

Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi tindakan keperawatan pasca persalinan pada ibu di ruang rawat inap kebidanan RSAB "Harapan Kita" Jakarta, tahun 1996 = Factors Influencing nursing interventions of post partum in the nursing department of mother and children care hospital of "Harapan Kita", Jakarta

Rini Rachmawati, author

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Memasuki PJPT II, tugas rumah sakit semakin penuh tantangan, iklim persaingan semakin terasa, di mana masyarakat semakin mengerti akan hak untuk menuntut atau protes apabila sesuatu hal tidak dijalankan dengan benar dan konsisten, sehingga situasi ini menuntut rumah sakit untuk meningkatkan mutu pelayanannya ke arah profesionalisme. Peningkatan mutu pelayanan rumah sakit selalu didahului dengan peningkatan mutu asuhan keperawatan.

Dengan mempergunakan matriks hubungan antara proses pelayanan yang efektif dengan tindakan pelayanan yang diharapkan (MATRIX DOLL), maka penampilan keprofesian perawat akan dipantau dan dinilai, untuk melihat sampai sejauh mana perawat mempergunakan pengetahuan, sikap, perilaku, pengalaman dan pengamalan sesuai dengan standar pelayanan di dalam menjalankan asuhan keperawatan terhadap pasien.

Sejalan dengan itu RSAB "Harapan Kita", sebagai rumah sakit khusus yang memberikan pelayanan kesehatan kepada anak & ibu bersalin, tidak luput dari usahanya untuk meningkatkan mutu pelayanan sesuai dengan profesionalitas pelayanan kesehatan, khususnya dalam bidang keperawatan kebidanan di mana sebagian besar pasien rawat inap (48%) adalah pasien-pasien pasca persalinan.

Salah satu kendala yang ditemukan adalah Tindakan Keperawatan Pasca Persalinan pada ibu belum dilaksanakan sesuai dengan standar keperawatan yang berlaku. Penelitian ini bertujuan mencari hubungan antara karakteristik perawat (umur, status perkawinan, pendidikan, lama bertugas, ketrampilan pasca pelatihan tambahan), sistem penugasan pasien, supervisi, serta pedoman kerja, dengan Tindakan Keperawatan Pasca Persalinan pada ibu di lingkungan ruang rawat inap kebidanan RSAB "Harapan Kita" Jakarta.

Penelitian ini sifatnya deskriptif analitik dengan pendekatan cross sectional, dengan pengumpulan data melalui observasi & kuesioner di seluruh ruangan rawat inap kebidanan RSAB "Harapan Kita" Jakarta.

Dari hasil observasi ditemukan bahwa Iangkah-langkah Tindakan Keperawatan yang perlu mendapatkan perhatian khusus adalah "pelaksanaan" dan "R/R", sedangkan Jenis Tindakan Keperawatan Pasca Persalinan yang perlu mendapatkan perhatian khusus adalah "puerperium" & "memelihara kebersihan vulva".

Dari hasil uji statistik regresi linear sederhana dari 8 faktor yang diduga secara teoritis didapatkan hanya

satu faktor yang mempunyai hubungan yang bermakna secara statistik yaitu : pelatihan tambahan, sedangkan 7 faktor lainnya kurang terbukti berhubungan secara statistik.

Dalam penilaian lebih lanjut didapatkan bahwa kinerja perawat yang melaksanakan tindakan keperawatan secara baik adalah 67,5%.

Sangat diharapkan bahwa hasil penelitian ini dapat bermanfaat bagi upaya meningkatkan mutu Tindakan Keperawatan Pasca Persalinan pada ibu di ruang rawat inap kebidanan RSAB "Harapan Kita".

<hr><i>ABSTRACT</i>

Entering the Second Long Term Development Plan of the Republic of Indonesia, the mission of Indonesian Hospitals being more challenging, while the competition atmosphere becomes apparent and also people nowadays more understand to their rights to complain or if something done improper or inconsistently and this leads to Hospital to improve the quality of services more professional. The improvement of quality of services should be preceded with the improvement of quality of nursing care.

Using the matrix relation ship between effective services and expected service actions so coiled DOLL matrix, then the professionalism of nurse actions could be observed and evaluated to how they use their knowledge and experience to behave according to hospital service standard as required.

In line with the national mission to achieve public service for mother and children care, the hospital as one of the center of excellence for Mother-Children Care and perintology also has to enhance services in obstetrical area where most of in-patient (48% occupation) were post partum patients.

One of the constraints obtained is that of post partum nursing interventions had not been performed fully according with the privilege nursing standard.

Purpose of this study is to find out the relation among the instruments of nurse characteristic such as age, marital status, education, experience, improved skills after upgrading training, also job assignment, job supervision, standard operating procedure, with nursing cares of post partum particularly in the in-patient facilities of the hospital RSAB "Harapan Kita".

The method of statistical analysis is descriptive with emphasis on cross-sectional approach, by means of data collection trough question aries and observations.

From observation result shows that nursing care action that need to be taken is "pelaksanaan (execution)" and "R&R (Reporting & Recording)" and type of post partum nursing intervention needs to have special care is "puerperium" and "vulva hygiene".

From statistical result using simple linear regression of 8 factors might be of having relations empirically with nursing interventions empirically with nursing interventions of post partum, yields only one factor indicates to have significant relations statistically that is additional vocational training white the ather 7 factor were less significant to the further result obtained, that nurse performance who perform nursing

interventions very well was around 67.5%.

It is desirable that the analysis result could be of assistance and fruit full for the efforts to upgrade and improve qualities of the nursing interventions of post partum within the management of the Hospital RSAB "Harapan Kita".</i>