



Literature Review

Nursing Care Effort To Prevent Parasitic Diseases

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Infectious diseases are diseases that can be transmitted or passed from a person who is sick to people who are healthy or have not been exposed to the infectious disease. Transmission of the disease can occur either through intermediaries or directly. Standard precautions should always be taken applied in all health service facilities in providing health services safe for all patients and reduces the risk of further infection. There are so many work accident in hospital due to low intention in prevention of transmission.

Objective: The aim of this article is to review the nursing care effort to prevent parasitic disease.

Method: Writing a study of this scientific articles is made using the reading method model or literacy, analyzing and tracing various references.

Result: This review found that both nursing students and nursing professional personnel must be able to improve obedience in the use of personal protective equipment and also always apply the 6 principles of cleanliness in wash hands both before taking action and after taking action with patients, in order to prevent disease transmission.

Conclusion: As nurses must maintain body stamina and body health by increasing the body's immune system not easy to catch the disease.

INTRODUCTION

Nurse (nurse) comes from the Latin word *natrix* which means to care for or maintain. According to Kusnanto (2011), a nurse is someone (a professional) who have the ability, responsibility and authority to carry out services / care nursing at various levels of nursing services.

Wardhono (2010) defines a nurse as a person who has completed nursing professional education, and given the authority to carry out the role function. Nursing is a profession that

has a defined autonomous function as a nursing professional function. The professional function is to help identify and find the patient's immediate needs. It is the nurse's responsibility to know the patient's needs and help meet them. In his theory about nursing process discipline contains basic elements, namely patient behavior, nurse reactions and treatment measures designed for the good of the patient (Suwignyo, 2012).

Infectious disease is an infectious disease caused by microorganisms, such as viruses,

bacteria, parasites, or fungi, and can pass to other healthy people. Some common infectious diseases in Indonesia can be prevented through vaccination and patterns clean and healthy life (Kusnanto, 2011).

Infectious diseases can be transmitted directly or indirectly. Transmission occurs directly when the germs in a sick person are transferred through physical contact, for example by touching and kissing, through the air when sneezing and coughing, or through contact with body fluids such as urine and blood. People who pass it may not shows symptoms and does not look like a sick person, if he is only the carrier disease. Infectious diseases are diseases that can be transmitted or passed from people who are sick to people who are healthy or have not been exposed to the infectious disease. (Wardhono, 2010).

Transmission the disease can occur either through an intermediary or directly. Reporting from the Encyclopaedia Britannica, several infectious diseases can be transmitted from person to person. Some can also be transmitted by insects or other animals. Disease infectious caused by biological agents such as pathogenic microorganisms (viruses, bacteria, and fungi) and parasites. Their existence is in or on the surface of the body, so they can cause infection. Transfer of the infectious agent or parasite from the sick individual to healthy individual is known as disease contagion (Suwignyo, 2012).

In the 90s, the most common diseases suffered by Indonesians were infectious diseases, which are followed by non-communicable diseases and injuries. However, in data collected in 2017, that trend has changed. Currently, disease non-communicable diseases are the most common, followed by diseases contagious and injured. This shows a change in people's

lifestyle and focus prevention must be changed. Examples of infectious diseases that often occur in Indonesia are tuberculosis and mosquito-borne infections. Meanwhile, non-communicable diseases are most occur include stroke, diabetes, and heart disease (Septiari, 2012)

The aim of this article is to review the nursing care effort to prevent parasitic disease.

METHOD

Writing a study of this scientific articles is made using the reading method model or literacy, analyzing and tracing various references which include: journals (last 5 years), text books, e-books, and e-learning. Scientific articles in this study has been arranged and arranged according to topics that refer to related sources focuses on the nurse's efforts to prevent contracting the disease. (Figure 1)

RESULT

From references and sources, the analysis results obtained are several nurses implementers complete handwashing techniques with six steps, but in part big nurses just do hand washing in the usual way just wet the hands and done in a very short time. Public Health Service and Centers of Disease Control recommends washing hands for at least 10-15 seconds and if it looks dirty then it takes longer, because this can destroy the microorganisms from the skin.

