



## Handling Wounds with Nursing Knowledge at Bhayangkara Hospital Makassar City South Sulawesi

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### Abstract

According to Agency data Center Statistics amount death consequence accident Then cross consequence fracture on in 2020 there were 25,266 people. The most frequent fracture happened in Indonesia is fracture extremities lower. Part frequent body experience fracture that is extremities part lower. Objective Study For know description knowledge nurse to handling terrible emergency patient injured at home Sick Bhayangkara Makassar, South Sulawesi. Design study This use design descriptive is design compiled research like that appearance so that researcher can obtain answer to question study. Design study refers on type or type selected research for reach objective research, as well role as tool and guidelines for reach objective the. Results study that Length of work somebody on something organization or agency No identical with high productivity too. People with period long work no means concerned own level high proficiency. The older a person is working, not yet Of course the more skilled and experienced in his job.

**Keywords:** Handling Wounds, Nursing Knowledge, Bhayangkara Hospital, Makassar City, South Sulawesi

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## 1. Introduction

According to the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2019, conveyed that incident fracture consequence accident Then cross experience enhancement. Recorded as much as 15 million residents throughout world with number prevalence 3.2 %. On 2020 incident fracture enter number prevalence 2.7 % or not enough more around 13 million resident world. Based on Riskesdas data on in 2018 there are around 92,976 events accident with number experienced \_ fracture that is a total of 5,122 people (Depkes RI. 2018) 2 ( Permatasari & Sari, 2020). Riskesdas state place happen biggest accident that is in the environment House of 44.7%, if compared to with on the road kingdom of 31.4%, in place Work of 9.1% and at school amounting to 6.5% (Hardianto et al., 2022).

Hardianto, Ayubbana And Inayati, (2022) stated that part frequent body experience injury among others, namely extremities part top (32%) and extremity part bottom (67%). Fracture extremities is something injuries that occur in the areas that form bones extremities above (includes arms, elbows, hands, wrists hands), extremities bottom (covers the legs bottom, ankles, thighs, hips). According to (Kepel & Lengkong, 2020) there are 4 principles treatment or often called as the 4Rs, ie recognizing (recognizing), reduction (repositioning), retention (maintaining) and rehabilitation (rehabilitation). Recognizing is stage beginning that is do introduction form fracture formed so that capable take step handling in accordance fracture occurred. Recognition consists from action anamnesis, examination nerve and inspection confirmed physical with did it inspection radiography.

Along with growth resident accompanied world with progress everywhere field also have an impact on activity man. The most real thing can seen progress in the field transportation, technology, communication And Also progress in the field industry (Brunner & Suddarth 2013).

The above advances bring impact to development knowledge knowledge and technology like the more rapidly industry so that Power pull public to industry the





more big too. Increase resident followed increase user vehicle. But on the side other also has an impact on level accident for user vehicle consequence from negligence drive vehicle. Based on information that part big accident Then cross end on happen wound or broken bones (Brunner & Suddarth 2013).

Problem And complications that arise consequence wound, if No get proper handling And Serious can caused happen disability lifetime life and matter This cause suffering lifetime life for client. In matter This care proper care and fast expected can overcome problem wound, speed up healing and avoid complications caused consequence wound the. Handling wound is an involved process maintenance and treatment of damaged areas on body. By Because That nurse must more understand and own more skills Good about proper handling on client wounds, so can give care maximum care to client so that number death or disability lifetime life can reduced.

## 2. Research Methods

This research design uses a descriptive design, namely 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 types of research chosen to achieve research objectives, and acts as a tool and guide to achieving those objectives. The population in this study were all nurses who worked at Bhayangkara Hospital, Makassar City, South Sulawesi. The sample is part of the population studied. Sampling in this study used the total sampling method where the population was the same as the sample size and the number of samples.

## 3. Results and Discussion

### a. Results

#### 1. Analysis Univariate

##### a. Knowledge

Table 1

Distribution characteristics of respondents based on knowledge at





### Bhayangkara Makasasar Hospital, South Sulawesi

No	Knowledge	Frequency(N)	Percent(%)
1	Good	38	95.0
2	Not enough	2	5.0
<b>Total</b>		<b>40</b>	<b>100</b>

From table 1 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 2**

**Distribution characteristics of respondents based on education level at Bhayangkara Hospital Makasasar, South Sulawesi**

No	Education	Frequency(N)	Percent(%)
1	Tall	37	92.5
2	Low	3	7.5
<b>Total</b>		<b>40</b>	<b>100</b>

From table 2 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 3**

**Distribution characteristics of respondents based on years of service at Bhayangkara Hospital Makasasar, South Sulawesi**

No	Years of service	Frequency( N )	Percent(%)
1	Long	39	97.5
2	New	1	2.5
<b>Total</b>		<b>40</b>	<b>100</b>

From table 3 above, it shows that of the 40 respondents, 39 people had old work experience ( 97.5 %) and 1 person had new work experience ( 2.5 %).

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.

## 2. Respondent characteristics

### a. Age

**Table 4**  
**Distribution characteristics of respondents based on Age \_**  
**at Bhayangkara Hospital Makassar, South Sulawesi**

No	Age	Frequency(N)	Percent(%)
1	26-30 years old	24	60.00
2	31-35 years old	12	30.00
3	>3 5 years	4	10.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>40</b>	<b>100</b>

From table 4 above, it shows that there are 24 people aged 26-30 years ( 60.00 %), followed by 12 people aged 31-25 years ( 30.00 %) and 4 people aged >35 years (10.00 %).

### b. Gender

**Table 5**  
**Distribution characteristics of respondents based on gender at**  
**Bhayangkara Hospital Makassar, South Sulawesi**

No	Type sex	Frequency	Percent
1	Man	19	47.5
2	Woman	21	52.5
<b>Total</b>		<b>40</b>	<b>100</b>

From table 5 on \_ It can be seen that there were 40 respondents, 21 of whom were female (52.5 %) while 19 of the respondents were male (47.5 %).

## b. Discussion

### 1. Description period Work nurse about handling injured at home Sick Bhayangkara Makassar, South Sulawesi

From table 1 above, it shows that of the 40 respondents, 39 people had old





work experience ( 97.5 %) and 1 person had new work experience (2.5 %).

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 is long, 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.

## **2. Description level Knowledge nurse about handling injured at home Sick Bhayangkara Makassar, South Sulawesi**

From table 2 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 his 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, then 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 previous opinions and research results, it can be said that with good knowledge, nurses can understand wound management efforts correctly so that you have the ability to carry it out.

### **3. Description level education nurse about handling Wounds At Home Sick Bhayangkara Makasasar, South Sulawesi**

From table 3 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 education of nurses 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 ( 10 %) 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 every task they carry out, especially in terms of wound management.

#### 4. Conclusion

Based on results study about Description Knowledge Nurse About Wound Management at Home Sick Bhayangkara Makasasar, South Sulawesi, then can be pulled conclusion as following:

- 1) Description level knowledge nurse to handling terrible emergency patient injured at home Sick Bhayangkara Makasasar, South Sulawesi is Good.
- 2) Description level education nurse to handling terrible emergency patient injured at home Sick Bhayangkara Makasasar, South Sulawesi is education tall.





- 3) Old picture Work nurse to handling terrible emergency patient injured at home Sick Bhayangkara Makassar, South Sulawesi is experience 39 people worked long hours.

## 5. 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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