

Hubungan Tingkat Pengetahuan Perawat dengan *Basic Life Support* terhadap Perilaku Perawat dalam *Primary survey* di Rumah Sakit Nirmala Suri Sukoharjo

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Intisari

Latar belakang: Keterampilan dasar menjadi komponen utama yang harus dimiliki seorang perawat dalam menangani pasien gawat darurat. Keterampilan dasar tersebut dapat dilakukan dengan baik dipengaruhi oleh faktor tingkat pengetahuan yang dimiliki perawat. Penanganan *primary survey* yang tepat oleh perawat dengan sistematika ABCDE dapat menurunkan risiko kematian dan meminimalisir kecacatan pada pasien.

Tujuan penelitian: Mengetahui hubungan tingkat pengetahuan perawat dengan *basic life support* terhadap perilaku perawat dalam *primary survey* di Rumah Sakit Nirmala Suri Sukoharjo.

Metode penelitian: metode penelitian dengan *deskriptif korelational*, pendekatan menggunakan *cross sectional*. Sampel penelitian adalah 38 orang perawat yang bekerja di Ruang IGD, Ruang ICU dan Ruang Operasi. Teknik sampling menggunakan total sampel. Instrumen penelitian menggunakan kuesioner pengetahuan perawat tentang *basic life support* dan lembar observasi *primary survey*. Analisis data menggunakan uji *Chi Square*.

Hasil penelitian : Sebanyak 23 responden mempunyai pengetahuan kategori baik (60,5%), dan 15 responden dengan pengetahuan kurang baik (39,5%). Sebanyak 29 responden terampil dalam pelaksanaan *primary survey* (76,3%), 9 responden tidak terampil dalam pelaksanaan *primary survey* (23,7%). Hasil analisis uji *Chi Square* diperoleh nilai $\chi^2 = 7,242$ dan $p = 0,007$ ($p < 0,05$)

Kesimpulan : Ada hubungan tingkat pengetahuan perawat tentang *basic life support* terhadap perilaku perawat dalam pelaksanaan *primary survey* di IGD Rumah Sakit Nirmala Suri Sukoharjo.

Kata kunci : Pengetahuan, *Basic Life Support*, *Primary Survey*, Perawat

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ABSTRACT

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN NURSE KNOWLEDGE LEVEL AND BASIC LIFE SUPPORT ON NURSE BEHAVIOR IN THE PRIMARY SURVEY AT NIRMALA SURI SUKOHARJO HOSPITAL

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Background: Basic skills are the main component that a nurse must have in dealing with emergency patients. These basic skills can be influenced by the level of knowledge owned by nurses. Proper handling of the primary survey by nurses with ABCDE systematics can reduce the risk of death and minimize disability in patients. Objective: To determine the correlation between nurses' level of knowledge and basic life support on the behavior of nurses in the primary survey at Nirmala Suri Sukoharjo Hospital.

Method: research method used correlational descriptive with a cross-sectional approach. The research sample was 38 nurses who worked in the emergency room, ICU room, and operating room. The sampling technique used total sampling. The research instrument used a nurse's knowledge questionnaire about basic life support and a primary survey observation sheet. Data analysis used the Chi-Square test.

Results: 23 respondents had good knowledge (60.5%), and 15 respondents had poor knowledge (39.5%). A total of 29 respondents were skilled in implementing the primary survey (76.3%), 9 respondents were not skilled in the implementation of the primary survey (23.7%). The results of the Chi-Square test analysis obtained the value of $X^2 = 7.242$ and $p = 0.007$ ($p < 0.05$)

Conclusion: There is a correlation between nurses' level of knowledge about basic life support on the behavior of nurses in the implementation of the primary survey in the emergency room at Nirmala Suri Sukoharjo Hospital.

Keywords: Knowledge, Basic Life Support, Primary Survey, Nurse

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