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Judul : Hubungan Karakteristik dan Pengetahuan Perawat terhadap Kepatuhan Pencegahan Risiko jatuh di RS Bhayangkara Brimob Depok

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Jatuh merupakan peristiwa dimana seseorang mengalami jatuh dengan atau tanpa disaksikan oleh orang lain, tidak disengaja / tidak diharapkan, dengan arah jatuh ke lantai, dengan atau tanpa mencederai. Karakteristik perawat meliputi usia, jenis kelamin, pendidikan, masa kerja, dan status kepegawaian. Pengetahuan memiliki peran dominan terhadap perilaku kepatuhan. Pengetahuan yang baik akan menimbulkan perilaku kepatuhan yang baik. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui hubungan karakteristik responden, pengetahuan dengan kepatuhan terhadap pencegahan risiko jatuh di rawat inap RS Bhayangkara Brimob Depok.

Metode: Penelitian bersifat kuantitatif menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif analitik dengan desain *cross sectional*. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *total sampling* sebanyak 69 perawat. Pengumpulan data menggunakan instrumen kuesioner. Analisis univariat dilakukan secara deskriptif dan analisis bivariat menggunakan uji *chi square*, *regresi logistic* sederhana, dan *spearman rank*.

Hasil: Dari 69 responden, kategori usia dewasa awal (26-35 Tahun) sebanyak 33 perawat (47,8%), berjenis kelamin perempuan sebanyak 62 perawat (89,9%), pendidikan D3 Keperawatan sebanyak 55 perawat (79,7%), masa kerja PK I (1-3 Tahun) sebanyak 37 perawat (53,6%), status kepegawaian non PNS sebanyak 58 perawat (84,1%), pengetahuan baik sebanyak 59 perawat (85,5%), dan kepatuhan kategori patuh sebanyak 57 perawat (82,6%). Hasil bivariat menunjukkan ada hubungan signifikan antara pengetahuan dengan kepatuhan perawat terhadap pencegahan risiko jatuh, *hasil p-value* <0,001.

Kesimpulan: Pengetahuan merupakan faktor yang memengaruhi kepatuhan perawat dalam pencegahan risiko jatuh. Diharapkan semua perawat dapat meningkatkan pengetahuannya tentang pencegahan risiko jatuh pasien di ruang rawat inap.

Keterbatasan: Penelitian memiliki keterbatasan pada instrumen dan waktu penelitian dalam pengumpulan data.

Kata Kunci: Usia, jenis kelamin, tingkat pendidikan, masa kerja, status kepegawaian, pengetahuan, kepatuhan, risiko jatuh.

Daftar Pustaka: 79 buah (2013-2024).

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Title : *The Relationship Between Nurse's Characteristics, Knowledge, and Compliance with Fall Risk Prevention at Bhayangkara Brimob Depok Hospital*

ABSTRACT

Background: A fall is an event where a person experiences a fall with or without being witnessed by others, unintentional / unexpected, with the direction of falling to the floor, with or without injury. Nurse characteristics include age, gender, education, length of service, and employment status. Knowledge has a dominant role in compliance behavior. Good knowledge will lead to good compliance behavior. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between respondent characteristics, knowledge with compliance of fall risk prevention in the hospitalization of Bhayangkara Brimob Depok Hospital.

Methods: The study was quantitative using an analytic descriptive approach with a cross sectional design. The sampling technique used a total sampling of 69 nurses. Data collection using a questionnaire instrument. Univariate analysis was performed descriptively and bivariate analysis using the chi square, regression logistic, and spearman rank test.

Results: Of the 69 respondents, the early adult age category (26-35 years) was 33 nurses (47.8%), female gender was 62 nurses (89.9%), D3 Nursing education was 55 nurses (79.7%), PK I work period (1-3 years) was 37 nurses (53.6%), non-civil servant employment status was 58 nurses (84.1%), good knowledge was 59 nurses (85.5%), and compliance was 57 nurses (82.6%). Bivariate results showed a significant relationship between knowledge with nurse compliance of fall risk prevention, $p\text{-value} < 0.001$.

Conclusion: Employment status and knowledge are factors that influence nurse compliance in fall risk prevention. It is expected that all nurses can improve their academic, employment status and knowledge about preventing the risk of falling patients in the hospitalization room.

Limitations: This study has limitations on instruments and research time in data collection.

Keywords: Age, gender, education level, tenure, employment status, knowledge, compliance, fall risk.

References: 79 sources (2013-2024).