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Judul Skripsi : Pengaruh *Skin Barrier Film* Terhadap Pencegahan *Medical Adhesive-Related Skin Injury* (MARSI) Pada Bayi Prematur Di Ruang NICU Rsud Koja Jakarta Utara

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Medical Adhesive-Related Skin Injury (MARSI) merupakan cedera kulit yang berkaitan dengan penggunaan atau pelepasan perekat medis. Bayi prematur memiliki kulit yang belum matang sehingga rentan mengalami cedera. Tujuan: Menganalisis perbedaan skor Neonatal Skin Condition Score (NSCS) pascaintervensi antara bayi prematur yang diberikan skin barrier film dan kelompok kontrol di Ruang NICU RSUD Koja Jakarta Utara. **Metode:** Penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain quasi-experimental non-equivalent control group post-test only. Sampel 30 bayi prematur, terdiri dari 15 kelompok intervensi dan 15 kontrol. Kondisi kulit diamati selama tiga hari menggunakan NSCS dan skor hari ketiga menjadi outcome primer. Analisis utama menggunakan Mann-Whitney U. **Hasil:** Median skor NSCS kelompok intervensi 3,00 (IQR=1) dan kontrol 5,00 (IQR=3). Uji Mann-Whitney menghasilkan $U=32,500$, $Z=-3,455$, $p=0,001$, dengan ukuran efek $r=0,631$ (efek besar). **Kesimpulan:** Terdapat perbedaan skor NSCS pascaintervensi antara kedua kelompok, dengan skor lebih rendah pada kelompok intervensi. Temuan menunjukkan kondisi kulit lebih baik pada kelompok yang menerima skin barrier film, tetapi tidak dapat dianggap sebagai bukti definitif pencegahan MARSI karena desain tidak memiliki baseline dan diagnosis MARSI tidak diukur sebagai outcome terpisah.

Kata Kunci: skin barrier film; Medical Adhesive-Related Skin Injury (MARSI); bayi prematur; Neonatal Skin Condition Score (NSCS); NICU.

Daftar Pustaka: 50 daftar pustaka (2017-2026)

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ABSTRACT

Background: Medical Adhesive-Related Skin Injury (MARSI) is skin injury associated with the use or removal of medical adhesives. Preterm infants have immature skin and are vulnerable to injury. **Objective:** To analyze differences in post-intervention Neonatal Skin Condition Score (NSCS) between preterm infants receiving skin barrier film and controls in the NICU of RSUD Koja, North Jakarta. **Methods:** This quantitative study used a quasi-experimental non-equivalent control group post-test-only design. Thirty preterm infants were included, with 15 in the intervention group and 15 in the control group. Skin condition was observed for three days using the NSCS; the day-3 score was the primary outcome. The main analysis used the Mann-Whitney U test. **Results:** The median NSCS was 3.00 (IQR=1) in the intervention group and 5.00 (IQR=3) in the control group. Mann-Whitney testing showed $U=32.500$, $Z=-3.455$, and $p=0.001$, with an effect size of $r=0.631$ (large effect). **Conclusion:** Post-intervention NSCS scores differed between groups, with lower scores in the intervention group. The findings indicate better skin condition among infants receiving skin barrier film, but do not constitute definitive evidence of MARSI prevention because baseline NSCS was not measured and clinical MARSI was not analyzed as a separate outcome.

Keywords: Skin barrier film; Medical Adhesive-Related Skin Injury (MARSI); preterm infants; Neonatal Skin Condition Score (NSCS); NICU.

Bibliography : 50 bibliography (2017-2026)