



Overview of Patient Knowledge About The Use of Honey for Decubitus Wound Healing

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ABSTRACT

Definition of a decubitus wound is a localized area with necrotic tissue which usually occurs on the protruding bone surface, as a result of long-term pressure which causes an increase in capillary pressure. Decubitus at Imelda General Hospital for Indonesian workers in Medan 2020. Collecting Data In this study using observation. The study population was all patients regarding the benefits of honey for the treatment of pressure sores, time and place at the Imelda General Hospital for Indonesian workers in Medan in July 2020. The sample taken with a total sampling technique was 30 people. Based on the results of the study, the majority of the performance of patient knowledge about the benefits of honey for the treatment of pressure sores with a good category of 21 respondents (70%) and a minority of enough categories 4 respondents (30%).

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INTRODUCTION

A decubitus wound is a localized area with necrotic tissue that usually occurs on a protruding bone surface, as a result of long-term pressure causing an increase in capillary pressure. Decubitus is damage to the anatomical structure and normal skin function due to external pressure associated with bony prominences and does not heal in the usual sequence and time (Potter, 2006)

Decubitus is a secondary health problem that occurs as a further impact on health problems that cause sufferers to experience immobilization. Decubitus can occur in all age groups, but will be a special problem if it occurs in an elderly person (elderly). The specificity lies in the incidents that are closely related to immobilization (Martono, 2014).

One of the risk factors for developing pressure sores is stroke (Muttaqin, 2008). Causes Stroke can be caused by high blood pressure or hypertension. Data from the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2015 showed that around 1.13 billion people in the world have hypertension, meaning that 1 in 3 people in the world is diagnosed with hypertension. Riskesdas 2018 stated that the prevalence of hypertension based on the measurement results in the population aged 18

years was 63,309,620 people. Data from the North Sumatra Provincial Health Office, recorded 50,162 people suffering from hypertension.

Pressure sores are a very serious problem, especially for patients who have to be hospitalized for a long time with limited activity, medical complications in various organs and which can be life threatening as a result of the onset of pressure sores while the patient is hospitalized. As a result of the onset of pressure sores, it can also increase the length of stay in the hospital or LOS (length of stay) so that it will increase the burden, especially the cost of hospitalization will increase along with the length of time staying in the hospital (Widodo, 2007).

According to Bujang, Aini, and Purwaningsih (2013), the incidence of pressure sores in Japan, Korea and China ranges from 2.1 to 18%. The incidence of pressure sores in Indonesia is quite high at 33.3%. The prevalence of pressure sores in the United States is high enough to get the attention of health workers. Research shows that the prevalence of pressure sores varies but in general it is reported that 5 to 11% occurs in acute care settings, 15 to 25% in long term care settings.

Pressure sores affect patients with restriction of movement and sensitivity (Freitas & Alberti, 2013). The presence of exudate is a medical complication, including an increased risk for infection and death and a long healing time. Other problems that arise from the presence of exudate are pain, discomfort, decreased mobility and independence, wound exudate and odor and social isolation (Freitas & Alberti, 2013)

Various efforts can be made to prevent pressure sores, based on clinical practice guidelines issued by the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research (AHCPR), nursing interventions used to prevent pressure sores consist of three categories, namely: Skin care and early treatment including assessing the client's risk affected by pressure sores, improvement of the patient's general condition, maintenance, good skin care, prevention of injury by lying down and body massage. The second intervention is the use of various good mattress boards or bed mats. The third intervention is education to clients and the support system (Sumardino et al., 2007)

Honey has several important characteristics in the wound healing process such as anti-inflammatory activity, antibacterial activity, antioxidant activity, the ability to stimulate the process of removing dead tissue or debridement, reducing odor in wounds and maintaining wound moisture which in turn can help accelerate wound healing (Sudjatmiko, 2011).

Wound healing process using honey occurs faster when compared to pharmacological therapy, as evidenced within 2 weeks granulation tissue in the wound grows. Honey contains a lot of vitamins, acids, minerals, and enzymes, which are very useful for the body as traditional medicine, antibodies, and inhibiting the growth of cancer cells and tumors.

In addition to organic acids, honey also contains amino acids related to the manufacture of body proteins (non-essential amino acids). In addition to non-essential amino acids, there are also essential amino acids including lysine, histamine, tryptophan, and others (Wati, 2009).

Saptorini (2009) said that the antibacterial properties of honey help to overcome infection in wounds and its anti-inflammatory action can reduce pain and increase circulation which affects the healing process. Honey also stimulates the growth of new tissue, so that in addition to speeding up healing, it also reduces the appearance of scars or scars on the skin.

In Ayu's research (2010), regarding the antibacterial potential of Indonesian local honey (Madu Murni Nusantara) showed that Indonesian local honey was effective in overcoming infections. Clinically, application of honey to wounds has been shown to reduce edema and exudate formation, minimize scar tissue formation, and reduce pain sensation in burns or other types of wounds (Molan, 2015).

Knowledge is the lowest cognitive ability but is very important because it can shape a person's behavior (Notoatmojo, 2007 in Afriyanti, 2009: 5).

