Nurses' Knowledge About Wound Management at Bhayangkara Hospital, Manado, North Sulawesi

A. Miftahul Khair¹, Sitti Johri Nasela², Sitti Nur Intang³, Djunaedi⁴

¹Nursing Study Program, Poltekkes Kemenkes Maluku, Indonesia
²Nursing Study Program, Poltekkes Kemenkes Maluku, Indonesia
³Midwifery Study Program, STIKES Salewangan Maros, Indonesia
⁴Nutrition Study Program, STIKES Salewangan Maros, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Problems and complications that arise due to injuries, if they do not receive proper and serious treatment, can result in lifelong disability and this causes lifelong suffering for the client. The aim of the research is to determine the description of nurses' knowledge of emergency management of injured patients at Bhayangkara Hospital, Manado, North Sulawesi. This research design uses a descriptive design, a research design that is structured in such a way that researchers can obtain answers to research questions. Research design refers to the type or kind of research chosen to achieve research objectives, and acts as a tool and guide to achieve these objectives. The research results show that a person's length of work in an organization or agency is not synonymous with high productivity. People with a long period of service do not mean they have a high level of proficiency. The longer someone works, the more skilled and experienced they are in their job.

Keywords: Nurse Knowledge, Wound Management, Hospital

Corresponding Author: A. Miftahul Khair
Email: miftahulkhair85@yahoo.com

1. Introduction

Along with the growth of the world population accompanied by progress in all fields, it also has an impact on human activities. The most obvious thing can be seen is progress in the fields of transportation, technology, communication and also progress in the industrial sector (Brunner & Suddarth 2013).
The advances above have had an impact on the development of science and technology, such as the increasingly rapid pace of industry so that society's attraction to industry is also greater. Population growth is followed by an increase in vehicle users. However, on the other hand, it also has an impact on the accident rate for vehicle users due to negligence in driving a vehicle. Based on information, most traffic accidents end in injuries or broken bones (Brunner & Suddarth 2013).

Problems and complications that arise due to injuries, if they do not receive proper and serious treatment, can result in lifelong disability and this causes lifelong suffering for the client. In this case, appropriate and fast nursing care is expected to be able to overcome wound problems, speed up healing and avoid complications arising from the wound. Wound management is a process that involves caring for and treating damaged areas on the body. Therefore, nurses must understand and have better skills regarding appropriate handling of injured clients, so that they can provide maximum nursing care to clients so that the death rate or lifelong disability can be reduced.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2019, the incidence of fractures due to traffic accidents has increased. There are 15 million people recorded throughout the world with a prevalence rate of 3.2%. In 2020, the incidence of fractures will reach a prevalence rate of 2.7% or approximately 13 million people in the world. Based on Riskesdas data, in 2018 there were around 92,976 accidents with the number of people experiencing fractures being 5,122 people (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia. 2018) 2 (Permatasari & Sari, 2020). Riskesdas states that the place where the largest number of accidents occur is in the home environment at 44.7%, when compared to the highway at 31.4%, at work at 9.1% and at school at 6.5% (Hardianto et al., 2022).

According to data from the Central Statistics Agency, the number of deaths due to traffic accidents due to fractures in 2020 was 25,266 people (Central Statistics Agency, 2022). The most common fractures in Indonesia are lower extremity fractures. The part of the body that often experiences fractures is the lower extremities (Platiini et al., 2020).

Hardianto, Ayubbana and Inayati, (2022) stated that the parts of the body that frequently experience injuries include the upper extremities (32%) and lower extremities.
An extremity fracture is an injury that occurs in the area of the bones that form the upper extremities (including the arms, elbows, hands, wrists), lower extremities (including the lower legs, ankles, thighs, hips). According to (Kepel & Lengkong, 2020) there are 4 principles of treatment or often referred to as 4R, namely recognizing, reduction (reposition), retention (maintaining) and rehabilitation (rehabilitation). Recognizing (recognizing) is the initial stage, namely recognizing the shape of the fracture that is formed so that you are able to take treatment steps according to the fracture that occurs. Recognition consists of anamnesis, neurological examination and physical examination which is confirmed by radiographic examination.

