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# The Analysis of Hand Washing Behavior Observed from the Knowledge and Nurse's Attitude in the Emergency Unit of Mokopido Toli Toli Hospital

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## ABSTRACT

A hand washing properly is one way to reduce the transmission of nosocomial infections. In performing handwashing officers should use proper hand hygiene guidelines and implement them effectively. Refers to the rules and procedures of the Committee for the Prevention and Control of Infection (KPPI) in RSUD Mokopido Toli-toli found many irregularities that occur every before and after taking action on the patient nurses are required to wash septic / aseptic hands first using soap and running water as well as handrub and handsoen but not all officers so that the incidence of nosokomial infection in patients can occur. The design used in this research is the quantitative research of observational design with the approach used is Cross Sectional. The population in this study were all nurses who served in the room IGD RSUD Mokopido Tolitoli which amounted to 23 people. The sample in this study is all nurses installed emergency room RSUD Mokopido Tolitoli which amounted to 23 people with total sampling technique. Data collection of questionnaire check list sheets were then analyzed using ordinal regression statistical test. The result of this research shows that there is influence of knowledge on handwashing behavior of nurse in terms of knowledge and attitude in Emergency Instantiation of MokopidoTolitolitoli General Hospital with p-value  $0.000 < \alpha (0,05)$  then  $H_0$  is rejected. The results of the study are expected to motivate nurses to improve the attitude of nurses at the emergency department of RSUD mokopidoTolitolitoli.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

The handling of nosokomial infection mainly pointed on the solving acts. The nurses have a big role on the nosokomial infection, because the nurse interacts directly to the patient 24 hours (RSPI Sulianti Saroso, 2007). The nurses have an important role and do the nursing standard procedures. The nurse who has a duty and big responsible is an emergency units nurse. Besides do their jobs in the giving of the services to the all of cases, the emergency unit nurse, should have more knowledge than the nurse in the other rooms. In the other hand, the emergency unit nurse should have the knowledge, skill, and they need to join the coaching to support their works in handling the patients quickly and accurately. (Kurnianingsih, 2013).

Based on Sumurti (2008) in Priandika (2015), the aim of hand washing is to lift the micro-organism on the hands, avoid the cross infection, keep the sterile condition; keep themselves and patients, visitors and environments. The hand washing procedure is done before do the contact to the patients, after the contact to the environments. Based on the literature study, it known that the using of handsrub is more effective in sterilize the hands from the agent causing the infection than using the hand soap commonly.

The correct hand washing is one of the methods to reduce the transmission nosokomial infection. By the hand washing, the staffs must use the hand washing correct guidance and implements effectively. In this case, is appropriate with the Standard operational procedure. The standard operational procedures based on the health department (2007) are the process of impurity release by using the common soap and water. Five moments in hand washing, when: before make a contact to the patients, before doing the aseptic, after touch the liquid of the high risk body patients, after make a contact with the patients, after touch the environments of the patients (WHO, 2009).

Based on the result of the survey in the Mokopindo Toli Toli Hospital on 15<sup>th</sup> January 2017, to the five nurses on the morning shift, it was known that from the eleven patients who come to the emergency unit, the nurses do the hand washing use the *handrub*, then use *handscoen* then give the acts to the four patients. But, before the acts to the other eighth patient, started from the fifth then moved until the eleventh patients, the nurse is not do the hand washing before, nd still use the same *handscoen* when they do the acts at the beginning. When looked to the rules and the procedure of handling and infection holding committee (KPPI) in Mokopindo Toli Toli hospital, the nurse should do the hand washing before and after do the acts to the patients, by uses the soap on the flowing water, *handrub*, or *handscoen*. So, the nosokomial infection on the patients is able to solved. the objective of the research is to know the the effects of the knowledge and attitude by hand washing of the nurse in doing the nursing acts in emergency unit of Mokopindo Toli Toli Hospital.

## II. METHOD

This research is Quantitative research, it uses Observational design by *Cross sectional* approach. The population of the research is the entire nurses in emergency unit of Mokopindo Toli Toli hospital. The sampling technique uses *total sampling* 23 respondents. the instrument of the research uses questionnaire sheets and the observational sheets. The data analysis uses statistic test *regresi ordinal*.

### III. RESULT

#### *The characteristics of the subject*

**Table 1.** the characteristics of respondents in this research is about ages, sex, education, staff status, duration of working, knowledge, behavior and attitudes.

