



**THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SPLINTING TO REDUCE PAIN  
INTENSITY IN PATIENTS WITH CLOSED FRACTURES AT THE  
EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT OF PANEMBAHAN SENOPATI  
REGIONAL HOSPITAL BANTUL YOGYAKARTA**

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***ABSTRACT***

**Background:** Closed fractures are common injuries that often cause severe pain and require prompt management. One of the non-pharmacological interventions that can be implemented is splinting. Splinting aims to reduce bone fragment movement, decrease muscle spasms, and alleviate pain.

**Objective:** To determine the effectiveness of splint application in reducing pain intensity among patients with closed fractures in the Emergency Department of RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul.

**Method:** This study used a descriptive case study approach involving a 60-year-old female patient diagnosed with a Closed Intertrochanteric Femur Fracture Dextra. Pain intensity was measured using the Numeric Rating Scale (NRS) modified with the Wong-Baker Faces Pain Scale before and after a 10-minute splint application.

**Results:** Prior to splinting, the patient reported a pain score of 6 (moderate). After the 10-minute splint application, the pain score decreased to 4, indicating a reduction in pain intensity following the intervention.

**Conclusion:** Splinting is effective in reducing pain intensity in patients with closed fractures. This intervention can be integrated as an initial non-pharmacological pain management strategy in emergency care settings.

**Keywords:** *Closed Fracture, Numeric Rating Scale, Pain, Splinting, Wong-Baker Faces Pain Scale*