

Hubungan Supervisi Kepala Ruangan terhadap Kepatuhan Perawat dalam Melakukan Pencegahan Cidera Tekan Diruang Rawat Inap Intensive Care dan HCU Dewasa pada RSUP X di Jakarta Selatan = The Relationship between the Supervision of the Head Nurse and the Compliance of Nurses in Preventing Pressure Injuries in the Intensive Care Inpatient and Adult HCU at Hospital X in South Jakarta

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Abstrak

Latar belakang: Supervisi bagian dari fungsi pengarahan. Supervisi dilakukan untuk memastikan staf bekerja sesuai standar.

Tujuan: untuk mengetahui hubungan supervisi terhadap kepatuhan perawat.

Desain: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan pendekatan desain cross sectional untuk mengetahui hubungan Variabel independen dengan variabel dependen. Data diperoleh melalui aplikasi google form. Instrumen supervisi ini dimodifikasi sendiri oleh peneliti dengan berpedoman pada landasan teori supervisi. kuisioner terdiri dari data demografi, pelaksanaan supervisi dan kepatuhan. Analisis meliputi analisis univariat dan bivariat. Menggunakan uji Spearman Rank, Mann-Whitney, Kruskal-Willis.

Hasil : Usia 24-53 tahun, masa kerja 1-32 tahun. Jenis kelamin perempuan 87,7%, Tk pendidikan D3 Keperawatan 59,2 %, PK II 36,2%, belum pernah mengikuti pelatihan 54,6%, sudah menikah 80% dan status kepegawaian sebagai ASN 53,1%. Pelaksanaan supervisi : Prinsip supervisi 71,5 %, teknik supervisi 53,1 %, model supervisi 53,1 %, dan kegiatan rutin supervisi 52,3 %. Kepatuhan perawat 80 %. Hubungan supervisi dengan kepatuhan terdapat korelasi yang cukup kuat. Analisis supervisi komposit dengan kepatuhan menunjukkan nilai $p = <0,001$ dan nilai r positif 0,367 bermakna ada korelasi lemah, signifikan dan searah.

Kesimpulan : didapatkan korelasi yang cukup kuat, signifikan dan searah antara supervisi dengan kepatuhan perawat.

Rekomendasi : Sangat dimungkinkan untuk melakukan penelitian berikutnya secara kualitatif.

.....Background: Supervision is part of the directive function of a manager. Supervision is carried out by the head of the room on nurses to ensure staff work according to standards.

Objective: This study aims to determine the relationship between the supervision of the head of the room on nurse compliance.

Design: This study is a quantitative study with a cross sectional design approach to determine the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable. The data was obtained through

the google form application. This supervision instrument was modified by the researcher himself by referring to the theoretical basis of supervision and compliance which contained questionnaire describing demographic data, implementation of supervision, and nurse compliance. The analysis in this study includes univariate and bivariate analysis. The study used the Spearman Rank, Mann-Whitney, Kruskal-Willis test.

Result: Age range of nurses is 24-53 years old, working period is 1-32 years. Female gender 87.7%, Kindergarten education D3 Nursing 59.2%, PK II 36.2%, never attended training 54.6%, married 80% and employment status as ASN 53.1%. Implementation of the supervision of the head of the room: supervision principle 71.5%, supervision technique 53.1%, supervision model 53.1%, and routine supervision activities 52.3%. Nurse compliance 80%. The relationship between supervision and nurse compliance has a fairly strong. The results of the analysis of the relationship between composite supervision and compliance showed a p value = <0.001 and a positive r-value of 0.367, meaning that there was a weak, significant and unidirectional correlation.

Conclusion: there is a fairly strong correlation between the supervision with the compliance of the implementation of pressure injury prevention.

Recommendation: It is necessary to investigate other factors besides supervision that affect nurse compliance. It is possible to conduct further research qualitatively.