

Nurse's Knowledge In Accomplishing Actions And Following Procedures For Post Sectio Caesarea Wound Care

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ABSTRACT

Sectio Caesarea has recently become a trend because it is considered more practical and less painful, so it is not surprising that it has become the second most common obstetric surgery used in Indonesia and abroad. Sectio caesarea surgery is the main choice for medical personnel to save the mother and fetus. World Health Organization or World Health Organization (WHO) the delivery rate with Sectio Caesarea is around 10-15% of all labor processes (WHO, 2015). In Indonesia the delivery rate with Sectio Caesarea reaches 9.8% and in Yogyakarta the prevalence of childbirth with Sectio Caesarea reaches 15% this prevalence is quite high looking at The highest prevalence occurs in Jakarta, which is 19.9% (RISKESDAS, 2014). This research is descriptive in nature, that is, it aims to identify the actions of nurses in adhering to fixed procedures for postoperative wound care for Sectio Caesarea at Martha Friska Pulo Brayan General Hospital in 2018. Using education and experience research variables. The data collected using a questionnaire as many as 10 statements filled out by observing 45 respondents. The data collected is presented in the form of a frequency distribution table and then discussed using the existing literature method. The results of the research that has been done are known that the actions of nurses in complying with fixed procedures for postoperative wound care caesarean section are the majority obedient as many as 40 respondents (88.8%) of 45 respondents. Based on DIII education the majority obeyed as many as 25 respondents (55.5%), the majority of S1 education complied with 15 respondents (33.3%). Based on the experience of 1-6 years, the majority were compliant with 36 respondents (80%), 7-12 years the majority were obedient, 4 respondents (8.9%). The conclusion of this research is that the minority DIII education is 5 respondents based on education, the minority 1-6 years experience is 5 respondents based on experience. Suggestions are expected for nurses who work in the health sector so that every action of postoperative wound care for Sectio Caesarea is in accordance with the established SOP.

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1. Introduction

Sectio Caesarea has recently become a trend because it is considered more practical and less painful, so it is not surprising that it has become the second most common obstetric surgery used in Indonesia and abroad. With the SC surgery, not only the mother will be safe but also the number of babies injured due to prolonged labor and traumatic vaginal surgery is reduced. Therefore, the incidence of SC from year to year continues to increase accompanied by a decrease in absolute perinatal mortality (Pratiwi, 2015).

Sectio caesarea surgery is the main choice for medical personnel to save the mother and fetus. There are several indications for sectio caesarea , namely fetal distress, disproportion,

cephalopelvic, non-progressive labor, placenta previa, umbilical cord prolapse, mal percentage of the fetus or transverse position, narrow pelvis, pre-eclampsia (Jitowiyono and Kristiyanasari, 2010). or the World Health Organization (WHO) shows that the delivery rate with Sectio Caesarea is around 10-15% of all deliveries (WHO, 2015). In Indonesia, the delivery rate with Sectio Caesarea reaches 9.8% and in Yogyakarta the prevalence with Sectio Caesarea reaches 15%.

Based on a preliminary study conducted at the Regional General Hospital of Dr. Leokmono Hadi Kudus City, in 2015 the delivery of Sectio Caesarea in in 2014 there were 460 and in 2015 there were 480 with indications of CPD (Cephalo Pelvic Disproportion). Meanwhile, the number of Sectio Caesarea at RSU Muhammadiyah Ponogoro from August to October 2015 reached 266 caesarean sections (Medical Record at RSU Muhammadiyah Ponogoro, 2015).

Based on the results of the study (Faisal, 2013), it was found that nurses who carried out postoperative wound care were not in accordance with the Fixed Procedures. According to the guidelines on nosocomial infection control guidelines issued by Langsa Hospital, in the health care environment, hands are one of the most effective transmission media for the emergence of nosocomial infections. Therefore, the use of sterile gloves and proper hand washing are highly recommended. Because it is possible that there are microorganisms that cause infection that cannot be easily removed by washing hands alone.

