

Determinan Perilaku Perawat dalam mencegah Cedera Tekan Berdasarkan Social Learning Theory = determinants of nurse behavior in preventing pressure injuries based on social learning theory

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Abstrak

Pencegahan cedera tekan harus di optimalkan dalam rangka menurunkan bahkan menghilangkan kejadian cedera tekan (Pressure Injury/ PI). Cedera tekan saat ini merupakan masalah kesehatan yang signifikan secara klinis di berbagai layanan studi ini akan menyampaikan hubungan faktor internal personal, faktor lingkungan dan faktor perilaku dengan perilaku pencegahan cedera tekan di rumah sakit berdasarkan social learning theory. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengidentifikasi faktor yang mempengaruhi perilaku perawat dalam mencegah cedera tekan, metode studi cross-sectional dilakukan terhadap 121 perawat yang bekerja di ruang inetrmediate dan intensive dengan menggunakan kuesioner yang telah dimodifikasi. Hasil analisis statistik perilaku pencegahan cedera tekan nilai median 65 (81,3%), faktor internal personal rerata median 36 (85,7%), faktor lingkungan rerata median 11,5 (71,9%), faktor perilaku nilai median 29 (78,3%). Hasil penelitian didapatkan adanya hubungan faktor internal personal, lingkungan dan perilaku ($p < 0,05$) dengan perilaku pencegahan cedera tekan, kecuali pengetahuan merupakan subfaktor internal personal . Pada analisis multivariat menunjukkan pemodelan akhir determinan pencegahan cedera tekan yang menunjukkan variabel yang signifikan adalah variabel kebijakan dan efikasi diri ($p=0,001$). Manajer keperawatan baik level atas, menengah dan bawah disarankan meningkatkan perencanaan terhadap kebijakan baik panduan, standar prosedur operasional , intruksi kerja untuk merevisi dan menambah regulasi terkait cedera tekan, dan pengarahan serta pengendalian terhadap pelaksanaan kebijakan dengan baik dan benar.

.....Prevention of pressure injuries must be optimized in order to reduce or even eliminate the incidence of pressure injuries (PI). Pressure injuries are currently a clinically significant health problem in various services. This study will convey the relationship between personal internal factors, environmental factors and behavioral factors with pressure injury prevention behavior in hospitals based on social learning theory. The purpose of this study was to identify factors that influence nurse behavior in preventing pressure injuries. A cross-sectional study method was conducted on 121 nurses working in intrmediate and intensive care units using a modified questionnaire. The results of statistical analysis of pressure injury prevention behavior median value 65 (81.3%), personal internal factors median 36 (85.7%), environmental factors median 11.5 (71.9%), behavioral factors median value 29 (78.3%). The results showed that there was a relationship between personal, environmental and behavioral internal factors ($p < 0.05$) with pressure injury prevention behavior, except knowledge which was a personal internal subfactor. In the multivariate analysis, the final modeling of the determinants of pressure injury prevention showed that the significant variables were policy and self-efficacy ($p=0.001$). Nursing managers at both the upper, middle and lower levels are advised to improve planning for good policies, guidelines, standard operating procedures, work instructions for revising and adding regulations related to pressure injuries, and directing and controlling the implementation of policies properly and correctly.