

## INTISARI

### HUBUNGAN TEKNIK PEMASANGAN INTRAVENA CHATETER DAN JENIS CAIRAN INFUS TERHADAP KEJADIAN FLEBITIS DI PUSKESMAS MUSUK II BOYOLALI

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**Latar Belakang:** Flebitis merupakan peradangan yang terjadi pada pembuluh darah vena yang disebabkan oleh chateter intra vena atau iritasi kimiawi zat adiktif dan obat-obatan yang diberikan secara intravena. Banyak faktor telah dianggap terlibat dalam patogenesis flebitis, antara lain: faktor kimia seperti obat atau cairan yang iritan, faktor mekanis seperti bahan, ukuran kateter, lokasi, teknik pemasangan dan lama kanulasi serta agen infeksius. Faktor bakterial yaitu tidak steril alat pemasangan, tempat pemasangan infus dan perawat yang memasang infus.

**Tujuan:** Untuk mengetahui hubungan teknik pemasangan intravena chateter dan jenis cairan infus terhadap kejadian flebitis di ruang Rawat Inap Puskesmas Musuk II Boyolali.

**Metode:** Penelitian ini menggunakan rancangan deskripsi korelasi dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasi penelitian ini adalah pasien yang terpasang infus di ruang rawat inap Puskesmas Musuk II Boyolali, dengan rata-rata dalam satu bulan tercatat 37 pasien. Sampel penelitian adalah populasi yang diambil sebagai responden yaitu 37 pasien, teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *accidental sampling*. Metode analisis data menggunakan uji univariat dengan distribusi frekuensi dan bivariat dengan *Chi Square*.

**Hasil Penelitian:** (1) Mayoritas teknik pemasangan intravena chateter sudah tepat, yaitu 36 responden (97,3%), hanya terdapat 1 responden (2,7%) yang tidak tepat. (2) Mayoritas jenis cairan infus yang digunakan isotonis, yaitu 34 responden (91,9%), hanya terdapat 3 responden (8,1%) menggunakan jenis cairan hipotonis. (3) Mayoritas responden tidak terjadi flebitis yaitu 30 responden (81,1%), dan hanya 7 responden (18,9%) yang terjadi flebitis. (4) Ada hubungan yang signifikan antara teknik pemasangan intravena chateter dengan kejadian flebitis ( $p = 0,039$ ). (5) Ada hubungan yang signifikan antara jenis cairan infus dengan kejadian flebitis (0,000).

**Simpulan:** Ada hubungan yang signifikan antara teknik pemasangan intravena chateter dan jenis cairan infus dengan kejadian flebitis.

Kata Kunci : Teknik pemasangan intravena chateter, jenis cairan infus, kejadian flebitis

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## ABSTRACT

### **THE CORRELATION OF CATHETERS INTRAVENOUS INSTALLATION TECHNIQUE AND TYPE OF INFUSION FLUIDS TO PHLEBITIS INCIDENT IN MUSUK II PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER, BOYOLALI**

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**Background:** Phlebitis is an inflammation of the veins caused by catheter intravenous or chemical irritation of addictive substances and drugs are given intravenously. Many factors have been considered involved in the pathogenesis of phlebitis, such as: chemical factors such as drugs or fluids irritants, mechanical factors such as material, catheter size, location, and duration of cannulation installation techniques as well as infectious agents. Bacterial factor that is not sterile instrument installation, the installation of a drip and a nurse that an IV drip.

**Objective:** To determine the correlation of intravenous catheter installation techniques and types of intravenous fluids on the incidence of phlebitis in space Inpatient Musuk II Puskesmas Boyolali.

**Methods:** This study used a descriptive correlation design with cross sectional approach. The study population was patients who installed a drip in the inpatient unit Musuk II Public Health Center Boyolali, with the average in a month was recorded 37 patients. Samples has taken as the respondent population were 37 patients, the sampling technique used accidental sampling. Methods of data analysis using univariate and bivariate frequency distribution by Chi Square.

**Results:** (1) The majority of the intravenous catheter installation techniques were appropriate, ie 36 respondents (97.3%), there was only one respondent (2.7%) not appropriate. (2) The majority of the type used isotonic IV fluids, namely 34 respondents (91.9%), there were only three respondents (8.1%) using a type of hypotonic fluids. (3) The majority of respondents did not happen phlebitis of 30 respondents (81.1%), and only 7 respondents (18.9%) that occurred phlebitis. (4) There was a significant correlation between the techniques of intravenous infusion catheter with the incidence of phlebitis ( $p = 0.039$ ). (5) There was a significant correlation between the types of intravenous fluids with the incidence phlebitis (0,000).

**Conclusion:** There was a significant association between intravenous catheter installation techniques and types of intravenous fluids with the incidence of phlebitis.

**Keywords:** Catheter intravenous installation technique, infusion fluids types, the incidence of phlebitis

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