

Siti Rifqoh. (2008). Hubungan antara Tingkat Pengetahuan Perawat dengan Implementasi Pemasangan Infus di Instalasi Gawat Darurat di RSUD Kota Yogyakarta. Karya Tulis Ilmiah Program Studi Ilmu Keperawatan, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta.

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INTISARI

Dampak yang terjadi dari infeksi tindakan pemasangan infus (plebitis) merupakan masalah yang serius namun tidak sampai menyebabkan kematian. Terjadinya angka kejadian plebitis sangat dipengaruhi oleh ketepatan dalam pelaksanaan pemasangan infus. Infeksi nosokomial yang terjadi sebagian besar berasal dari infeksi plebitis. Data tahun 2004 menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 9,8 % angka kejadian infeksi nosokomial pada pasien rawat inap. Oleh karena itu, perawat sebagai petugas kesehatan yang bertanggung jawab atas tindakan pemasangan infus harus memiliki pengetahuan tentang pemasangan infus yang sesuai dengan prosedur, sehingga didapatkan implementasi pemasangan infuse yang benar pada klien.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bagaimana hubungan antara tingkat pengetahuan perawat dengan implementasi pemasangan infus di instalasi gawat darurat di RSUD Kota Yogyakarta

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian *non experimental* bersifat *deskriptif non analitik* dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Pengumpulan data dilakukan observasi perawat melakukan pemasangan infus di instalasi gawat darurat di RSUD Kota Yogyakarta. Cara pengambilan sampel dilakukan secara *total sampling* dengan jumlah responden perawat 20 responden. Analisa data menggunakan uji korelasi *Spearman Rank*.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa tingkat pengetahuan perawat paling banyak adalah kategori sedang sebanyak 16 orang (80%). Implementasi pemasangan infus paling banyak adalah kategori cukup sebanyak 15 orang (75%). Tidak terdapat hubungan antara Tingkat Pengetahuan Perawat dengan Implementasi Pemasangan Infus di Instalasi Gawat Darurat dengan nilai $p=0.286$ dimana $p>0,05$ dan nilai korelasi $(r)=0,1000$ berarti hipotesis dalam penelitian ini adalah tidak signifikan.

Bagi pihak rumah sakit untuk meningkatkan fasilitas di instalasi gawat darurat, kemudian bagi perawat diharapkan untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan dan implementasi pemberian terapi intravena.

Kata kunci : tingkat pengetahuan perawat, implementasi pemasangan infus

Siti Rifqoh. (2008). The correlation between level of nurse's knowledge with implementation of intravenous assembly in emergency care unit Wirosaban generally hospital of Yogyakarta . Student Research Project. School Of nursing. Muhammadiyah University Of Yogyakarta.

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ABSTRACT

The impact of infection resulted from intravenous infusion (phlebitis) is a serious problem which is not deadly. The number of phlebitis incidences is extremely influenced by the determination in implementing intravenous feeding. Most of nosocomial infection cause of by phlebitis infection. In 2004 data showed that there was 9,8 % nosocomial infection in client hospitalized. Therefore, nurse as a health provider that have compulsory about intravenous therapy must have good knowledge about appropriate intravenous therapy, so it can result appropriate intravenous implementation to the client.

The main objective of this study was to know about the correlation between level of nurse knowledge with the implementation of intravenous therapy in emergency care unit Wirosaban generally hospital of Yogyakarta.

The type of this research was non experimental research with descriptive analytic and cross sectional approach. The data collection was carried out by making questioner and make to observe to the nurse who give intravenous therapy in emergency care unit. Subject of this research was all of the nurse who work in emergency care unit (20 respondent) and used total sampling technique to take sample. The hypothesis of the study was tested by spearman rank.

The findings of the study revealed that most of the nurse, 16 nurse's (80%) was in enough categorized. Implementation of intravenous therapy in most of the nurse was in enough categorized the number was 15 respondent (75%). The conclusion of this research, there was no correlation between level of nurse knowledge with implementation of intravenous therapy in emergency care unit with value $p=0.286$, $p>0,05$. It means that there was no significant correlation between level of nurse knowledge with implementation of intravenous therapy in emergency Wirosaban generally hospital of Yogyakarta.

The expected for hospital management are to developed of emergency facilities. For nursing in emergency room can improve of knowledge and developed implementation intravenous therapy.

Keywords: Level of Nurse Knowledge with Implementation of Intravenous Therapy in Emergency Care Unit Wirosaban Generally Hospital of Yogyakarta