Nurses' Knowledge with Prevention of Nosocomial Infections in Postoperative Patients at Labuang Baji Hospital Makassar

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Abstract

Nosocomial infections can be defined as infections that are acquired or that occur in hospitals. Nosocomial infections can occur in patients, health workers, and also everyone who comes to the hospital. Infections that exist in this health care center can be transmitted or obtained through health workers, sick people, visitors who have career status or due to hospital conditions. In general, in nosocomial infections, patients who enter the hospital and cause symptoms of infection after 3 times 24 hours after the patient is hospitalized. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between nurse knowledge and prevention of nosocomial infections in postoperative patients at Labuang Baji Makassar Regional General Hospital. This type of research is descriptive analytic with a cross sectional approach. The sample in this study were 26 nurses who served in the surgical room at the Makassar Labuang Baji Regional General Hospital. Data analysis through a computerized program $\square$ = 0.05. The research variables consisted of independent variables; knowledge, education, length of work. The results showed that: the level of knowledge P value = 0.000, the level of education p value = 0.000, and the length of work p value = 0.107. The conclusions in this study are: There is a relationship between the level of knowledge and education with the prevention of nosocomial infections in postoperative patients and there is no relationship between length of work with the prevention of nosocomial infections in postoperative patients.

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1. Introduction

Severe postoperative infections can result in adverse skin effects and tissue appearance as well as emotional trauma as the client undergoes extensive wound care or additional surgery. The exact cause of postoperative wound infection is difficult to determine, but causes are often attributed to the client, staff, surgery and environment. Surgical wounds are the least likely to become infected because they are performed under sterile conditions. The operating room has an important role in infection prevention as an estimated 90% of wound infections occur during surgery (Gruendemann & Fernsebner, 2006).

Hospital as a health care institution that provides medical services and nursing care for all types of diseases including infectious diseases. Facing the era of globalization, the quality of human resources and the quality of services in hospitals need to be improved in order to be advanced, independent and prosperous so as to spur an increase in better prevention and control of nosocomial infections (Darmadi, 2008, p. 23).

Professional nursing care requires nurses who have adequate knowledge, technical and non-technical abilities, classification and quantity. Nursing personnel are the foremost implementers in improving the quality and quality of health services in hospitals.

2. Research Method

In this study, researchers used descriptive analytic research design which aims to determine the knowledge of nurses with the prevention of nosocomial infections in postoperative patients at Labuang Baji Makassar. The approach used in this study was Cross Sectional by taking measurements/observations at the same time. The research site was carried out in the surgical treatment room of the Labuang Baji Makassar Regional General Hospital. The sample of this study is part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population. In this study were 26 nurses who served in the surgical room of the Makassar Labuang Baji Regional General Hospital.
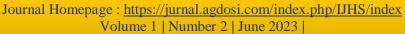
3. Results And Discussions

a. Result

This research was conducted using a questionnaire tool filled out by respondents for the variable level of knowledge while the nurse behavior variable was obtained from the observation of each respondent.

The results of the research that has been carried out can be seen in the following description:

1) Knowledge Level

Table 1

Frequency Distribution of Knowledge Level with Prevention of Nosocomial Infections in the Surgical Treatment Room of Labuang Baji Hospital Makassar

Knowledge Level	Frekuensi (n)	Persentase (%)
Good	17	65.4
Not Good	9	34.6
Total	26	100.0

Table 1 above shows that of the 26 respondents, nurses who had good knowledge were 17 respondents (65.4%), while those with poor knowledge were 9 respondents (34.6%).

2) Length of work

Table 2

Frequency Distribution of Length of Service with Prevention of Nosocomial Infections in the Surgical Treatment Room of Labuang Baji Hospital Makassar

Length of work	Frekuensi (n)	Persentase (%)
Old	16	61.5
New	10	38.5
Total	26	100.0

Table 2 above shows that respondents who have a long working period are 16 respondents (61.5%), while respondents who have a new working period are 10 respondents (38.5%).

b. Discussion

Based on the theoretical basis, the variables examined by researchers are level of knowledge, length of work.

1. Relationship between knowledge level and prevention of nosocomial infection

From the data obtained, it shows that respondents who have good knowledge and are able to make efforts to prevent nosocomial infections well are 13 (50.0%) respondents, while those who have less knowledge but have good infection prevention efforts are 0 (0.0%) respondents. Respondents who have high knowledge but are less able to provide good infection prevention are 4 (15.4%), while those who have less knowledge and less have good infection prevention

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efforts are 9 (34.6%) respondents. The statistical test results using the Chi Square test were (p) = 0.000. The significance level of the Chi Square test is = 0.05.

2. From the above theory, it can be concluded that the length of work of a nurse in providing nursing services is not identical with high productivity. Although the nurse has a long working period does not guarantee that she is able to make efforts to prevent nosocomial infections properly. Of the 26 nurses working in the surgical room at Labuang Baji Hospital Makassar that nurses who have a long working period and efforts to prevent nosocomial infections in good patients are as many as 10 (38.5%) respondents while those with a new working period and efforts to prevent nosocomial infections in good patients are 3 (11.5%) respondents. nurses who have a long working period and efforts to prevent nosocomial infections in poor patients are 6 (23.1%) while those with a new working period and efforts to prevent nosocomial infections in poor patients are 7 (26.9%) nurses. Statistical test results using the Chi Square test (p) = 0.107. The level of significance of the Chi Square test $\square$ = 0.05. From the results of data analysis, it can be seen that there is no relationship between length of work with the prevention of nosocomial infections in postoperative patients at Labuang Baji Hospital Makassar.

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of the research and discussion that has been described, several conclusions can be drawn, namely:

a) There is a relationship between the level of knowledge of nurses and the prevention of nosocomial infections in postoperative patients at the Makassar Labuang Baji Regional General Hospital.

b) There is no relationship between the length of work of nurses and the prevention of nosocomial infections in postoperative patients at the Makassar Labuang Baji Regional General Hospital.
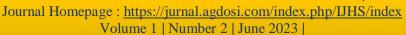
5. Compliance with ethical standards

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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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