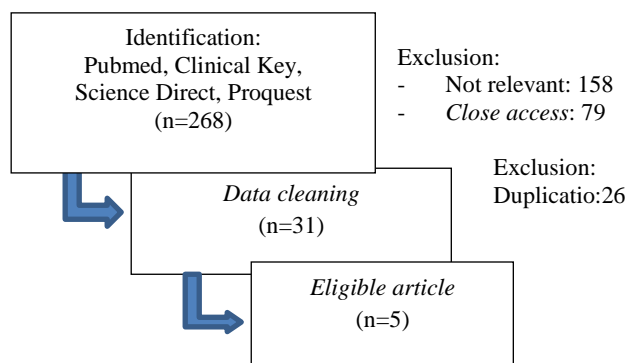


Figure 1. Article Selection Process Schematic

It is hoped that the application of standard precautions can reduce the risk of transmission of pathogens through blood and other bodily fluids from known and unknown sources. This application is an infection prevention and control that must be carried out routinely to all patients and in all health care facilities (WHO, 2008).

The results also showed that there were nurses who did not use masks not because the nurse did not want and did not want to use a mask, but because it was supplies masks in confined spaces or exhausted. All instruments or patient care items should be cleaned before hand reused. Appropriate methods must be used for cleaning equipment which is used for patient care. Proper handling and disposal of instruments it is very important to prevent transmission of nosocomial infections to patients and care workers health. This has been carried out by most of the nurse administrators, namely in disposable instrument disposal. While the tools used in action nursing numbers are not sufficient, but all are in a sterile state. If the equipment used is insufficient and sterile, so it is very risky carry germ contamination during treatment.

Rational and consistent use of Personal Preventive Equipment (PPE), hand hygiene will help reduce the spread of infection. In routine patient care, the use of PPE is a must be guided by risk assessment / anticipation of contact with blood, body fluids, secretions and skin the injured. Conduct research on the level of knowledge of nurses and behavior prevention of transmission with a wider scope to get a bigger picture broad and generalized.

DISCUSSION

The World Health Organization (WHO) states, hospitals are institutions of care health care professionals who have organized medical staff, have inpatient facilities, and provide 24

hour service. Provide comprehensive services, cure diseases (curative) and disease prevention (preventive) to the community (WHO, 2017).

Constitution No. 44 of 2009, defines the hospital as a health service institution provide individual health services as a whole by providing services inpatient, outpatient, and emergency department. Hospital as a part of the system health services that provide services to the community include services medical, medical support services, medical rehabilitation and care services (Septiari, 2012).

Nurses are professionals who play an important role in hospital services and have contact with patients for longer, even up to 24 hours straight. So that the nurse has a fairly large role in the incidence of nosocomial infections (Nursalam, 2011). One of the indicator of good health service in a hospital is controlled nosocomial infection (Setiyawati, 2008). The incidence of nosocomial infections has been used as a measure of service quality hospitals and a hospital's operating license could be revoked due to high numbers incidence of nosocomial infections (Septiari, 2012).

According to Law Number 38 of 2014, nursing is the activity of providing care to individuals, families, groups, or community, both sick and healthy. Nursing care is a process or a series of activities in nursing practice that are given directly to clients on various health service arrangements, in an effort to meet basic human needs, by using the nursing process methodology and guided by standards nursing, based on the code of ethics and nursing ethics, within the scope of authority and responsibility answer nursing (DPP PPNI, 1999).

Nurses with female gender tend to be more obedient and comply with standards existing and tend to be more diligent in self-care so practice in prevention nosocomial infection is better (Setiawan, Ediati, & Winarni, 2017). Based on gender in general in compliance women are more obedient than men, because women are more obedient and care to improve services to patients (Wardhana, R. 2013).

Health-care workers should exercise standard precautions when handling patients who have died from infectious diseases (Andan Firmansyah, Ahid Jahidin, & Nur Isriani Najamuddin, 2019). Raise awareness of the importance of implementing transmission prevention behavior because nurses have a high risk of being infected during provide nursing care to clients (Setiawan, Khaerunnisa, Ariyanto, & Firdaus, 2020). Prevent or limit transmission of infection in health care facilities require the application of procedures and protocols referred to as "control". Hierarchically this has been arranged according to the effectiveness of prevention and infection control (Infection Prevention and Control - IPC), which includes: control administrative in nature, environmental control and engineering, and personal protective equipment (PPE). The person providing the care should wear a surgical mask especially if they are present in the same room with the patient. The mask should not be held during use, if it is a mask dirty or wet immediately replace with a new one. Dispose of the mask in the right way (no touched the front, but starting from the back). Discard immediately and wash hands immediately.