Anticipating this, it is very necessary to have a quality nurse's performance in handling aseptic postoperative wound care which is illustrated by the nurse's compliance in carrying out wound care in accordance with established procedures. This aims to reduce the high incidence of infection in the postoperative wound. Meanwhile, to provide optimal service, there are many factors that influence the performance of nurses, including: level of knowledge, attitude, level of education, training, and work experience.

Research Objectives, knowing "Nurse Knowledge in Performing Actions and Complying with Permanent Procedures for Post - Section Caesarea Wound Care at Martha Friska Pulo Brayan General Hospital in 2018".

2. Method

2.1 Types of research

This type of research is descriptive in nature, which aims to identify Nurses' Knowledge in Taking Actions and Complying with Fixed Procedures for Post-Section Caesarea Wound Care at Martha Friska Pulo Brayan General Hospital in 2018.

2.2 Research Location and Time

The research location chosen by the author to research is at RSU Martha Friska Pulo Brayan 2018. This research was carried out starting in March 2018 with a description of activities including submission of titles, literature searches, consultation with supervisors, preparation of research permits, data collection, data processing, data analysis of research results seminars.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Research result

Based on the results of research conducted under the title Nurse Knowledge in Taking Actions and Complying with Fixed Procedures for Postoperative Sectio Caesarea Wound Care at Martha Friska Pulo Brayan General Hospital in 2018, the results obtained in the form of a distribution table as follows:

a. Education

Based on the results of data collection, it can be seen that the Knowledge of Nurses in Taking Actions and Complying with Permanent Procedures for Postoperative Sectio Caesarea Wound Care at Martha Friska Pulo Brayan General Hospital in 2018 based on education can be seen in the following table

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journal homepage: www.midwifery.iocspublisher.org**Table 1**

Distribution Frequency of Knowledge of Nurses in Taking Actions and Complying with Fixed Procedures for Postoperative Wound Care Sectio Caesarea at Martha Friska Hospital Pulo Brayan Based on Education in 2018.

No	Education	Obey		Not obey		Amount	
		F	%	F	%	F	%
1	DIII	25	55.5	5	11.1	30	66.6
2	S1	15	33.3	-	-	15	33.3
	Total	40	88.8	5	11.1	45	100

Based on table 1. above, it can be seen that the knowledge of nurses in taking action and complying with fixed procedures for postoperative sectio caesarea wound care based on DIII education is mostly obedient to SOPs Wound Care as many as 25 respondents (55.5%) and the majority of undergraduate education adhered to the SOP for Wound Care 15 respondents (33.3%).

b. Experience

Based on the results of data collection, it can be seen that the Knowledge of Nurses in Taking Actions and Complying with Fixed Procedures for Postoperative Sectio Caesarea Wound Care at Martha Friska Pulo Brayan General Hospital in 2018 based on experience in the following table:

Table 2.

Distribution Frequency of Nurse's Knowledge in Taking Actions and Complying with Fixed Procedures for Postoperative Wound Care Sectio Caesarea at Martha Friska Hospital Pulo Brayan Based on Experience in 2018

No	Experience	Obey		Not obey		Amount	
		F	%	F	%	F	%
1	1-6 Years	36	80	5	11.1	41	91.1
2	7-12 Years	4	8.9	-	-	4	8.9
3	>12 Years	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	40	88.8	5	11.1	45	100

Based on table 2. above, it can be seen that the knowledge of nurses in taking action and complying with fixed procedures for postoperative sectio caesarea wound care based on experience of 1-6 years, the majority of those who obeyed the SOP for Wound Care were 36 respondents (80%) and the majority 7-12 years old. comply with the SOP for Wound Care 4 respondents (8.9%).

