

Hubungan pengetahuan dengan pelaksanaan tindakan positioning yang dilakukan perawat di ruang rawat inap = The correlation between the nurses knowledge and the implementation of positioning intervention performed by nurses in a ward

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Abstrak

Positioning pasien secara teratur merupakan protokol dalam menangani berbagai dampak akibat imobilisasi. Beberapa penelitian menunjukkan beberapa akibat imobilisasi, terutama ulkus dekubitus. Pengetahuan perawat tentang tindakan positioning sangat penting untuk pelaksanaan tindakan ini. Penelitian ini membahas mengenai hubungan pengetahuan dengan pelaksanaan tindakan positioning pasien. Penelitian menggunakan desain deskriptif korelatif dengan pendekatan cross sectional. Sampel berjumlah 34 perawat di ruang perawatan stroke dan ICU. Teknik sampling yang digunakan adalah total sampling. Responden mengisi kuesioner berupa data demografi, 12 pertanyaan merujuk kepada pengetahuan perawat tentang positioning, dan 12 pertanyaan mengenai pelaksanaan tindakan positioning pada pasien imobilitas yang disusun peneliti berdasarkan teori dan penelitian Vanderwee et al (2006). Melalui hasil analisis chi square yang dilanjutkan dengan uji fisher menunjukkan tidak terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan perawat dengan pelaksanaan tindakan positioning dengan p value 0,163; 0,05. Saran bagi penelitian selanjutnya adalah memperluas topik penelitian seperti meneliti variabel lain yang mempengaruhi pelaksanaan tindakan serta menggunakan teknik pengambilan data total sampling pada ruangan lain yang terkait sehingga terlihat gambaran kejadian secara keseluruhan dalam suatu populasi.

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Regular positioning intervention is a protocol in dealing with the effects of immobilization. Several studies have shown some effects of immobilization, especially decubitus ulcers. The nurses' knowledge of positioning intervention is very essential for the implementation of this intervention. This study discussed the correlation between the nurses' knowledge and the implementation of positioning intervention. The study used a correlative descriptive design with cross sectional approach. The total samples were 34 nurses in the stroke ward and the ICU. The sampling technique used was total sampling. Respondents filled out a questionnaire containing the demographic data, 12 questions referring to the nurses' knowledge of positioning, and 12 questions of the implementation of positioning intervention for the immobilized patients compiled by the researcher based on the theory and research done by Vanderwee et al (2006). The results of chi square analysis followed by Fisher's Exact test showed that there was no correlation between the nurses' knowledge and the implementation of positioning intervention, with p value 0.163; 0.05. It is suggested that the future studies expand the research topics such as to examine some other variables that influence the implementation of the intervention and to apply the total sampling technique in the other related units so that it is shown the overall incidence in a population.