

INTISARI

HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN DAN PERILAKU PASIEN PASCA OPERASI APPENDECTOMY TENTANG MOBILISASI DINI DI RSUD DR. SOEDIRAN MANGUN SUMARSO WONOGIRI

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Latar Belakang: Salah satu faktor yang mempengaruhi proses penyembuhan luka akibat operasi appendiks adalah kurang atau tidaknya melakukan mobilisasi dini. Salah satu faktor yang mempengaruhi proses penyembuhan luka akibat operasi pembuangan *appendiks* (*apendektomi*) kurangnya mobilisasi dini, karena dengan mobilisasi dini akan dapat mempercepat pemulihan dan mencegah terjadinya komplikasi pasca bedah dan juga mempercepat hari rawat dan mengurangi resiko karena tirah baring lama seperti terjadinya dekubitus, kekakuan atau penegangan otot-otot di seluruh tubuh, gangguan sirkulasi darah, gangguan pernapasan dan gangguan peristaltik maupun berkemih. Hasil survey diketahui bahwa dari 5 pasien yang diobservasi diketahui ada 4 orang tidak mengetahui sama sekali tentang mobilisasi dini dan fungsinya, sehingga gerakan yang dilakukan adalah gerakan spontan dan karena merasa kurang nyaman pada posisi yang sama, dan 1 orang mengetahui mobilisasi dini.

Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan dan perilaku pasca operasi appendectomy tentang mobilisasi dini di RSUD dr. Soediran Mangun Sumarso Wonogiri.

Metode: Desain penelitian ini menggunakan deskriptif analitik dengan rancangan *cross sectional*. Sampel penelitian sebanyak 31 pasien yang menjalani perawatan di RSUD dr. Soediran Mangun Sumarso Wonogiri, dengan teknik *accidental sampling*. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan dengan *chi-square*.

Hasil: 1) Pengetahuan mobilisasi dini pasien tertinggi pada kategori kurang sebanyak 17 orang (54,8 %), dan pengetahuan mobilisasi dini yang paling rendah pada kategori baik sebanyak 4 orang (12,9 %); 2) Mayoritas pasien post operasi *appendectomy* melakukan mobilisasi dini sebanyak 25 (80,6%) dan terendah tidak melakukan mobilisasi dini sebanyak 6 orang (19,4 %); 3) Ada hubungan antara pengetahuan mobilisasi dini dengan mobilisasi dini ($X^2_{hit} = 6,127$; p-value = 0,047).

Simpulan: Ada hubungan antara pengetahuan mobilisasi dini dengan mobilisasi dini.

Kata Kunci : Pengetahuan, Perilaku, Mobilisasi Dini, *Appendectomy*.

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ABSTRACT

THE CORRELATION OF KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOR ON APPEDECTOMY POSTOPERATIVE PATIENS TOWARD EARLY MOBILIZATION IN GENERAL GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL DR. SOEDIRAN MANGUN SUMARSO WONOGIRI

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Background: *One of the factors that affect the wound healing process due to appendix surgery is less or not doing early mobilization. One of the factors that influence the healing process of wounds caused by surgical removal of the appendix (appendectomy) lack of early mobilization, as with mobilization early can speed recovery and prevent the occurrence of postoperative complications and also hasten the day care and reduce risks due to bed rest as long as the occurrence of pressure sores, stiffness or tightening of the muscles throughout the body, blood circulation disorders, respiratory problems and impaired peristalsis and urination. The survey result is known that out of 5 patients were observed mind there 4 people do not know at all about early mobilization and function, so the movement does is spontaneous movement and because they feel less comfortable at the same position, and the first person to know early mobilization.*

Objective: *To examine the correlation between knowledge and behavior of postoperative appendectomy early mobilization in dr. Soediran Mangun Sumarso Wonogiri.*

Methods: *This study used a descriptive analytic with cross sectional design. Samples are 31 patients who nursing treatment in RSUD dr. Soediran Mangun Sumarso Wonogiri, with tehcnich accidental sampling. Data analysis techniques used chi-square.*

Results: *1) Knowledge of the highest in the early mobilization patients less category as much as 17 people (54.8%), and knowledge of early mobilization of the lowest in both categories as many as four people (12.9%); 2) The majority of patients with postoperative appendectomy early mobilization by 25 (80.6%) and the lowest is not mobilized early as 6 people (19.4%); 3) There is a relationship between knowledge of early mobilization with early mobilization ($X^2_{hit} = 6.127$; $p\text{-value} = 0.047$).*

Conclusions: *There is a relationship between knowledge of early mobilization with early mobilization.*

Keywords: *Knowledge, Behavior, Early Mobilization, appendectomy.*

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