

Nurse's Motivation in Infection Prevention in Postoperative Patients in ICU Room of Haji Medan Hospital

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ABSTRACT

Infection is one of the big problems and costs the healing process. Infections often occur in intensive hospital wards that often happen in postoperative cases and cases using tools and treatment procedures that must use sterile principles in the course of executive action. This research aims to determine the Motivation of Nurses in Infection Prevention In Post-Surgical Patients In the ICU Room of Haji Medan Hospital year 2019. The study used a descriptive design. This study's population was all nurses in the ICU room of Haji Medan Hospital as many as 26 nurses, and all were sampled. The sampling in this study was to use purposive sampling as many as 25 nurses who were respondents. Data collection techniques using questionnaires. Data that has been obtained manually with step editing, coding, tabulating, scoring, and data analysis. Data collection results are presented in the form of frequency and percentage distribution. The results of the study of 25 respondents were mostly well-knowledgeable five people (19.3%), while 15 people (61.4%) and less than five people (19.3%). This study concludes that nurses' motivation for infection prevention in postoperative patients to prevent infection in most patients is moderate. It is expected that the head of the hospital, especially the head of the ICU Haji Medan Hospital, will further improve and deepen the nurse's motivation in the prevention of infection in postoperative patients, create exact Basic Duties and Functions and Inherent Supervision, and train nurses in the prevention of diseases in surgical wounds to prevent complications.

Keywords: Motivation, Nurse, Infection Prevention

INTRODUCTION

Infection is one of the big problems and costs the healing process. Infections often occur in intensive hospital wards that often happen in postoperative cases and cases using tools and treatment procedures that must use sterile principles in the course of execution action (Zulkarnain, 1998). Infections in hospitals can occur due to the spread of disease from health care sources, either through patients, health workers, visitors, or other sources. Health officials can spread infections through direct contact that can transmit germs to patients. Direct contact can occur through tools used by nurses and doctors (Musrifatul, 2006).

The main focus of handling infection problems in the health service is to prevent infection. Infection is still a problem in some countries. Currently, the main concern is to reduce the risk of disease transfer to patients and the officer who handles directly in the patient (Hidayat, 2004). People who receive medical services from nurses and doctors performed in hospitals or clinics will get an infection if there is no prevention by nurses and doctors who handle patients directly.

In addition to nurses and doctors serving patients and staff on duty and nurses (garbage disposal, household staff, and laboratory staff) are all faced with the risk of infection. Hospital infections (nosocomial) and worker-transmitted

infections are essential issues worldwide, continuing to increase as Alvarado and Lynch said in 1997 that rates of nosocomial disease were as low as 1%. In some countries in Europe, the Americas, Asia, Latin America, Africa, and Sub Sahara, there were more than 40% (Tietjen, 2004).

In "The Journalist Of Infections Control Nursing," written by Nancy Roper (1996) conducted a prevalence survey of 43 hospitals in England which showed that approximately 20% of hospital patients were infected and that 10% were infections from the community, which already existed at the time the patient was hospitalized and another 1% were nosocomial infections. The location and percentage of conditions are (1) Channel (30%); (2) Surgical injuries (20%); (3) Respiratory tract (20%); (4) Other injuries (30%) (Zulkarnain, 1998).

Health workers are placed as the most crucial cause of the online of nosocomial infections. Transmission can occur due to the use of tools through the hands of nurses and doctors directly. Transmission can occur as a result of sterile techniques. Devices that are ready to be used if they have been contaminated with the environment and operated by nurses and doctors result in inpatient care procedures. A nurse in carrying out treatment should start by paying attention to sterile techniques on the use of tools and the method of action used. Hand washing will reduce 50% of infections, and less clean equipment due to water used to wash instruments contaminated with germs will result in the onset of disease in patients (Zulkarnain, 1998).

Nursing services are primarily about nurses' attitudes and ability to provide nursing care to clients/families. In the study of the quality of nursing care assessed based on the level of client/family satisfaction towards nursing as well as the nurse's compliance with standards of application of care processes in 14 medical surgical rooms in government hospitals with 572 respondents resulting in acceptable category client/family satisfaction levels (16.9%),

moderate categories (81.5%), and fewer types (1.55%) (Sitorus, 2006).

In the implementation of the treatment action, the use of sterile tools of the procedure, and the activities carried out by nurses should be considered. According to Kusumobroto, a study in 2001 said that nosocomial infections had been found in Indonesia by 60% (Tietjen, 2004).

Based on the data on quality indicators of service data obtained from Pirngadi Hospital Medan city in 2006, there was an infection of 32.16% consisting of infections caused by the use of infusion needles by 10%, due to blood transfusions of 10.16% and an infection rate of surgery wounds of 12% (Based on WHO-Ministry of Inpatient Standard Indicators classified as high infection incidence due to indicators of postoperative infection incidence and nosocomial infection incidence has a maximum standard of 1.5%) (Kuntjoro, 2007).

The results of a study at Haji Medan Hospital conducted by Zuidah in 2006 said there are 70% of nurse attitudes classified as moderate category and 30% right attitude to the incidence of nosocomial infections. There is no influence between the level of knowledge and nurses' attitude towards the installation of catheters in the prevention of nosocomial.

