat terkonsolidasi dan terjadi pengisian rongga *alveoli* oleh eksudat

yang dapat disebabkan oleh bakteri, virus, jamur dan benda – benda asing.

Berdasarkan data *WHO* tahun 2015, bahwa *pneumonia* adalah penyebab kematian terbesar pada anak-anak usia dibawah 5 tahun, yaitu sebesar 16% atau setara dengan 922. 000 anak-anak (*WHO*, 2016). Di Indonesia *pneumonia* merupakan salah satu penyakit yang dianggap serius. Sebab dari tahun ke tahun penyakit *pneumonia* selalu berada di peringkat atas dalam daftar penyakit penyebab kematian bayi dan balita. Bahkan berdasarkan hasil Riskesdas 2007, *pneumonia* menduduki peringkat kedua pada proporsi penyebab kematian anak umur 1-4 tahun dan berada di bawah penyakit diare yang menempati peringkat pertama, oleh karena itu terlihat bahwa penyakit *pneumonia* menjadi masalah kesehatan yang utama di Indonesia (*Kemenkes RI*, 2015).

Di Provinsi Jawa Tengah, persentase balita yang menderita *pneumonia* pada tahun 2014 sebanyak 71.451 kasus atau setara (26,11%) dan meningkat dibanding tahun 2013 atau setara (25,85%). Angka ini masih sangat jauh dari target standar pelayanan minimal pada tahun 2010 atau setara (100%) (*Dinkes Jateng*, 2014). Di Kabupaten Pekalongan pada tahun 2015, ada sebanyak

94.386 balita dengan perkiraan kasus

sebanyak 3.407 kasus, sedangkan kasus yang ditemukan atau ditangani sebanyak 4.695 kasus atau setara (136,9 %). Angka ini melebihi dari target standar pelayanan minimal yang sebesar 100% (*Dinkes Pekalongan*, 2016).

Bronchopneumonia merupakan salah satu kasus yang dapat ditangani oleh fisioterapi. Problematika yang biasanya muncul pada kondisi *Bronchopneumonia* yaitu adanya sesak napas pada pasien ditandai dengan adanya inspeksi terlihat *takipnea*, peningkatan frekuensi pernapasan, dan skala borg serta adanya *sputum* di paru-paru ditandai dengan adanya suara *crackles* dengan auskultasi dan bunyi redup dengan perkusi pada paru kanan lobus *superior* segmen *anterior*.

Fisioterapi menggunakan *Infra red*, dan *Chest physiotherapy (Deep breathing, Postural drainage, Clapping, Vibrasi, dan Batuk efektif)* terhadap *Bronchopneumonia* yang dapat bermanfaat untuk menghilangkan adanya sesak napas dan *sputum* pada paru kanan *lobus superior* segmen *anterior* pada pasien.

METODE PENELITIAN

Penelitian ini dilakukan di RSUD Kajen pada bulan Oktober 2017 dengan mengambil

sampel sebanyak 8 partisipan menggunakan metode pretest-posttest dengan quasi eksperimen. Tindakan fisioterapi yang diberikan pada kasus *Bronchopneumonia* ini adalah dengan *chest therapy* dan *infra red*.

Sinar *infra red* adalah pancaran gelombang elektromagnetik dengan panjang gelombang 7.700-4 juta A. Sinar yang dipancarkan dari *luminous* generator dihasilkan oleh satu atau lebih *incandescent lamp* (lampu pijar), struktur lampu pijar terdiri dari filament yang terkuat dari bahan kawat *trungsten* atau *carbon* yang dibungkus dalam gelas lampu yang di dalamnya dibuat hampa udara atau diisi dengan gas tertentu dengan tekanan rendah. Dipilih bahan *trungsten* atau *carbon* sebab sangat tahan terhadap pemanasan atau pendinginan yang berulang-ulang. Lampu ini mempunyai kekuatan dari yang 60 watt sampai 1.500 watt. Generator ini mengeluarkan sinar infra merah, sinar *visible* (tampak) dan sebagian kecil sinar *ultraviolet*. Panjang gelombang yang dihasilkan antara 3.500-40.000 A.

Deep breathing merupakan teknik fisioterapi dada dengan latihan pernapasan yang diarahkan kepada inspirasi maksimal untuk mencegah *atelektasis* dan memungkinkan untuk *re-expansión* awal dari alveolus yang kolaps. Efek latihan napas

dalam, dapat meningkatkan kapasitas paru-paru (Sharma, 2017).