3.2 Discussion

From the results of the research on the knowledge of nurses in carrying out actions and complying with fixed procedures for wound care after sectio caesarea at Martha Friska Pulo Brayan Hospital in 2018, the results are as follows:

a. Action Based on Education

Based on table 1. above, it can be seen that the knowledge of nurses in taking action and complying with fixed procedures for postoperative sectio caesarea wound care based on DIII education the majority adhered to Wound Care SOPs as many as 25 respondents (55.5%), the majority of undergraduate education adhered to Wound Care SOPs 15 respondents (33.3%) and minority DIII education did not comply with the SOP for Wound Care as many as 5 respondents (11.1%). According to Wawan and Dewi (2015), education means guidance given by someone to the development of others towards certain ideals that determine humans to act and fill life to achieve safety and happiness.

According to Notoadmojo (2007) in Saraswati's research (2015) Education is an effort to develop personality and abilities inside and outside school and lasts a lifetime. Education affects the learning process, the higher the education a person has, the easier it is to receive information both from other people and from the mass media. The more information that comes in, the more knowledge that can be obtained about health. Knowledge is closely related to education where it is expected that someone with higher education will have more extensive knowledge. According to the results of Faisal's research (2013) that a graduate of DIII, S1 Nursing who works in the field of wound nursing, his knowledge will be wider than a nurse who does not work, because by working he will have a lot of information and experience, so that the longer a person works, the more he works. good knowledge too.

According to the research assumptions, from the overall research results where the majority of S1 respondents obeyed as many as 15 respondents (33.3%) and the majority of DIII respondents obeyed as many as 25 respondents (55.5%). It can be concluded that a person's level of education does not always determine the ability and knowledge in compliance with carrying out treatment according to SOPs. Because abilities and knowledge can be obtained through extensive information and experience from outside education.

b. Action Based on Experience

Based on table 2. above, it can be seen that the knowledge of nurses in taking action and complying with postoperative wound care procedures for sectio caesarea based on experience of 1-6 years, the majority who adhere to Wound Care SOPs are 36 respondents (80%), 7-12 years the majority are 4 respondents (8.9%) were obedient to the Wound Care SOP and the minority of 1-6 years of experience who did not comply with the Wound Care SOP was 5 respondents (11.1%). According to Notoatmodjo (2012), experience is a good teacher, so the saying goes. This proverb implies that experience is a source of knowledge, or experience is a good way of obtaining the truth of knowledge. Therefore, personal experience can be used as an effort to gain knowledge. This is done by repeating the experience gained in solving problems encountered in the past.

According to the results of Faisal's research (2013) that the work of a person who works will have a lot of information and experience, so that the longer a person works, the more experience he has. According to the research assumptions, from the overall research results where the majority of respondents have experience of 1-6 years who are obedient as many as 36 respondents (80%) and the majority of respondents 7-12 years who are obedient are 4 respondents (8.9%). It can be concluded that experience is very decisive in one's skills in carrying out treatment according to SOPs. Because the longer the work time, the more experience a person has and becomes a learning or knowledge for that person.

4. Conclusion

From the results of the study and the description of the discussion, it can be concluded that the Knowledge of Nurses in Taking Actions and Complying with Permanent Procedures for Post-Section Caesarea Wound Care at Martha Friska Pulo Brayon Hospital in 2018 is as follows: Based on table 1. above, it can be seen that the knowledge of nurses in taking action and complying with fixed procedures for postoperative sectio caesarea wound care based on DIII education the majority adhered to Wound Care SOPs as many as 25 respondents (55.5%), the majority of undergraduate education adhered to Wound Care SOPs 15 respondents (33.3%) and minority DIII education did not comply with the SOP for Wound Care as many as 5 respondents (11.1%). Based on table 2. above, it can be seen that the knowledge of nurses in taking action and complying with postoperative wound care procedures for sectio caesarea based on experience of 1-6 years, the majority who adhere to Wound Care SOPs are 36 respondents (80%), 7-12 years the majority are 4 respondents (8.9%) were obedient to the Wound Care SOP and the minority of 1-6 years of experience who did not comply with the Wound Care SOP was 5 respondents (11.1%).

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