Health workers must apply "5 moments of hand hygiene", namely: before touching the patient, before performing any hygiene or aseptic procedures, after being at risk exposure to body fluids, after coming in contact with a patient, and after coming in contact with the patient's environment,

including contaminated surfaces or items. According to Rahmawati & Susanti (2014) states that attitudes are also influenced by culture, without being aware of culture has planted a line of influence on our attitudes to problems. Likewise attitude we are on the implementation of washing hands, if washing hands has been done as a work culture or pattern then the implementation of hand washing will go well. According to Romana (2010) said that fellow nurses can remind if there are other nurses who neglect to wash hand. Not to find fault with it but as an effort to reduce the risk of infection nosocomial namely cross-infection from patient to patient and the result of contaminated medical devices used. Besides that, it is also a self-protection for the nurse herself.

According to Robbins (2010) attitudes indicate fundamental values, self-interest, or ways the individual identifies something he appreciates or is interested in. So that individual attaching importance to something will show a strong attitude towards that behavior. According to research by Sinaga (2015), the supporting factors (enabling factors) such as the availability of adequate means of washing hands can affect nurse compliance in doing hand hygiene. According to Sobur (2015) a poster campaign and washing instructions 5 time hands should be increased in all treatment rooms in an effort to increase adherence washing hands. Handwashing compliance will support the nurse's safety efforts during work in the hospital. Observation of hand washing compliance should be done regularly for monitoring the effectiveness of efforts to improve hand washing compliance. According to the results research by Sinaga (2015) states that nurses' noncompliance is because nurses have not get theoretical concepts and how to prevent nosocomial infections or hand hygiene.

As a result, nurses have not prevented nosocomial or hand infections maximum hygiene when it starts working. According to Burke (2003) states that the factor that prevents health workers from practicing hand hygiene is not understanding in doing hand hygiene.

Standard precautions are milestones that must be applied at all facilities health services in providing safe health services for all patients and reduce the risk of further infection. Standard Precautions include hand hygiene and use of PPE to avoid direct contact with blood, body fluids, secretions (including respiratory secretions) and the patient's injured skin. Besides, it also includes: prevention of wounds caused by sharp objects and needles, safe waste management, cleaning, disinfection and sterilization of linen and patient care equipment, and cleaning and environmental disinfection. People with respiratory symptoms should be advised to apply respiratory hygiene / ethics. PPI strategies to prevent or limit transmission in service areas health includes:

1. Adopt standard precautions for all patients standard precautions must always be applied in all health care facilities in providing safe and reducing health care for all patients risk of further infection.
2. Ensure initial identification and control of sources. Use of clinical triage in health care facilities for early identification purposes patients who have acute respiratory infections (ARI) to prevent transmission of pathogens to health professionals and other patients. In order to ensure early identification of the patient suspect, health facilities need to pay attention to: screening questions list, encourage officers health to have a high level of clinical suspicion, install clues in the general area contains syndrome screening questions for patients to advise health workers, algorithms for triage, IEC media on respiratory hygiene.

3. Implement administrative controls. This activity is the first priority of the PPI strategy, covering the provision of policies infrastructure and procedures for preventing, detecting, and controlling infection during health care. Activities will be effective if they start from anticipation the flow of the patient from the time he first arrived until he left the service facility. Administrative controls and policies implemented include provision infrastructure and sustainable PPI activities, knowledge of officers health, preventing overcrowding of visitors in the waiting room, providing waiting rooms specifically for the sick and placement of inpatients, organizing services health so that supplies are used properly, procedures and to consider all aspects of occupational health with an emphasis on surveillance of ARDs in between health workers and the importance of seeking immediate medical care, and monitoring compliance is accompanied by the necessary remedial mechanisms.
4. Using environmental and engineering controls. This activity is carried out including in the infrastructure for basic health service facilities and in households caring for patients with mild and unnecessary symptoms treatment at the hospital. These control activities are aimed at ensuring that ventilation adequate environment in all areas within health care facilities as well as in household, as well as adequate environmental hygiene. Must be kept a minimum distance of 1 meter between each patient and other patients, including the health worker (if not using PPE). Both of these control activities can help reduce spread of several pathogens during health care delivery.

CONCLUSION

Infectious diseases are diseases that can be transmitted or passed from a person who is

sick to people who are healthy or have not been exposed to the infectious disease. Transmission of the disease can occur either through intermediaries or directly. Standard precautions should always be taken applied in all health service facilities in providing health services safe for all patients and reduces the risk of further infection.

Both nursing students and nursing professional personnel must be able to improve obedience in the use of personal protective equipment and also always apply the 6 principles of cleanliness in wash hands both before taking action and after taking action with patients, in order to prevent disease transmission. As nurses must maintain body stamina and body health by increasing the body's immune system not easy to catch the disease.

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