Knowledge is a function of attitude, according to this function humans have a basic drive to want to know, to achieve reasoning and to organize experience.

Based on the above background, the authors are interested in conducting research on "Patients' Knowledge

Description About the Use of Honey for Healing Decubitus Wounds at Imelda General Hospital, Indonesian Workers."

METHOD

Types of research

The type of research used in this study is descriptive and serves to describe the patient's knowledge about the use of honey on the healing of pressure sores at the Imelda General Hospital of Indonesian Workers.

Research Time and Place

This research was started from June to July 2020. This research was conducted at Imelda Indonesian Workers General Hospital Medan in 2020.

Population, Sampling and Sampling Techniques

Population is a generalization area consisting of objects or subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics defined (Nursalam, 2011; Sugiyono, 2010). The population in this study were 130 people from June to July who were undergoing treatment at the Imelda Indonesian Workers General Hospital in Medan.

Sampling is a process in selecting a portion of the population to be able to represent the population. The sampling method that will be used is non-probability with a consecutive sampling approach, which is a sample collection technique by entering every patient who meets the criteria for a certain period of time until the desired number of patients is met (Seiadi, 2007).

The sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population and is considered to represent the entire population (Setiadi, 2007; Sugiyono, 2010). The research sample was 30 people, starting from June to July 2020 at Imelda Indonesian Workers General Hospital Medan

Measurement Technique

Measurement or assessment of the condition of the pressure ulcer wound using the pressure ulcer wound observation sheet BWAT Scale (Bates Jensen Wound Assessment Tool) (in Potter & Perry, 2005). BWAT is a wound assessment instrument consisting of thirteen assessment items which include; size, depth, wound margin, tunnel/cave, type of necrotic tissue, amount of necrotic tissue, type of exudate, amount of exudate, skin color around wound, peripheral edema/tissue edge, peripheral tissue induration, granulation tissue, and epithelialization. The thirteen items were used as an assessment of decubitus wounds in patients. Each of the above items has a value that describes the patient's status (Bates-Jensen & Susman, 2001; modified by Handayani, 2010).

Wound condition is measured based on a ratio measuring scale, with the interpretation of the wound or tissue being said to be good or healthy between values 1 to 12, wound tissue being said to be regenerating between values 13 to 59, and tissue degenerating or damaged if the value is more than or equal to 60. If the condition of the wound has been resolved or healed, then the rating on items 1 to 4 is considered "0". The lowest score on items 5 to 13 is "1", so the total points earned from items 1 to 3 are "9". The conclusion is that the wound has healed

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research result

After conducting a research entitled "Overview of Patient Knowledge About the Use of Honey on Decubitus Wounds at Imelda Indonesian Workers General Hospital Medan" in 2020 and the results are presented in the following table:

Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Gender at Imelda General Hospital for Indonesian Workers Medan in 2020

No	Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Male	9	30%
2	Female	21	70%
	Total	30	100%

Based on table 4.1 above, it can be seen that the majority of respondents' gender is female, namely 21 respondents (70%) and the minority gender of respondents is male, namely 9 respondents (30%).

Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Age at Imelda General Hospital Medan in 2020

No	Age	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	2 - 19 years	2	6,7%
2	20 - 49 years	4	13,3%
3	50 - 54 years	7	23,3%
4	55 - 59 years	9	30%
5	60 - 64 years	5	16,7%
6	> 65 years	3	10%
	Total	30	100%

Based on table 4.2 above, it can be seen that the majority of respondents are aged 55-59 years, namely 9 respondents (30%) and the minority age of respondents is 2-19 years old, namely 2 respondents (6.7%).

Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Education at RSU Imelda Indonesian Workers Medan in 2020.

No	Education	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	SD	2	6,7%
2	SMP	10	33,3%
3	SMA	17	56,7%
4	High School	1	3,3%
	Total	30	100%

Based on table 4.3 above, it can be seen that the majority of respondents' education is high school, as many as 17 respondents (56.7%) and the minority of respondents' education is P. High, namely 1 respondent (3.3%).

Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Occupation at Imelda General Hospital Medan in 2020

No	Job	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Private employee	16	53,4%
2	IRT	10	33,3%
3	Farmer	3	10%
4	civil servant	1	3,3%
	Jumlah	30	100%

Based on table 4.4. above it can be seen that the majority of respondents' occupations are private employees as many as 16 respondents (53.4%) and the minority of respondents' occupations are civil servants, namely 1 respondent (3.3%).

Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Knowledge About the Use of Honey on Decubitus Wounds at Imelda General Hospital Medan in 2020.

No	Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Good	14	46,7%
2	Enough	11	36,7%
3	Bad	5	16,6%
	Jumlah	30	100 %

Based on table 4.6 above, it can be seen that the majority of respondents' knowledge about the patient's knowledge about the use of fighting against wounds is good, namely 14 respondents (46.7%) and the minority of respondents' knowledge about the use of honey to wounds is 5 respondents (16.6%).

DISCUSSION

After the authors conducted research by collecting data through test tests and conducting data analysis techniques carried out by respondents at the Imelda Indonesian Workers General Hospital Medan as follows:

Based on the Gender of Respondents at the Imelda General Hospital for Indonesian Workers in Medan in 2020.

