

THE EFFECT OF NURSE KNOWLEDGE ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF STANDARD OPERATIONAL PAIN MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES IN SRI PAMELA TEBING HIGH HOSPITAL IN 2022

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ABSTRACT

Nurses as one of the health workers in hospitals play an important role in achieving health development goals. the success of health services and the participation of nurses in providing appropriate nursing care for patients. One of the efforts to maintain patient safety is to apply SOP (Standard Operating Procedure). The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of nurses on the implementation of pain management operational procedures at Sri Pamela Tebing Tinggi Hospital in 2022. The type of research used was descriptive, namely describing an objective situation and examining between two variables in a situation or group of subjects. This is used to see the effect of other symptoms or one variable with another variable. The results of the study show the majority based on table 4.2. it can be seen that from 25 respondents, 8 respondents (32.0%) have good knowledge, 11 respondents (44.0%) have sufficient knowledge and then 6 respondents (24.0%) have less knowledge. applying SOP (Standard Operating Procedure) in every action taken by the main nurse is sufficient. Based on the results of this study, nurses are expected to maintain patient safety by implementing SOPs (Standard Operating Procedures) in every action taken by nurses, where nurses need greater knowledge about the importance of hospital management so that the services provided can provide satisfaction to patients.

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1. Introduction

According to The International Association for the Study of Pain (IASP), pain is an unpleasant sensory and emotional experience accompanied by actual and potential tissue damage. Pain is often described as either noxious (noxious, protopathic) or harmless (non-noxious, epicritic) for example: light touch, warmth, light pressure.

Pain is a part of everyday life experience. Pain has a unique nature, because on the one hand pain causes suffering for the person concerned, but on the other hand pain also shows a benefit. Pain is not only a sensory modality but also an experience. According to The International Association for the Study of Pain (IASP), pain is defined as an unpleasant sensory and emotional experience associated with the presence or potential for tissue damage or conditions that describe tissue damage. of an objective component (sensory physiology of pain) and a subjective component (emotional and psychological aspects).

Nurses as one of the health workers in hospitals play an important role in efforts to achieve health development goals. The success of health services depends on the participation of nurses in providing quality nursing care for patients. One of the efforts to maintain patient safety is to apply SOP (Standard Operating Procedure) in every action taken by nurses. SOP is a standard that must be used as a reference in every action of nursing care. Every good and correct management is always based on SOPs and then given to the competent ones. However, not all nurses in carrying out

nursing actions in accordance with the SOP set by the hospital. An SOP is a set of instructions that have the power of a directive or instruction.

SOPs in hospitals are a means of controlling services provided by patients in terms of health services and administrative services. The purpose of the SOP is to create a work commitment in realizing good governance as a performance appraisal tool that is internal and external (Nazvia et al., 2014) and nurses must carry out Pain Management in accordance with the SOPs that have been made by the hospital, because the SOP for Pain Management itself is our guide to pain management for patients. In fact, there are still many nurses who do not use the Pain Management SOP as a guide in providing services to patients.

Sri Pamela Tebing Tinggi Hospital in Medan is one of the hospitals where the JCI team's assessment is about pain management. This hospital also manages patients with pain. Pain management SOPs are prepared to achieve good service quality. One source of good service. One of the human resources in a hospital is a nurse. Therefore, all nursing actions will have a direct impact on the quality of hospital services, such as nurses not carrying out pain management according to the SOPs that have been implemented in hospitals.

The results of the survey on January 4, 2022, data at Sri Pamela Tebing Tinggi Hospital has a monthly number of patients around 430 to 500 patients, most of the patients have pain in the complaints of each patient, each nurse handles the patient's pain. Nurses do pain management in different ways, here I see how nurses do daily pain management at Sri Pamela Tebing Tinggi Hospital in 2022. Does the nurse carry out SOPs for handling Pain Management to patients.

can be used as input in an effort to improve the quality of hospital services in carrying out pain management at Sri Pamela Tebing Tinggi Hospital in 2022. Educational Institutions, This research can be used as library reading material to add information and insight about the implementation and application of Pain Management at Sri Pamela Hospital High cliff. Further researchers, can be used as reading material and reference for initial data development of further research related to the implementation and application of Pain Management in Hospitals. This research can be used as library reading material to add information and insight about the implementation and implementation of Pain Management at Sri Pamela Tebing Tinggi Hospital. Further researchers, can be used as reading material and reference for initial data development of further research related to the implementation and application of Pain Management in Hospitals. This research can be used as library reading material to add information and insight about the implementation and implementation of Pain Management at Sri Pamela Tebing Tinggi Hospital. Further researchers, can be used as reading material and reference for initial data development of further research related to the implementation and application of Pain Management in Hospitals.