According to some expert opinion (Claude S. George) quoted from Zuidah's 2006 study said that a person's motivations related to needs include the place and atmosphere of the work environment so that working nurses experience a decrease in motivation that results in unsatisfactory work results and results in decreased nurse actions. This decline will affect the work environment, which will impact the work motivation of nurses in hospitals. The cause of the nurse will differ from one nurse to another.

Work motivation is something that gives rise to the spirit or encouragement of work. Based on the motivational defense, the reason is nurses' main factor in doing all right jobs, which includes actions on

patients and the duty of nurses in nursing care to achieve optimal results (Monika and Eliana, 1998).

Increased personal motivation in the hospital should be done to maintain the spirit of work so that there is no decrease in routine activities. Observations on an individual basis must be made continuously, and it is the responsibility of the boss. It is used to identify persons who have high potency and motivation (Djojodibroto, 1997).

METHODOLOGY

The study used a descriptive design. This study's population was all nurses in the ICU room of Haji Medan Hospital as many as 26 nurses, and all were sampled. The sampling in this study was to use purposive sampling as many as 25 nurses who were respondents. Data collection techniques using questionnaires. Data that has been obtained manually with step editing, coding, tabulating, scoring, and data analysis. Data collection results are presented in the form of frequency and percentage distribution.

RESULTS

Table 1 Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Demographic Data

NO	Category	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1	Age		
	26 – 35	8	29,6 %
	36 - 45	11	52,2%
	46 – 55	5	19,3 %
Amount		25	100 %
2	Gender		
	Male	7	27,4 %
	Female	18	72,6 %
	Amount		25
3	Education Level		
	SPK	2	9,1 %
	D3	15	61,4 %
	Sarjana	8	29,5 %
	Amount		25
4	Resources		
	a) Television	15	61,4 %
	b) Books	5	19,3 %
	c) Cafe	5	19,3 %
	Total	25	100 %

Table 2 Distribution of Respondent Frequency Based on Nurse Motivation

No	Motivation	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1.	Good	5	19,3 %
2.	Middle	15	61,4 %
3.	Less	5	19,3 %
Amount		25	100 %

Based on research conducted on June 24 to May 28, 2019, on "Nurse's Motivation in Infection Prevention in Post-Surgical Patients in ICU Haji Medan Hospital Room." with a total of 25 respondents, obtained results presented in the form of a frequency distribution table as follows:

The results of the study of 25 respondents were based on the majority of respondents aged 36-45 years old as many as 11 people (51.4%), with the education level of respondents namely D3 as 15 respondents (60%), where most of the respondents' work was Female as many as 18 respondents (72%). The respondents' source of information is Television, as many as 15 respondents (60%).

The 25 respondents studied that the dominant respondents had moderate motivation for infection prevention in postoperative patients, which was 15 people (61.4%).

DISCUSSION

Based on the results of research conducted by researchers on The Motivation of Nurses in infection prevention in post-Surgery Patients in Icu Room of Haji Medan Hospital year 2019 with the number of respondents 25 people can be seen the following discussion:

Based on the results of research conducted by researchers on The Motivation of Nurses in Infection Prevention in Post-Surgical Patients in ICU Hospital Haji Medan Room 2019 In View From Demographic Data, the discussion is as follows

From the results of previous research conducted by Yani Fitriawati Situngkir (2004), age affects knowledge. With the age of a person, there will be more knowledge gained and changes in the physical and psychological aspects (mental). From the results of the study obtained dominant respondents aged 36-45 years, namely as many as 11 people (52.2%), and the higher the level of education of a person, the more elevated the mindset and process of

absorption of information so that the more knowledge he has from the results of the research obtained by the majority of respondents of spk education level is as much as two people (9,1%).

While the experience is an event that a person has experienced in interacting with his environment, if the experience is pleasant, then psychologically there will be a profound impression and scar in his psychiatric emotions and can finally form a positive attitude in his life, from the results studied dominant female respondents namely as many as 18 people (72.6%).

In addition to the things mentioned above, the researchers also found that respondents already know and understand about infection prevention in postoperative patients and supported by the many respondents who often see Television, read books and see inform asap from internet cafes where respondents often see and hear information about infection prevention in postoperative patients, from the results studied by the majority of respondents obtained the source of information from Television which is 15 people (61.4%). The 25 respondents studied that the dominant respondents had moderate motivation for infection prevention in postoperative patients, which was 15 people (61.4%).

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CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion of the nurse's motivation towards treatment measures in post-surgical patients in the ICU Room of Haji Medan Hospital in 2019 can be drawn the following conclusions:

The study results obtained from 25 respondents found that the effects of nurse motivation towards treatment measures in the dominant postoperative patient's respondents had a reasonable basis of 18 people (61.4%). This is due to the lack of motivation of nurses who lack the skills of nurses to provide care measures to postoperative patients by training nurses in the prevention of infections in surgical

wounds to prevent the onset of complications, the level of education that nurses have many rites DIII and the age of the respondent is also one of the factors affecting, as well as the lack of information obtained either directly such as from training or indirectly such as print media (Books) and electronic media (TV), Internet).

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