

# Model pembelajaran berbasis keselamatan untuk membentuk perilaku mencegah cedera jarum suntik Mahasiswa Keperawatan di Wahana Praktik = Development of the safety based learning model to safety behavior from prevent needle stick injuries among nursing students in the clinical practice area

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## Abstrak

Insiden cedera tertusuk jarum suntik CJS pada mahasiswa keperawatan masih tinggi. Penelitian ini bertujuan menghasilkan Model Pembelajaran berbasis Keselamatan MPbK untuk membentuk perilaku mencegah CJS mahasiswa keperawatan di wahana praktik. Desain penelitian ini adalah quasi experimental pre and post-test with control group. Penelitian terdiri dari dua tahapan yaitu penyusunan dan pengujian MPbK. Penyusunan MPbK dilakukan berdasarkan hasil systematic review dan focus group discussion pada 10 pembimbing klinik. Pengujian MPbK dilakukan pada 165 mahasiswa praktik profesi keperawatan dengan membandingkan perubahan pengetahuan, sikap, dan intensi perilaku. Responden dikelompokkan dalam 4 kelompok yaitu 26 mahasiswa mendapatkan MPbK 1 intervensi individu reedukasi pengingat harian, intervensi kelompok, dan organisasi ; 72 mahasiswa mendapat MPbK 2 intervensi individu reedukasi dan organisasi , 31 mahasiswa mendapat MPbK 3 intervensi kelompok dan organisasi , dan 36 mahasiswa tanpa intervensi. Intervensi individu meliputi reedukasi dan pengingat harian pencegahan CJS melalui pesan singkat teks dan video. Intervensi kelompok meliputi pengingat dan contoh peran dari pembimbing klinik yang telah dilatih pencegahan CJS. Intervensi organisasi meliputi kontrak program keselamatan dan penyediaan fasilitas penunjang pencegahan CJS. Penelitian tahap 1 menghasilkan MPbK yang diuji pada penelitian tahap 2. Hasil uji GLM-RM pada penelitian tahap 2 didapatkan bahwa pengetahuan dan sikap mencegah CJS dapat ditingkatkan secara signifikan menggunakan MPbK 1, 2, dan 3 p

*Needle Stick Injury NSI incident in nursing student is constantly high. This research aimed to develop Safety based Learning Models MPbK in Indonesia to shape preventive behaviors of NSI among nursing students during clinical practices. Quasi experimental pre and post test design with control group was employed in this study. The study comprised two stages MPbK development and testing stages. The during the first stage, systematic reviews and a focus group discussion with 10 clinical instructors were conducted to generate MPbK. While, the testing stage was performed to measure the changes in students rsquo knowledge, attitudes, and intention before and after the implementation of MPbK. A sample of 165 nursing professional program students was selected for the second stage, dividing into 4 main groups 26 students participated in MPbK1 individual, group, and organizational interventions , 72 students participated in MPbK2 individual and organizational interventions , 31 students participated in MPbK3 group and organizational interventions , and 36 students received no interventions. Individual interventions comprised re education and daily reminders through short message and video. Group interventions included role model clinical instructors whereas organizational interventions were safety programs contract between the university and hospitals, along with the provision of appropriate infrastructure and facilities to promote safety. Results of GLM RM analysis demonstrated the use of MPbK1, 2, and 3 significantly increased the knowledge and atitudes of students p 0,001 , the intention of student behavior to prevent NSI can be*

increased, but not yet significant  $p = 0,110$   $0,993$  . NSI incidents can be reduced using MPbK1 zero incident .  
The study suggested nursing educational institutions, hospitals and nursing professional organizations to use MPbK as a reference to develop policies of NSI prevention.</i>