2. Research Method

This research design uses a descriptive design, a research design that is structured in such a way that researchers can obtain answers to research questions. Research design refers to the type or kind of research chosen to achieve research objectives, and acts as a tool and guide to achieve these objectives. The population in this study were all nurses who worked at Bhayangkara Hospital, Manado, North Sulawesi, totaling 40 people. The sample is part of the population studied. The sample in this research uses a total sampling method where the population is the same as the sample size with a sample size of 40 people.

3. Results And Discussions

a. Result

Respondent data was collected using a questionnaire, then processed and presented in table form, then the data was explained descriptively using a distributive table presented in narrative form.

1) Respondent characteristics

   a. Age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 4.1</th>
<th>Distribution of respondent characteristics based on age at Bhayangkara Hospital, Manado, North Sulawesi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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From table 4.1 above, it shows that there are 24 people aged 26-30 years (60.00%), followed by 12 people aged 31-35 years (30.00%) and 4 people aged >35 years (10.00%).

b. Gender

Table 4.2
Distribution of respondent characteristics based on gender at Bhayangkara Hospital, Manado, North Sulawesi

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Man</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>47.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Woman</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>52.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>40</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary Data,

From table 4.2 above, it can be seen that there were 40 respondents, 21 of whom were female (52.5%) while 19 of whom were male (47.5%).

2) Univariate Analysis

a) Knowledge

Table 4.3
Distribution of respondent characteristics based on knowledge at Bhayangkara Manado Hospital, North Sulawesi

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Knowledge</th>
<th>Frequency(N)</th>
<th>Percent(%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>95.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Not enough</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>40</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary Data,
From table 4.3 above, it shows that of the 40 respondents, 38 people had good knowledge (95.0%) and 2 people had poor knowledge (5.0%).

b) Level of education

Table 4.4
Distribution of respondent characteristics based on education level at Bhayangkara Hospital, Manado, North Sulawesi

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Frequency(N)</th>
<th>Percent(%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tall</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>92.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>40</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary Data,

From table 4.4 above, it shows that of the 40 respondents, 37 people had higher education (92.5%) and 3 people had low education (7.5%).

c) Years of service

Table 4.5
Distribution of respondent characteristics based on length of service at Bhayangkara Hospital, Manado, North Sulawesi

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Years of service</th>
<th>Frequency(N)</th>
<th>Percent(%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Long</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>97.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>New</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>40</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary Data,

From table 4.5 above, it shows that of the 40 respondents, 39 people had old work experience (97.5%) and 1 person (2.5%) had new work experience.

b. Discussion

1. Description of the level of knowledge of nurses regarding wound management at Bhayangkara Hospital, Manado, North Sulawesi.

   From table 4.3 above, it shows that of the 40 respondents, 38 people had good knowledge (95.0%) and 2 people had poor knowledge (5.0%).

   Roger's theory (1994) states that a person's behavior is based on
knowledge and awareness so that their behavior can be long-lasting and according to Yusak (2019) in his research, he stated how important it is for a person's understanding to change a behavior. The more people know and understand something, the more motivated a person will be to do positive things for themselves.

Therefore, with a good level of knowledge possessed by a nurse, the greater the awareness and motivation to do positive things, especially at work, both for patients and for themselves, especially in wound care management.

For nurses who have sufficient knowledge but their role cannot be explained according to Gagne (1996) that learning is only under certain conditions, namely internal conditions which involve a person's readiness and what has been learned previously as well as internal conditions which are learning situations and the presentation of stimuli that are deliberately arranged.

This means that if a nurse has good knowledge of certain internal conditions, for example being busy or having a large number of patients being treated, wound management is often neglected.

