

KEPATUHAN PERAWAT DALAM PENATALAKSANAAN *BUNDLE CARE* PADA PASIEN TIRAH BARING DI RAWAT INAP RS SILOAM YOGYAKARTA

INTISARI

Latar belakang : Dekubitus atau luka tekan telah menjadi 7-8% penyebab utama kematian pada pasien imobilitas. Faktor penyebab terjadinya ulkus dekubitus atau luka tekan adalah kurang optimalnya petugas kesehatan dalam menjalankan pedoman pencegahan luka tekan. Pada studi pendahuluan di Ruang Rawat Inap Rumah Sakit Siloam Yogyakarta, didapatkan angka kejadian luka dekubitus periode Mei 2023 sebesar 3,5 % dari total pasien admisi. Dari hasil observasi masih ditemukan perawat belum konsisten dalam menjalankan prosedur pengkajian luka tekan dekubitus.

Tujuan : Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran kepatuhan perawat dalam penatalaksanaan *bundle care* pasien tirah baring di ruang rawat inap Rumah Sakit Siloam Yogyakarta.

Metode : Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif, data di presentasikan dalam distribusi frekuensi. Jumlah responden 30 perawat yang didapat menggunakan total sampling. Pengambilan data menggunakan lembar observasi kepatuhan perawat berdasarkan SOP pencegahan luka tekan di RS Siloam oleh peneliti dan asisten peneliti dengan uji reabilitas kappa.

Hasil : Responden didominasi oleh responden berusia 26-35 tahun (53,3%) dengan jenis kelamin perempuan (83,3%), tingkat pendidikan D3 keperawatan (66,7%), dan lama bekerja ≤ 3 tahun (80%). SOP kepatuhan penatalaksanaan *bundle care* yang paling banyak tidak dilakukan oleh responden adalah melakukan pengkajian *bundle care* (23,3%), edukasi keluarga cara menilai kulit yang beesiko luka tekan (37,2%), pertahankan personal hygiene (37,7%), beri lapisan underpad (38,1), mengubah posisi setiap 2 jam (46,2%).

Kesimpulan : Kepatuhan perawat dalam penatalaksanaan *bundle care* didapatkan sebanyak 66,7% perawat tidak patuh terhadap SOP rumah sakit.

Kata kunci : Kepatuhan Perawat, Penatalaksanaan *Bundle Care*, Pencegahan Luka Tekan, Imobilitas Pasien

COMPLIANCE OF NURSES IN MANAGING BUNDLE CARE FOR BEDRIDDEN PATIENTS IN PATIENT UNIT AT SILOAM HOSPITAL YOGYAKARTA

ABSTRACT

Background : Decubitus or pressure sores have become 7-8% of the leading cause of death in immobile patients. A contributing factor to the occurrence of decubitus ulcers or pressure sores is the lack of optimization of health workers in implementing pressure sore prevention guidelines. In a preliminary study at the Siloam Yogyakarta Hospital Inpatient Room, it was found that the incidence of decubitus wounds in the May 2023 period was 3.5% of the total admissions. From the observation results, it was still found that nurses were not consistent in carrying out the decubitus pressure sore assessment procedure.

Objective : The aim of this study is to determine the compliance level of nurses in implementing bundle care management for bedridden patients in the inpatient wards of Siloam Hospital Yogyakarta.

Method : This study uses a qualitative method, the data is presented in a frequency distribution. The number of respondents was 30 nurses who were obtained using total sampling. Data were collected using an observation sheet of nurse compliance based on the SOP for pressure sore prevention at Siloam Hospital by researchers and research assistants with kappa reliability test.

Result : The majority of respondents were in the age group of 26-35 years (53.3%), female (83.3%), with a nursing diploma (D3) education level (66.7%), and ≤ 3 years of work experience (80%). The Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) compliance for bundle care management that was most frequently not performed by respondents includes conducting bundle care assessment (23.3%), educating families on assessing decubitus ulcer risk (37.2%), maintaining personal hygiene (37.7%), applying underpad layers (38.1%), and changing positions every 2 hours (46.2%)

Conclusion : Nurse compliance in bundle care management shows that 66.7% of nurses do not adhere to hospital SOPs.

Keywords: Nurse Compliance, Bundle Care Management, Pressure Ulcer Prevention, Patient Immobility