ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN DAN JENJANG KARIR DENGAN KEPATUHAN PELAKSANAAN EWS PERAWAT DI RAWAT INAP RSI SITI HAJAR SIDOARJO

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Kurangnya pemahaman dan keterampilan dalam penatalaksanaan pasien kritis dapat menyebabkan terjadinya medical error, karena henti jantung (*cardiac arrest*, henti nafas *(apneu)* dan kematian) dengan melakukan penilaian yang tepat terhadap kondisi pasien, salah satunya dengan menggunakan EWS. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui hubungan tingkat pengetahuan perawat dan jenjang karir perawat dengan kepatuhan pelaksanaan EWS perawat di ruang Rawat Inap RSI Siti Hajar Sidoarjo. Desain penelitian yang digunakan adalah analitik korelasional dengan pendekatan *crosssectional*. Sampel diambil dengan teknik *purposive sampling* sebanyak 44 responden. Data dikumpulkan dengan instrument kuesioner dan diuji dengan uji chi square dan uji spearman rho. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sebagian besar responden mempunyai pengetahuan cukup tentang *early warning sistem* (EWS) sebanyak 27 responden (61,4%). Berdasarkan jenjang karis menunjukkan bahwa hampir setengahnya responden dalam jenjang karir perawat klinis (PK) II sebanyak 20 responden (45,5%). Berdasarkan kepatuhan menujukkan sebagian besar responden memiliki kepatuhan pelaksanaan *early warning sistem* (EWS) dalam kategori patuh sebanyak 26 responden (59,1%). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan pengetahuan dengan kepatuhan kepatuhan dalam pelaksanaan *Early Warning Sistem (*$\rho= 0,002 < \alpha = 0,05$) dan juga terdapat Hubungan jenjang karir perawat dengan kepatuhan dalam pelaksanaan *Early Warning Sistem* ($\rho= 0,001 < \alpha = 0,05$). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian pengetahuan dan jenjang karir mempengaruhi kepatuhan perawat dalam melakukan *early warning system.*

Kata Kunci : Pengetahuan, Jenjang Karir, Kepatuhan, *Early Warning Sistem*

ABSTRACT

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NURSES' LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE AND NURSES' CAREER LEVEL WITH COMPLIANCE WITH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NURSES' EWS IN THE INPATIENT ROOM AT RSI SITI HAJAR SIDOARJO

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Lack of understanding and skills in managing critical patients can cause medical errors, due to cardiac arrest (cardiac arrest, respiratory arrest (apnea) and death) by carrying out appropriate assessments of the patient's condition, one of which is by using EWS. The aim of this research was to determine the relationship between nurses' level of knowledge and nurses' career level with compliance with the implementation of nurses' EWS in the inpatient room at RSI Siti Hajar Sidoarjo. The research design used was correlational analytic with a cross-sectional approach. The sample was taken using a purposive sampling technique as many as 44 respondents. Data were collected using a questionnaire instrument and tested using the chi square test and the Spearman rho test. The research results showed that the majority of respondents had sufficient knowledge about early warning systems (EWS), as many as 27 respondents (61.4%). Based on the career level, it shows that almost half of the respondents are in the clinical nurse (PK) II career level, namely 20 respondents (45.5%). Based on compliance, it shows that the majority of respondents have compliance with the implementation of the early warning system (EWS) in the compliance category, 26 respondents (59.1%). The results of the research showed that's there is a relationship between knowledge and compliance in implementing the Early Warning System ($\rho = 0.002 < \alpha = 0.05$) and there is a relationship between nurse career levels and compliance in implementing the Early Warning System ($\rho = 0.001 < \alpha = 0.05$). The research results show that knowledge and career level influence nurses' compliance in implementing the early warning system.

Keywords : Knowledge, Career level, Compliance, Early Waring System.