No	Characteristics	ΣN	Σ%
1	<b>Ages</b>		
	<25	6	26,1
	26-30	8	34,8
	31-35	4	17,4
	36-40	2	8,7
	41-45	2	8,7
	>45	1	4,3
2	<b>Sex</b>		
	Male	14	61
	Female	9	39
3	<b>Education</b>		
	Nursing bachelor	23	100
4	<b>Staffs status</b>		
	PNS	12	52
	Honorer	11	48
5	<b>Work duration</b>		
	<3 years	19	74
	>3 years	4	26
6	<b>Knowledge</b>		
	Good	7	30,4
	Fair	15	65,2
	Less	1	4,3
7	<b>Attitude</b>		
	Good	2	30,4
	Fair	16	69,6
	Less	0	0
8	<b>Behavior</b>		
	Not Obedient	19	74
	Obedient	4	26
	<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>4</sup> Based on the table 1, it is known that from the total of 23 respondents on age of under 26-30 years old is eight respondents (34,8%), male respondents is fourteen respondents (60,9%)m all the education background is nursing bachelor, some of the staffs status is state civil worker. Twelve respondents (52,2%), the most working duration is ≤ 3years. 19 respondents (74%) has the knowledge in the category of fair is 15 respondents (65,2%) has the fair category is 16 respondents (69,6%) and for the category of not obedient is 19 respondents (82,65).

**Table 2.**

The result of statistic test by ordinal regression test is known that the influence of knowledge and attitude by hand washing behavior of nurse in emergency unit of Mokopido Toli Toli hospital, as below:

		Estimate	Std. Error	Wald	Df	Sig.
Threshold	[Behavior = ,00]	19.883	.823	583.590	1	.000
Location	[Knowledge=1,00]	18.329	1.293	200.923	1	.000
	[Knowledge=2,00]	17.829	.000	.	1	.
	[Knowledge=3,00]	0 <sup>a</sup>	.	.	0	.
	[Attitude=1,00]	1.018	1.298	.615	1	.433
	[Attitude=2,00]	0 <sup>a</sup>	.	.	0	.

#### IV. DISCUSSION

Nurse knowledge about hand washing in emergency room of general hospital of Mokopido, Toli – Toli.

Knowledge is the result of knowing after someone observes certain object (Wawan , 2011). The result of the research on the variable of nurse knowledge about hand washing in emergency room of general hospital of Mokopido, Toli – Toli was found that most of them had enough knowledge were 15 respondents (65.2%). The description of the knowledge could be viewed from questionnaire no 1. It stated, "hand washing is the only one way to prevent infection while in hospital." There were 8 respondents were wrong, on questionnaire no 8, it stated, "doing hand washing after treating patient can protect patient from bacteria carried by nurse's hand." There were still 4 respondents stating wrong about it. It means that most of respondents had lack of knowledge in understanding hand washing.

According to researcher, based on the research result, it was found that most nurses in emergency room of Mokopido general hospital of Toli Toli had enough knowledge, because most respondents did not think that hand washing is one of the way to prevent infection in a hospital where as hand washing is a fix and main standard to do as personal protection from infection. Some respondents also did not think that hand washing before touching things around patient was important where as it is one of the step point of five movement of hand washing.

Nurse's attitude toward hand washing in emergency room of general hospital of Mokopido, Toli – Toli.

Attitude is someone's closed response to stimulus or object, both intern and extern, so the manifestation cannot be implied first from that introvert behavior. Attitude, in realty, shows a balance response to certain stimulus (Sunaryo, 2004). The result of research on nurse's attitude variable about hand washing in emergency room of general hospital of Mokopido, Toli – Toli shows that most respondents having attitude in enough category were 16 respondents (69.6%). From the research result, it was found that most respondents having attitude in enough categories could be seen from the result of questionnaire. It showed that most respondents agreed to point no 4. It stated, "nurse does not need to wash his/her hand by soap." On point 8, there were 17 respondents agreeing with the statement, "while doing hand washing, it does not need to put ring and watch off." The result of this questionnaire would be able to depict the behavior of most respondents.

It is affected by culture around respondents. Based on the result of the research, it is known that most respondents are civil employee, 12 respondents (52.2%). Many people argue

that civil employee have bad job. It will influence other civil employee to do the same thing when they see one of civil recent are in enough category attitude.

