

Determinan perilaku perawat dalam pencegahan hospital acquired pneumonia hap di ruang rawat inap Rumah Sakit Kanker Dharmais Jakarta = Determinants of nurses behaviors for the prevention of hospital acquired pneumonia in the inpatient units of Dharmais cancer hospital

Winda Syafitrah, author

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Abstrak

Perilaku perawat dalam pencegahan Hospital Acquired Pneumonia (HAP) mempengaruhi kejadian HAP di rumah sakit. Hasil observasi beberapa perawat belum menjalankan praktik pencegahan HAP dengan benar. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengidentifikasi determinan perilaku perawat dalam pencegahan HAP. Penelitian deskriptif dengan desain cross sectional ini menggunakan sampel 107 perawat. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan jenis kelamin ($p < 0.001$; 95% CI 0.047; 0.431), fasilitas ($p < 0.001$; 95% CI 1.902; 11.11), sikap ($p < 0.036$; 95% CI 1.138; 5.625), dan pengetahuan ($p < 0.001$; 95% CI 2.105; 11.66) mempengaruhi perilaku perawat dalam pencegahan HAP. Sementara usia ($p < 0.110$; 95% CI 0.933; 4.505), masa kerja ($p < 0.067$; 95% CI 1.023; 4.958), pelatihan ($p < 1.00$; 95% CI 0.332; 2.483), motivasi ($p < 0.118$; 95% CI 0.916; 5.975), dan supervisi kepala ruang ($p < 0.203$; 95% CI 0.821; 3.921) tidak mempengaruhi perilaku perawat dalam pencegahan HAP. Penelitian ini merekomendasikan peningkatan pengetahuan, sikap, dan fasilitas untuk meningkatkan perilaku perawat dalam pencegahan HAP.

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Nurses behaviors on the prevention of Hospital Acquired Pneumonia (HAP) may affect the incidence of HAP. Our observations showed that some nurses did not perform HAP prevention properly. This study aimed to identify determinants of nurses' behaviors on the prevention of HAP. The study employed a descriptive cross-sectional design. A sample of 107 nurses took part in the study. Results revealed that nurses' sex ($p < 0.001$; 95% CI 0.047; 0.431), attitude ($p < 0.036$; 95% CI 1.138; 5.625), knowledge ($p < 0.001$; 95% CI 2.105; 11.66) and hospital facilities ($p < 0.001$; 95% CI 1.902; 11.11), affected nurses' behaviors on the prevention of HAP. On contrary, nurses' age ($p < 0.110$; 95% CI 0.933; 4.505), motivation ($p < 0.118$; 95% CI 0.916; 5.975), job tenure ($p < 0.067$; 95% CI 1.023; 4.958), trainings ($p < 1.00$; 95% CI 0.332; 2.483), and head nurse oversight ($p < 0.203$; 95% CI 0.821; 3.921) did not affect nurses' behaviors on the prevention of HAP. This study recommended the enhancement of nurses behavior and attitude as well as hospital facilities in order to improve nurses' behaviors on the prevention of HAP.