Postural drainage ialah memposisikan pasien untuk mendapatkan gravitasi maksimal yang akan mempermudah dalam pengeluaran sekret dengan tujuan ialah untuk mengeluarkan cairan atau mukus yang berlebihan di dalam bronkus yang tidak dapat dikeluarkan oleh silia normal dan batuk (Saragih, 2010).

Clapping atau perkusi merupakan teknik *massage tapotement* yang digunakan pada terapi fisik fisioterapi *pulmoner* untuk menepuk dinding dada dengan tangan ditelungkupkan untuk menggerakkan sekresi paru. *Clapping* dapat dilakukan dengan dikombinasikan dengan posisi *postural drainage* untuk segmen paru tertentu (Irimia, 2017).

Vibrasi merupakan gerakan getaran yang dilakukan dengan menggunakan ujung jari-jari atau seluruh permukaan telapak tangan, dengan gerakan getaran tangan secara halus dan gerakannya sedapat mungkin ditimbulkan pada pergelangan tangan yang diakibatkan oleh kontraksi otot-otot lengan atas dan bawah (Wiyoto, 2011).

Batuk efektif merupakan suatu upaya untuk mengeluarkan dahak dan menjaga paru-paru agar tetap bersih. Batuk efektif dapat diberikan pada pasien dengan cara

diberikan posisi yang sesuai, agar pengeluaran dahak dapat lancar. Batuk efektif yang baik dan benar dapat mempercepat pengeluaran dahak pada pasien dengan gangguan saluran pernapasan (Nugroho, 2011).

Bernapas merupakan suatu tindakan *involunter* (tidak disadari), yang diatur oleh batang otak dan dilakukan dengan bantuan dari otot-otot pernapasan (Sugiarto *et al*, 2017). Menurut Debora (2012), pemeriksaan frekuensi pernapasan ialah dengan cara meletakkan tangan pasien di atas perut, kemudian pegang dengan tangan dominan terapis untuk memeriksa kemudian perhatikan gerakan dinding dada dan diafragma pasien, satu kali ekspirasi yaitu satu inspirasi dan satu ekspirasi, kemudian hitung frekuensi pernapasan pasien dalam satu menit.

Tabel 1. Kecepatan frekuensi pernapasan (Pearce, 2013)

| No | Usia | Pernapasan |
|----|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. | Bayi baru lahir | 30-40 kali/menit |
| 2. | 12 bulan | 30 kali/menit |
| 3. | 2 – 5 tahun | 24 kali/menit |
| 4. | Orang Dewasa | 10-20 kali/menit |

Skala borg merupakan skala yang efektif dalam membedakan antara pasien dengan resiko tinggi dan rendah untuk re- intervensi dalam masa perawatan. Skala ini berupa garis verbal yang diberi nilai 0

sampai 10 dan tiap nilai mempunyai deskripsi verbal untuk membantu pasien menderajatkan intensitas sesak dari derajat ringan sampai nilai berat.

Skala ini memiliki reproduksibilitas yang baik pada individu sehat dan dapat diterapkan untuk menentukan sesak pada penderita penyakit *kardiopulmoner* serta untuk parameter *statistic* (Chronic, 2012). Berikut Tabel 2 yang menyajikan skala borg.

Tabel 2. Nilai sesak napas dengan skala borg (Trisnowiyanto, 2012)

| Nilai sesak | Intensitas |
|-------------|--------------------------------|
| 0 | Tidak ada keluhan sesak |
| 0,5 | Sangat-sangat ringan |
| 1 | Sesak cukup ringan |
| 2 | Sesak Ringan |
| 3 | Sesak Sedang |
| 4 | Sesak Kadang Mengganggu |
| 5 | Sesak Mengganggu |
| 6 | |
| 7 | Sesak sangat mengganggu |
| 8 | |
| 9 | Sesak sangat-sangat mengganggu |
| 10 | Sesak maksimal |

ANALISA DAN PEMBAHASAN

Data hasil sebelum dan sesudah penelitian dengan skala Borg, yaitu pengukuran frekuensi pernapasan dan nilai sesak napas dapat dilihat pada Tabel 3 dan Tabel 4.