2. Research Methods

2.1 Population And Sample

2.1.1 Population

The population is a generalization area consisting of subjects/objects that have certain qualities and characteristics determined by the researcher to be studied and then drawn conclusions (Setiadi, 2013). Another opinion about the definition of a population that is not much different from the previous opinion is that the population is the entire research subject that meets the predetermined criteria (Arikunto, 2016). The population in this study is all. There are 183 nurses working at Sri Pamela Tebing Tinggi Hospital in 2022.

2.1.2 Sample

The sample is an affordable population that can be used as a research subject or can represent the existing population (Nursalam, 2014). The sample is part of the overall object under study and is considered to represent the entire population. In other words, samples are population elements that are selected based on their ability to represent them (Setiadi, 2013).

The sample in this study were nurses who were in the inpatient room of Sri Pamela Tebing Tinggi Hospital in 2022. The sample used was a total sampling technique, namely the sampling technique was the same as the total population (Setiadi, 2013). The number of samples in this study were 32 people.

2.2 Data collection techniques and research instruments

2.2.1 Data Collection Techniques

2.2.1.1 Administrative Engineering

The procedure for collecting data is to apply for a permit to the Nursing Science study program, Faculty of Health Sciences, Haji University, North Sumatra. Then apply for a permit to the Director of the Sri Pamela Tebing Tinggi Hospital, Medan in 2022. The research data collection is then carried out.

2.2.1.2 Implementation

The method of measurement carried out by Nurse Knowledge researchers is by distributing questionnaires to nurses and implementing Pain Management by distributing questionnaires to nurses.

2.2.1.3 Questionnaire Distribution

The application of Nurse Knowledge was carried out by researchers by distributing questionnaires to nurses. The nurse was given an explanation about the purpose of the research being conducted, then the patient was asked to sign the informed consent form. After agreeing, the respondent was asked to fill out a questionnaire/questionnaire by marking (✓) in the selected column.

2.2.1.4 Research Instruments

Researchers used two tools in data collection. To collect data about Nurse's Knowledge, the researcher used a questionnaire. Meanwhile, to find out the application of the SOP for Pain Management, the researcher used a questionnaire. Researchers used a questionnaire about the effect of nurses' knowledge and the application of pain management SOPs.

The nurse's knowledge of pain management questions consisted of 9 questions in the form of essays and boxes. And put a check mark on the existing answer box, with the type of closed questions so that respondents only need to choose the correct answer on the available answers. The score used is with questions, namely: (True) the value is 1, (false) the value is 0, the minimum value obtained is 0 and the maximum value obtained is 9, the higher the correct value, the better the nurse's knowledge. . The scoring of the assessment is the number of correct divided by the number of questions multiplied by 100%. For the division of categories researchers use categories according to Arikunto (2013).

- a. Good knowledge: 76% - 100%
- b. Sufficient knowledge: 56%-76%
- c. Lack of knowledge :40 % - 55%

Statements about the application of the SOP for nurses' pain management were 18 statements with the answers being done and not being done. By placing a checklist on the existing answer table, with the type of closed question so that the respondent only needs to choose one answer which he thinks is correct in the available answers. The score used is with the question (Do) the value is 1 and (Not done) the value is 0 while the highest score is 18, so in determining the value it can be divided into 3 parts, such as:

- a. 1-18 good value :76%-100%
- b. 1-12 is sufficient :56%-75%
- c. 1-8 score is less : <55%

2.3 Validity and Reliability Test

2.3.1 Validity test

Validity test is a measure of what should be measured. An instrument is said to be valid if the instrument is able to measure what should be measured according to certain situations and conditions. In other words, it can simply be stated that an instrument is considered valid if the instrument can actually be used as a tool to measure what is to be measured (Setiadi 2013).

This questionnaire was not tested for validity because it has been used by Tiur Trihastutik (Student of the Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga Surabaya, 2017). By using the product moment test. Based on the significance level of 0.5%, the r table is 0.84, so if the validity index is greater than the r table score, then the item is considered valid, whereas if the validity index is less than the r table score, the item is considered invalid. It is known that all 9 items of knowledge question items are declared valid with an r-count value of 0.469-0.911. Meanwhile, for the validity test on the Pain Management SOP instrument with a total of 18 items, it was declared valid with an r value of 0.462-0.809.

2.3.2 Reliability Test

Reliability shows an understanding that an instrument is reliable enough to be used as a data collection tool because the instrument is already good. A good instrument will not be tendentious in directing respondents to choose certain answers (Arikunto, 2016).

This questionnaire was not tested for reliability because it had been used by Tiur Trihastutik (Student of the Faculty of Nursing Universitas Airlangga Surabaya, 2017). In this test, the r count on the Cronbach knowledge pattern item was 0.72 and the Pain Management SOP item had a Cronbach Alpha 0.873, the reliability coefficient 0.6 so it can be said that both scales are reliable.

