IMPLEMENTATION OF PATIENT-CENTERED CARE IN LOWERING POST-CESAREAN SECTION PAIN

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ABSTRACT

Background: Globally, the number of cesarean section (CS) is increasing. It gives negative impact on post-CS pain among women. The pain can be managed through good communication and collaboration between health workers. Patient-Centered Care (PCC) is a treatment approach that accommodates the want and need of patients while minimizing care mismatch. PCC is fundamentally an ongoing inter-professional collaboration between doctor, nurse, nutrition, pharmacy, and others. This study aimed to examine the implementation of PCC in lowering post-cesarean section pain level.

Subjects and Method: This was a randomized controlled trial. A total of 44 women was randomized into two study groups: 22 women in the PCC group and 22 women in the non-PCC group. The dependent variable was post-CS pain level measured by the Visual Analogue Scale (VAS). The independent variable was PCC implementation. The data were analyzed by t-test.

Results: Mean of pain level in the PCC group was lower than non-PCC group, and it was statistically significant.

Conclusion: Implementation of patient-centered care is effective to reduce pain level in post-cesarean section patients.

Keywords: patient centered care, cesarean section, pain

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