Tabel 3. Frekuensi pernapasan per menit

| | n = Partisipan | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----|
| | n ₂ | n ₃ | n ₄ | n ₅ | n ₆ | n ₇ | n ₈ | |
| Sebelum Terapi | 27 | 26 | 30 | 26 | 28 | 24 | 25 | 27 |
| Sesudah Terapi | 24 | 23 | 24 | 22 | 23 | 20 | 21 | 22 |

Tabel 4. Nilai skala Borg

| | n = Partisipan | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | n ₁ | n ₂ | n ₃ | n ₄ | n ₅ | n ₆ | n ₇ | n ₈ |
| Sebelum Terapi | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| Sesudah Terapi | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |

Data pada Tabel 3 dan Tabel 4 dilakukan uji normalitas untuk menentukan metode pengujian hipotesis yang sesuai.

Tabel 5. Uji Normalitas frekuensi pernapasan per menit

| | Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a | | | Shapiro-Wilk | | |
|---------------|---------------------------------|----|-------|--------------|----|------|
| | Stat | df | Sig. | Statistic | df | Sig. |
| Napas_sebelum | .170 | 8 | .200* | .969 | 8 | .893 |
| Napas_sesudah | .171 | 8 | .200* | .934 | 8 | .557 |

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

*. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

Tabel 6. Uji Normalitas skala Borg

| | Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a | | | Shapiro-Wilk | | |
|--------------|---------------------------------|----|-------|--------------|----|------|
| | Stat | Df | Sig. | Stat | Df | Sig. |
| Borg_sebelum | .220 | 8 | .200* | .917 | 8 | .408 |
| Borg_sesudah | .228 | 8 | .200* | .835 | 8 | .067 |

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

*. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

Tabel 7. Uji Hipotesis Frekuensi Pernapasan per menit dengan *paired sample t test*

Berdasarkan jumlah sampel yang diambil, uji normalitas menggunakan metode *saphiro-wilk test* karena jumlah sampel <50 sampel. Hasil dari Tabel 5 terlihat bahwa nilai p (*sig.*) *saphiro-wilk test* sebelum terapi adalah 0,893 dan sesudah terapi adalah 0,557 yang berada di atas batas kritis >0,05 yang berarti Ho diterima dan Ha ditolak. Ho ini berarti data tersebut terdistribusi dengan normal. Hasil pada Tabel 6 terlihat bahwa nilai p (*sig.*) *saphiro-wilk test* sebelum terapi adalah 0,408 dan sesudah terapi adalah 0,067 yang berada di atas batas kritis >0,05 yang berarti Ho diterima dan Ha ditolak. Ho ini berarti data tersebut terdistribusi dengan normal.

Berdasarkan hasil uji normalitas pada Tabel 5 dan Tabel 6, maka uji hipotesis menggunakan *paired sample t test*. Pada Tabel 7 terlihat nilai p (*sig 2-tailed*) = 0,000 yang berada di bawah nilai kritis (<0,05) yang memiliki makna nilai Ho ditolak dan Ha diterima. Hal ini dapat disimpulkan

bahwa terjadi perubahan yang signifikan frekuensi pernapasan per menit antara sebelum dilakukan terapi dengan sesudah dilakukan terapi.

Berdasarkan Tabel 8 terlihat nilai p (*sig 2-tailed*) = 0,000 yang berada di bawah nilai kritis (<0,05) yang memiliki makna nilai Ho ditolak dan Ha diterima. Hal ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa terjadi perubahan yang signifikan nilai skala Borg antara sebelum dilakukan terapi dengan sesudah dilakukan terapi.

Berdasarkan hasil uji hipotesis dapat disimpulkan bahwa tindakan fisioterapi yang diberikan pada kasus *Bronchopneumonia* ini berupa *chest therapy* dan *infra red* mendapatkan hasil perubahan yang signifikan untuk penurunan frekuensi pernapasan per menit dan diikuti penurunan yang signifikan untuk nilai skala Borg.

KESIMPULAN

Penelitian tentang pengaruh *chest therapy* dan *infra red* pada *Bronchopneumonia* yang dilakukan di RSUD Kajen pada bulan Oktober 2017 dengan mengambil sampel sebanyak 8 partisipan mendapatkan hasil terjadinya perbaikan pada frekuensi pernapasan per menit yang signifikan dan mengurangi sesak

napas yang ditandai dengan perbaikan nilai skala Borg, sehingga dapat disimpulkan bahwa penggunaan *chest therapy* dan *infra red* dapat memperbaiki frekuensi pernapasan per menit dan mengurangi sesak napas.

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