3. Result And Discussion

3.1 Demographic Data

Based on research that has been conducted regarding the effect of nurses' knowledge on the application of standard operating procedures for pain management at Sri Pamela Tebing Tinggi Hospital in 2022, the characteristics of research respondents can be seen in the demographic data of respondents as follows:

TABLE 1
DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENT CHARACTERISTICS IN SRI PAMELA TEBING HIGH Hospital in 2022

Characteristics of Respondents	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Gender		
Man	7	61
Woman	18	39
Total	25	100.0
Age		
23-25year	10	19
26-30 years	3	54
31-34year	8	10
35-40 years old	4	8
Total	25	100.0
Religion		
Islam	25	100
Total	25	100.0
Tribes		
Batak	22	85
Mandailing	4	15
Total	25	100.0

Based on table 4.1. it can be seen that from 25 respondents, 10 respondents were aged 23-25 years, aged 27-30 years were 5 respondents, aged 31-34 years were 8 respondents and respondents aged 36-40 years were 4 people.

3.1.1 Nurse Knowledge

The results of the study and an explanation of the frequency distribution based on knowledge can be seen in the following table.

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TABLE 2

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION BASED ON KNOWLEDGE OF NURSES IN SRI PAMELA TEBING HIGH Hospital in 2022			
No.	Knowledge	f	%
1.	Well	8	32.0
2.	Enough	11	44.0
3.	Not enough	6	24.0
Amount		25	100

Based on table 4.2. it can be seen that from 25 respondents, 8 respondents (32.0%) have good knowledge, 11 respondents (44.0%) have sufficient knowledge and then 6 respondents (24.0%) have less knowledge.

3.1.2 Application of Pain Management SOP

The results of the study and an explanation of the frequency distribution based on the application of pain management SOPs can be seen in the following table.

TABLE 3

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION BASED ON APPLICATION OF PAIN MANAGEMENT SOP IN SRI PAMELA TEBING HIGH Hospital in 2021			
No.	Application of Pain Management SOP	f	%
1.	Well	8	32.0
2.	Enough	12	48.0
3.	Not enough	5	20.0
Amount		25	100

Based on table 4.3, it can be seen that from 25 respondents, 8 respondents (32.0%) carried out the implementation of pain management SOPs well, 12 respondents (48.0%) carried out adequate pain management SOPs and then 5 respondents (20.0 %) did less implementation of pain management SOP.

3.2 Bivariate Analysis

Bivariate analysis aims to determine the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable. (1) The Relationship between Nurse Knowledge and the Implementation of Pain Management SOPs

The results of the study and an explanation of the relationship between nurses' knowledge and the application of pain management SOPs can be seen in the following table.

TABLE 4

CROSS-TABULATION BETWEEN NURSE'S KNOWLEDGE AND IMPLEMENTATION OF PAIN MANAGEMENT SOP IN SRI PAMELA TEBING HIGH HOSPITALS IN 2022

No.	Knowledge	Application of Pain Management SOP						Total		Sig-p
		Well		Enough		Not enough		f	%	
		f	%	F	%	F	%			
1	Well	4	16.0	4	16.0	0	0	8	32.0	0.00
2	Enough	3	12.0	8	32.0	0	0	11	44.0	0
3	Not enough	1	4.0	0	0	5	20.0	6	24.0	
Total		8	32.0	12	48.0	5	20.0	25	100	

3. Conclusion

The conclusions in this study include: (1) Based on the research results, the majority of respondents' knowledge is in the sufficient category. (2) Based on the results of the study, the majority of the application of pain management SOPs carried out by respondents was in the sufficient category. (3) The results showed that there was an effect of nurses' knowledge on the implementation of pain management SOPs at Sri Pamela Tebing Tinggi Hospital in 2022. Suggestions, (1) Research Places. The results of this study are expected for nurses to maintain patient safety by applying SOPs (Standard Operating Procedures) in every action taken by nurses, where nurses need greater

knowledge about the importance of pain management in hospitals so that the quality of services provided can provide satisfaction to patients. (2) Educational Institutions, This research is expected to be used as library reading material to add information and insight to students about materials related to the implementation and application of pain management in hospitals and to consider the results of research as a reference in the application of pain management in everyday life. (3) Further Research, The results of this study are expected to be used as a reference material for further researchers to conduct further research on the knowledge of nurses with the application of pain management or consider factors that influence the application of other pain management and can meet larger samples and larger areas. wider again. This research is expected to be used as library reading material to add information and insight to students about material related to the implementation and application of pain management in hospitals and to consider the results of the study as a reference in the application of pain management in everyday life. (3) Further Research, The results of this study are expected to be used as a reference material for further researchers to conduct further research on the knowledge of nurses with the application of pain management or consider factors that influence the application of other pain management and can meet larger samples and larger areas. wider again. This research is expected to be used as library reading material to add information and insight to students about material related to the implementation and application of pain management in hospitals and to consider the results of the study as a reference in the application of pain management in everyday life. (3) Further Research, The results of this study are expected to be used as a reference material for further researchers to conduct further research on the knowledge of nurses with the application of pain management or consider factors that influence the application of other pain management and can meet larger samples and larger areas. wider again.

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