

Gambaran kesiapan dan harapan pelaksanaan pencegahan cedera jarum suntik pada mahasiswa keperawatan = An Overview of readiness and hope in the implementation of needle stick injury prevention among nursing students

Siti Nurkholifah, author

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Abstrak

Cedera Jarum Suntik (CJS) dapat dialami mahasiswa keperawatan selama proses pembelajaran. Kesiapan dan harapan mahasiswa keperawatan perlu diteliti guna mencegah timbulnya masalah fisik dan psikologis akibat CJS. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk menganalisis gambaran kesiapan dan harapan pelaksanaan pencegahan CJS pada mahasiswa keperawatan. Metode penelitian yang digunakan, yaitu deskriptif dengan rancangan cross sectional. Teknik pengambilan sampel pada penelitian ini, yaitu total sampling dengan jumlah 284 responden. Pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner yang telah diuji validitas dan reliabilitas. Hasil penelitian dengan menggunakan analisis deskriptif menunjukkan karakteristik usia mahasiswa keperawatan berada pada kategori usia dewasa muda dengan responden didominasi oleh perempuan. Gambaran insiden CJS menunjukkan mayoritas terjadi pada mahasiswa pada level akademik tertusuk jarum suntik (31%) dibanding mahasiswa profesi. Gambaran kesiapan mahasiswa keperawatan mencegah CJS baik/ siap (52,8%) dan harapan mahasiswa keperawatan mencegah CJS tinggi (50,4%). Mahasiswa keperawatan yang memiliki tingkat kesiapan mencegah CJS yang baik hampir sama dengan yang kurang baik. Jumlah mahasiswa yang memiliki harapan mencegah CJS yang tinggi hampir sama dengan mahasiswa yang memiliki harapan yang kurang. Kesadaran untuk meningkatkan kesiapan dan harapan perlu diingatkan terus-menerus oleh institusi pendidikan agar tidak terjadi CJS pada mahasiswa keperawatan.

.....Needle Stick Injury (NSI) can be experienced by nursing students during the learning process. The readiness and hope of nursing students need to be studied in order to prevent physical and psychological problems arising from NSI. The purpose of this study was to analyze the overview of readiness and hope of implementing of NSI prevention among nursing students. The research method used was descriptive with a cross-sectional design. The sampling technique in this study was total sampling with 284 respondents. Data collection uses a questionnaire that has been tested for validity and reliability. The results of the study using descriptive analysis showed that the age characteristics of nursing students were in the category of young adults with respondents dominated by women. The description of the NSI incident shows that the majority occurred in students at the academic level with needle sticks (31%) compared to professional students. The readiness of nursing students prevents NSI from being good/ ready (52.8%) and the hope of nursing students to prevent NSI is high (50.4%). Nursing students who have a good level of readiness to prevent NSI are almost the same as not good. The number of students who have high hopes of preventing NSI is almost the same as students who have low hope. Awareness to improve readiness and hope needs to be constantly reminded by educational institutions to avoid NSI for nursing students.