This result is supported by the opinion expressed by Azwar (2010) who said that individuals will be aware, know and understand and carry out recommendations related to health if they have good knowledge and are expected to have good actions too. This is in accordance with research conducted by Niwatan S (2016) which stated that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and efforts to prevent nosocomial infections at the Alo Sabu Hospital, Gorontalo.

The results of this research are also supported by Notoatmodjo (2019) who revealed that knowledge can change behavior in the desired direction. Apart from that, as stated by Didin (2018), quoted from Notoatmodjo (2019), it is stated how important a person's knowledge is to change behavior. Knowing something means it will be easier for someone to be motivated to do positive things for themselves.

From the opinions and results of previous research, it can be said that with
good knowledge, nurses can understand wound management efforts correctly so that they have the ability to carry them out.

2. Description of the level of education of nurses regarding wound management at Bhayangkara Hospital, Manado, North Sulawesi.

   From table 4.4 above, it shows that of the 20 respondents, 13 (92.86%) had higher education and 1 person (7.40%) had lower education. This shows that of the 40 respondents, 37 people had higher education (92.5%) and low education as many as 3 people (7.5%). The distribution of respondents based on the level of nurse education found a positive (unidirectional) relationship between the level of education and the role of implementing nurses in wound management efforts. The role of implementing nurses is good in preventing surgical wound infections because they have a high level of education (100%) compared to a low level of education (0%). Based on the results of research conducted by Hasnah (2018), there is a relationship between education and nurses' efforts to prevent nosocomial infections in hospital inpatient rooms.

   The results of this research are in line with the function of education as stated by Notoatmodjo (2019) that education functions to develop abilities and improve the quality of human personality. In the learning process there will be changes towards a better and more mature individual. Through education a person will be able to think objectively to change behavior for the better. In this way, it is hoped that the individual's work motivation or enthusiasm will be higher in utilizing the knowledge and skills they have.

   Gibson's (1994) theory states that a higher level of education generally causes a person to be better able to analyze. Meanwhile, according to Siagian (2019), the higher a person's education, the greater his desire to utilize his knowledge and skills. From this theory we can conclude that a nurse with a fairly high level of education has a better ability to analyze positive behavior or roles that can be applied to each task they carry out, especially in terms of wound management.
3. Description of the nurse’s work period regarding wound management at Bhayangkara Hospital, Manado, North Sulawesi.

From table 4.5 above, it shows that of the 40 respondents, 39 people had old work experience (97.5%) and 1 person (2.5%) had new work experience.

According to Siagian (2019), the longer someone works in an organization or job, the higher their productivity. What is explained is that there is a difference between the level of work that is still new and the level of work that has been working for a long time, that is, the longer a person's work period, the more experienced they are and the higher their productivity. However, on the contrary, Robin (1995) said that there is no convincing reason that people who have been in a job for a long time will be more productive and motivated than those with lower seniority.

The length of time a person has worked in an organization or agency is not synonymous with high productivity either. People with a long period of service do not mean they have a high level of proficiency. The longer someone works, the more skilled and experienced they are in their job.

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of research regarding the description of nurses' knowledge regarding wound management at Bhayangkara Hospital, Manado, North Sulawesi, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The description of the level of knowledge of nurses regarding emergency management of injured patients at Bhayangkara Hospital, Manado, North Sulawesi is good (95.0%).

2. Description of the level of education of nurses in emergency care for injured patients at Bhayangkara Hospital, Manado, North Sulawesi, is high education (92.5%).

3. The description of the length of work experience of nurses in emergency care for injured patients at Bhayangkara Hospital, Manado, North Sulawesi, is that 39 people (97.5%) have long work experience.
Compliance with ethical standards

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Disclosure of conflict of interest

This research collaboration is a positive thing for all researchers so that conflicts, problems and others are absolutely no problem for all writers.

Statement of informed consent

Every action we take as authors is a mutual agreement or consent.

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