According to Wade and Tavris (2007), the terms gender and gender have different meanings, namely "gender" is the physiological and anatomical attributes that distinguish men and women, while "gender" is used to indicate differences between men and women. studied boys and girls.

Based on the results of research conducted on 30 respondents that the results showed that the respondents regarding the gender of the respondents at Imelda General Hospital Medan were the majority of women, namely 21 respondents (70%) and the minority of respondents were men, as many as 9 respondents (30%).

Based on the Age of Respondents at Imelda General Hospital Medan in 2020

The term age is defined by the length of a person's existence measured in units of time in terms of chronology, normal individuals who show the same degree of anatomical and physiological development, age is the length of time they have lived or existed (since they were born or held) (Hoetomo, 2005).

Based on the results of research conducted on 30 respondents that the results of the study indicate that respondents about the age of respondents at Imelda General Hospital Medan are the majority 55-59 years, as many as 9 respondents (30%) and the minority of respondents are 2-19 years, namely 2 respondents (6,7%).

Based on the Education of Respondents at Imelda General Hospital for Indonesian Workers in Medan in 2020

According to Law no. 20 of 2003 concerning National Education System in article 1 states that education is a conscious and planned effort to create a learning atmosphere and learning process so that students actively develop their potential to have religious spiritual strength, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble character, and skills that needed by himself, the community, to develop all the potential possessed by students through the learning process. In article 4 it is explained that students are members of the community who try to develop their potential through a learning process that is available at certain paths, levels, and types of education.

Based on the results of research conducted on 30 respondents, the results showed that respondents regarding the education of respondents at Imelda Indonesian Workers General Hospital Medan were the majority of high school students, namely 17 respondents (56.7%) and the minority of respondents was P. High, namely 1 respondent (3,3%).

Based on Respondents' Occupation at Imelda General Hospital for Indonesian Workers Medan in 2020

Wiltshire (2016) defines work/work as a dynamic concept with various synonyms and definitions. (1) Work refers to the importance of an activity, the time and energy spent, and the rewards obtained. (2) Work is a set of certain skills and competencies that must be improved from time to time. (3) Work is a way to maintain position rather than just earning a living. (4) Work is a "social activity" in which individuals or groups put forth effort over a certain period of time and space, sometimes with the expectation of monetary rewards (or in some other form), or without expecting rewards, but with a sense of duty to others.

Based on the results of research conducted on 30 respondents, the results showed that the respondents regarding the work of respondents at Imelda General Hospital Medan were the majority of private employees,

namely 16 respondents (53.4%) and the minority of respondents were civil servants, namely 1 respondent (3.3%).

Patient Knowledge About the Use of Honey on Decubitus Wounds at Imelda General Hospital for Indonesian Workers Medan in 2020.

Knowledge is the result of knowing, and this occurs after people have sensed a certain object. Sensing occurs through the human senses, namely the senses of sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch. Most of human knowledge is obtained through the eyes and ears (Notoatmodjo, 2014).

Based on the results of research conducted on 30 respondents that the results showed that the respondents' knowledge about the use of honey at Imelda General Hospital Medan was the majority of good knowledge, namely 14 respondents (46.7%) and the minority of respondents' knowledge was bad, namely 5 respondents (16,6%). According to the researcher's assumption that the level of patient knowledge is good, it is caused by the level of public education at the high school level, if the higher the education of the respondent it will affect the knowledge of the respondent (Notoadmojo 2010).

From the description above, it can be seen that respondents who have good knowledge get information about the use of honey on wounds from health workers and the right media, while respondents who have less knowledge must seek information about the use of honey on pressure sores.

So it is expected that respondents who have less knowledge to be more active in seeking information about the use of honey on wounds. Information obtained from both formal and non-formal education can have a short-term impact (immediate impact) so as to produce changes or increase knowledge. Advances in technology will provide a variety of mass media that can affect public knowledge about new innovations. As a means of communication, various forms of mass media such as television, radio, newspapers and magazines have a major influence on the formation of people's opinions and beliefs. In delivering information as its main task, the mass media also carry messages containing suggestions that can direct one's opinion. The existence of new information about something provides a new cognitive foundation for the formation of knowledge about it.

In conducting research, there are weaknesses, namely inhomogeneous sampling such as unequal education, varying ages, different genders, different occupations and varying questions for each sub, so that the knowledge data obtained also varies for each respondent. From the description above, it can be seen that respondents who have good knowledge get information about the use of honey on pressure sores from health workers and the right media, while respondents who have less knowledge must seek information about the use of honey on pressure sores.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the results and discussion of research on patient knowledge about honey for the treatment of pressure sores at RSU. Imelda Indonesian Workers Medan from June to July, the conclusions are as follows: a. The gender of the patients were mostly women, the average happened in the elderly, with most of the work as housewives. b. The knowledge of the majority of respondents is good, namely 14 (46.7%) and the minority is bad, namely 5 (16.6%) in RSU. Imelda Indonesian Workers Medan.

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