

## Determinan pencegahan cedera tekan oleh perawat di RSPAD Gatot Soebroto = Determinants pressure of injury prevention by nurses at Indonesia army central hospital Gatot Soebroto

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### Abstrak

#### <b>ABSTRAK</b><br>

Belum diketahuinya determinan pencegahan cedera tekan merupakan masalah yang berdampak pada mutu asuhan keperawatan khususnya indikator mutu klinis kejadian cedera tekan dan keselamatan pasien. Kejadian cedera tekan pada pasien selama di rawat inap meningkat, sehingga harus diupayakan strategi pencegahannya. Berbagai faktor memungkinkan berpengaruh terhadap terjadinya cedera tekan. Teridentifikasi faktor penentu pada cedera tekan memastikan manajer keperawatan melakukan semua usaha pencegahan agar kejadian dapat dihindarkan. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengidentifikasi faktor penentu determinan yang berpengaruh dalam upaya pencegahan cedera tekan di rumah sakit. Desain penelitian menggunakan deskriptif korelasi dengan rancangan cross sectional pada 108 perawat melalui simple random sampling. Pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner dengan analisis univariat, bivariat dan multivariat. Determinan pencegahan cedera tekan yang teridentifikasi yaitu umur dan iklim keselamatan pasien  $r = 0,001$  mdash;  $0,013$ ; . Hasil dapat dijadikan dasar bagi manajer keperawatan dan rumah sakit untuk meningkatkan upaya pencegahan cedera tekan.

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#### <b>ABSTRACT</b><br>

Unkown to determinants of the prevention of injury pressure PIP by nurse is a problem that affects the quality of nurse care, especially the nursing sensitive indicator and patient safety. The incidence of PIP to the patient during admitted was increased, so quality and safety of the patient should be strived for prevention. Various factors allow influence of the occurrence of the pressure injury during admission. The identification ensures the nurse manager done all prevention efforts to prevent the occurrence. The aim of this research to identification the determinants that have an effect on the PIP. The research design used descriptive correlation with cross sectional design on 108 nurses through simple random sampling. Data were collected using questionnaires with univariate, bivariate and multivariate analyzes. Determinants of PIP were identified were nurses age, policies and patient safety climate  $0,001$  ndash  $0,013$  . Results can be used as a basis for nurse manager and hospital to improve PIP efforts in optimize the quality of nursing and patient safety.