

## Gambaran Pengetahuan, Sikap, dan Perilaku Tenaga Kesehatan di RSCM terhadap Pelayanan Donor Kornea di Rumah Sakit = Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practice of Health Workers in RSCM Towards Corneal Donor Procurement in Hospital

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### Abstrak

Latar belakang: Kelainan kornea merupakan salah satu penyebab utama kebutaan dan gangguan penglihatan di Indonesia. Penanganan gangguan penglihatan karena kornea terhambat karena terbatasnya jumlah donor kornea. Pendekatan rumah sakit yang dipengaruhi oleh pengetahuan, sikap, dan perilaku tenaga kesehatan terhadap pelayanan donor kornea dapat menjadi strategi mengatasi kekurangan donor kornea. Tujuan: Mengetahui gambaran pengetahuan, sikap, dan perilaku perawat di Rumah Sakit dr. Cipto Mangokusumo (RSCM) terhadap pelayanan donor kornea. Metode penelitian: Pemilihan subjek menggunakan teknik quota sampling dan pengisian kuesioner yang teruji validitas dan reliabilitasnya. Hasil: Terdapat 422 responden dengan proporsi unit instalasi gawat darurat, ruang rawat inap intensif, ruang rawat inap non intensif, rawat jalan, dan ruang operasi secara berurutan sebesar 8,3%, 13,7%, 50%, 16,6%, dan 11,4%. Sebagian besar responden memiliki pengetahuan kurang (55,4%), sikap positif (50,2%), dan perilaku baik (59,5%). Terdapat hubungan signifikan antara tingkat pengetahuan dan sikap responden terhadap perilaku, namun tidak terdapat hubungan antara faktor demografi dengan perilaku. Usia 36 tahun, pengetahuan baik, dan sikap positif merupakan faktor prediktor perilaku baik. Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan dan sikap terhadap perilaku perawat RSCM terhadap pelayanan donor kornea di rumah sakit.

.....Background: Corneal blindness is one of the leading cause of blindness and visual disturbances in Indonesia. The management of corneal blindness in Indonesia is impeded by the rarity of corneal donor. Hospital approach affected by knowledge, attitude, and practice of health workers could be a strategy to improve the scarcity of corneal donor. Purpose: Determine the knowledge, attitude, and practice of nurses in RSCM toward hospital corneal procurement Methods: Subjects are chosen by quota sampling and surveyed with a valid and reliable questionnaire. Results: There were 422 respondents with the proportion of emergency ward, intensive care, non-intensive care, polyclinics of 8.3%, 13.7%, 50%, 16.6%, and 11.4% respectively. Most of the respondent were lacking in knowledge (55.4%), had positive attitude (50.2%), and had good practice (59.5%). There were significant correlation between knowledge and attitude towards practice but no significant correlation found between demographic factors to practice. Age 36 years old, good knowledge, and positive attitudes are predictor factors for good practice. Conclusion: There were correlation between knowledge and attitude of health workers in RSCM towards practice of corneal donor procurement in hospital.