According to researcher, most respondents are in enough attitudes. It was proved that respondents thought that it did not need to wash hand by soap. As we know that in the main requirement of effective 7 steps of hand washing uses soap and under water fall. In other hand, most respondents also thought that they did not need to put the ring and watch off while washing hand although on the second step, it is mentioned, "wash two palms!", and on the seventh step, "clean the wrists in turn." It means that they have to put watch and ring off while washing hand.

Nurse's behavior of hand washing in emergency room of general hospital of Mokopido, Toli – Toli.

The research result of the variable on nurse's behavior of hand washing in emergency room of general hospital of Mokopido, Toli – Toli was found that most respondents' behavior having disobedience category were 19 respondents (82.6%), while the least ones were 4 respondents (17.4%).

The research result stated that most respondents had disobedience behavior. It could be influenced by knowledge factors. Based on the research result, it is known that most respondents' knowledge is in enough category. It will cause disobedience behavior. It is strengthened by Notoadmojo theory (2011). He states that knowledge is reached from learning process. Learning is a behavior establishment resulted from life practices. Barelson, 1964, also states that learning is behavior change resulted by previous behavior.

The effect of knowledge and attitude toward hand washing behavior in emergency room of general hospital of Mokopido, Toli – Toli. <sup>2</sup>

The variable of knowledge is found that p-value was  $0.000 < @ 0.05.$ , so  $H_0$  is rejected. It means that there is an effect of knowledge toward nurse's behavior in emergency room of general hospital of Mokopido, Toli – Toli, while the attitude variable was found that p value was  $0.435 > @ 0.05$ , so  $H_1$  is accepted. It means that there was effect of attitude toward nurse's behavior in emergency room of general hospital of Mokopido, Toli – Toli.

The result of analyses, using ordinal regression analyses, was found that knowledge variable was in good category for each unit increase. Odds can influence behavior 18.5 times as many as knowledge in enough category, with the assumption all variable were in constant model. For attitude variable, respondents' attitude variable did not give the significant effect to someone's decision in choosing good behavior.

Based on this research result, it is known that knowledge has strong correlation. Knowledge or cognitive is an important domain to form behavior. Behavior based on knowledge will be durable. According to researcher, knowledge factors will give someone systematic process started from stimulus awareness, then soul consideration, so it impacts that stimulus. Positive min will make subject form his/her behavior.

## V. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

### Conclusion

1. Nurse's knowledge about hand washing in emergency room of general hospital of Mokopido, Toli – Toli was found that most of them in enough category were 15 respondents (65.2%).
2. Nurse's attitude about hand washing in emergency room of general hospital of Mokopido, Toli – Toli was found that most respondents having enough category were 16 respondents (69.9%). <sup>3</sup>

3. Nurse's behavior about hand washing in emergency room of general hospital of Mokopido, Toli – Toli was found that most respondents having disobedience behavior were 19 respondents (82.6%).
4. The analyses result of knowledge variable was found that p value was  $0.000 < @0.05$ , so  $H_0$  was rejected. It means that there is an effect of knowledge toward nurse's behavior in emergency room of general hospital of Mokopido, Toli – Toli, while the attitude variable was found that p value was  $0.435 > @ 0.05$ , so  $H_1$  is accepted. It means that there was effect of attitude toward nurse's behavior in emergency room of general hospital of Mokopido, Toli – Toli.

#### Suggestions

1. For respondents  
The research result is hoped that it can motivate nurses to increase obedience behavior by increasing knowledge and nurse attitude.
2. For general hospital of Mokopido, Toli – Toli. It is hoped that general hospital of Mokopido, Toli – Toli can conduct training for its nurse to increase knowledge and attitude in order to be able to change the behavior of obedience of hand washing. After conducted training, hospital stick holder should supervise nurse once in three months to control how fur nurse's change related to obedience of hand washing.
3. For next researcher  
The next researcher wanting to research the same idea can discuss and connect some other factors such as perception, motivation, and emotion affecting the behavior of hand washing, so this research can be one of qualified references.

The result of regression analysis gained on knowledge variable, that the score  $p\text{-value} (0,000) < \alpha (0,05)$  so,  $H_0$  rejected, it means that there is an influence of knowledge on the hand washing behavior of nurse in the emergency unit of Mokopindo Toli Toli hospital. While, on the attitude variable known that the score of  $p\text{-value} (0,000) < \alpha (0,05)$ , so  $H_1$  is accepted, it means that there is no influence of attitude on nursing behavior of emergency unit of Mokopindo Toli Toli hospital.

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