

# Hubungan pengetahuan perawat tentang terapi infus dengan kejadian plebitis dan kenyamanan pasien di ruang rawat inap RSUD Indramayu = correlation nurse knowledge about infusion therapy with incidence of phlebitis and patient comfort in nursing room in public hospital Indramayu

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## Abstrak

Plebitis adalah salah satu komplikasi terapi infus. Salah satu faktor penyebab plebitis dan ketidaknyamanan adalah kurang terampilnya perawat saat melakukan pemasangan infus terutama dalam memasang kateter sesuai lokasi, jenis cairan, dan standar prosedur yang tepat. Keterampilan perawat memasang infus dipengaruhi oleh pengetahuan.

Tujuan penelitian adalah mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan perawat tentang terapi infus dengan kejadian plebitis dan kenyamanan. Jenis penelitian analitic-corelational dengan pendekatan cross-sectional. Jumlah sampel sebanyak 65 perawat pelaksana rawat inap dan 65 pasien yang dipasang infus oleh perawat pelaksana rawat inap.

Hasil penelitian diperoleh sebanyak 50.8% jumlah responden perawat memiliki pengetahuan kurang baik, angka kejadian plebitis sebesar 40%, dan sebanyak 53.8% responden pasien merasa nyaman dengan pemasangan infus yang dilakukan oleh perawat pelaksana. Hasil analisis lanjut menunjukkan ada hubungan yang signifikan antara pengetahuan perawat tentang terapi infus dengan kejadian plebitis ( $p=0.000$ ), dan ada hubungan yang signifikan antara pengetahuan perawat tentang terapi infus dengan kenyamanan ( $p=0.000$ ). Disarankan untuk perawat agar meningkatkan pengetahuan dan keterampilan pemasangan infus sehingga komplikasi dan ketidaknyamanan akibat pemasangan infus dapat dikurangi.

.....Phlebitis is a complication of infusion therapy. The aspect that affecting the incidence of phlebitis and comfort is the nurse's skill of infusion therapy in inserting needle in the right location, right fluid, and right standard operating procedure. Nurses skills in the infusion insertion was influenced mainly by knowledge. The research objective was to determine the relationship the nurse's knowledge of infusion therapy with the incidence phlebitis and comfort. This type of research-corelational analitic with cross-sectional approach. The number of samples was 65 nurses who work in inpatients ward and 65 patients who received infusion by a nurse.

The results found that 50.8% of respondents have a poor knowledge, the incidence of plebitis is 40%, and as much as 53.8% of respondents patients feel comfortable with the insertion of an infusion done by the nurse. The results of further analysis showed that there is a significant relationship between knowledge of nurses about infusion therapy with incidence of phlebitis ( $p = 0.000$ ), and there is a significant association between knowledge of the nurse and patients comfort ( $p = 0.000$ ).

It was recommended for nurses to improve knowledge and skills so that the infusion complications and discomfort may be prevented.