

The Relationship Between Nurses's Knowledge And Attitudes With The Implementation Of Patient Discharge Planning At Rsud Empat Lawang

Ria Agustin ¹⁾; Sulastris ²⁾; Yalta Hasanudin Nuh ³⁾
^{1,2,3} Universitas Dehasen Bengkulu

Corresponding Author:
ria542758@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

Discharge planning is an important part of a client's nursing program that begins soon after the client's admission to the hospital and represents a collaborative effort between the healthcare team, family, client, and significant others. Nurses provide information through health education to clients with self-care needs to ensure continuity of care from hospital to home or community. Knowledge, and a good nurse's attitude determine the success of implementing discharge planning for patients appropriately and optimally. This study aims to determine the relationship between nurses' knowledge and attitudes with the implementation of patient discharge planning at RSUD Empat Lawang. The method used is correlative analytic research with a cross-sectional approach, correlative analytic research design is research that connects one variable with another. The sample in this study amounted to 45 people. The results of the univariate test analysis that more than half of the respondents 25 people (55.6%) have less knowledge, more than half of the respondents 28 people (62.2%) have less attitude, more than half of the respondents 28 people (62.2%) the implementation of discharge planning is less, there is a relationship between the level of knowledge of nurses with the implementation of patient discharge planning at RSUD Empat Lawang and there is a relationship between the attitude of nurses with the implementation of patient discharge planning at RSUD Empat Lawang. Researchers suggest to the Empat Lawang Hospital this research as useful information and input for the Puskesmas in providing knowledge about the implementation of patient discharge planning at RSUD Empat

INTRODUCTION

Discharge planning is a process where patients begin to receive health services followed by continuity of care both in the healing process and in maintaining their health until the patient goes home. The implementation of *discharge planning* is still often found to be less than optimal, not systematic, and lacking cooperation with social services in the community, so that discharge planning activities and their benefits are only felt when the patient is in the hospital (Ernita et al, 2015). *Discharge planning* that is not optimal has an impact on patients, namely an increase in the number of re-hospitalizations and ultimately patients will bear the costs for inpatient care and also the hospital which will gradually be abandoned by customers. Discharge *planning* that is not optimal because nurses on average only carry out *discharge planning* before the patient is discharged, while in the assessment, implementation, and evaluation. In addition, nurses also convey that *Discharge Planning* is not complete, namely only the patient's control schedule and medications that must be continued . Currently, the practice of care related to *discharge planning education* in Indonesia has not been implemented optimally. This is also supported by the results of research conducted in two hospitals in Indonesia. In the two hospitals, it was found that the satisfaction index for the implementation of *discharge planning* was still far from expectations and patients were not yet satisfied with the implementation of *discharge planning* (Asmuji, Faridah, and Handayani, 2020).

The *discharge planning model* currently in Indonesian hospitals is complete, but its implementation is less effective because the content of education has not been planned and explained in detail to patients (Jannah, Sukartini, and Hidayat, 2019). Nurses are one of the members of the *discharge planner team* , as a *discharge planner*, nurses assess each patient by collecting related data to identify problems, determine goals with or without patients and families, provide specific actions to teach or restore the patient's condition optimally (Nursalam, 2018). The purpose of nurses in providing *Discharge Planning* is to prepare clients and families both physically and psychologically to return home by providing health education to clients and families to meet their needs in the discharge process (Pemila, 2020). In Indonesia, the implementation of *Discharge Planning* has not been carried out properly by nurses in hospitals.

Lack of understanding of the mechanism for implementing *Discharge Planning* and the high workload causes nurses to tend not to carry out *Discharge Planning* for patients while in the hospital until preparation for going home. Based on the results of observations at Empat Lawang Regional Hospital *Discharge planning* for the patient was only done for the administrative completeness of the

patient going home and was done on the day the patient went home and was not explained in detail about the things that should be conveyed to the patient in connection with the implementation of *discharge planning*, the nurse provided information about the patient's health incidentally. *Discharge Planning* was only carried out when the patient was going home or on the third day of treatment until the patient went home and was only given an explanation about the disease, causes, treatments, about medicines and controls.

RESEARCH METHODS

Design study This use type study analytic correlative with approach *cross-sectional*, that is type study Which emphasizes the time of measurement or observation of independent variable data and dependent only once on one moment (Nursalam, 2014). Design study analytic correlative is study Which connect variable Which One with variable Which other. Then tested in a way statistics (test hypothesis) or known as test correlation Which will produce coefficient correlation (Swarjana, 2015). Approach *cross-sectional* on study This used For analyze connection between knowledge and attitudes of nurses in implementing patient *discharge planning* at Empat Lawang Regional Hospital . Population is the total number consisting of objects or subjects that have certain characteristics and qualities determined by the researcher and then conclusions are drawn. (Sujarweni, 2014). The population in this study were all nurses working at Empat Lawang Hospital, which amounted to 103 people. The sample in this study were nurses at Empat Lawang Hospital. Sampling in this study used the Notoadmodjo formula, 2014 with a *Simple Random Sampling* sampling technique .

RESULTS

Table 1 Relationship Between Nurses' Knowledge And Implementation Of Patient *Discharge Planning* At Empat Lawang Regional Hospital (N-51) .

Knowledge	discharge planning implementation				Total		P-Value
	Good		Not good		f	%	
	f	%	F	%			
Good	14	60.9	9	39.1	23	100	0.001
Not enough	4	14.3	24	85.7	28	100	
Total	18	35.3	33	64.7	51	100	

The table above shows that of the 23 respondents who had good knowledge, most of them, 14 (60.9%) respondents, had good *discharge planning implementation*, and 9 respondents (39.1%) had poor *discharge planning implementation*. Of the 28 respondents who had poor knowledge, almost all of them, 24 (85.7%) had poor *discharge planning implementation*. And 4 people (14.3) respondents said the *discharge planning implementation* was good. Based on results u test stati s t i k C h i Square got a t k a n $p v a l u e = 0,001$ more small from $\alpha = 0.05$ which means can concluded that matter this indicates a n There is the relationship between nurses' knowledge and the implementation of patient *discharge planning* at Empat Lawang Regional Hospital.

Table 2 The Relationship Between Nurses' Attitudes And The Implementation Of Patient *Discharge Planning* At Empat Lawang Regional Hospital

Attitude	discharge planning implementation				Total		P-Value
	Good		Not good				
	f	%	F	%	f	%	
Good	12	60.0	8	40.0	20	100	0.006
Not enough	6	19.4	25	80.6	31	100	
Total	18	35.3	33	64.7	51	100	

Table 2 above shows that of the 20 respondents who have a good attitude, there are most of 12 (60.0%) *discharge planning implementation* is Good, and 8 (40.0%) respondents *discharge planning implementation* is not good. Of the 31 respondents who have a bad attitude, there are almost all 25 (80.6%) *discharge planning implementation* is Not Good and 6 (19.4%) respondents

discharge planning implementation is Good. Results *u test statistik Square* got a *t kan p v alue* = 0 , 0 0 6 less than $\alpha = 0.05$ which means can concluded that matter this indicates a n There is connection Nurses' attitudes towards the implementation of patient *discharge planning* at Empat Lawang Regional Hospital.

DISCUSSION

The Relationship Between Nurses' Knowledge And The Implementation Of Patient *Discharge Planning* At Empat Lawang Regional Hospital

The research results show that 28 respondents who had insufficient knowledge, there were almost all 24 (85.7%) who had poor *discharge planning implementation* . And from the 23 respondents who had good knowledge, most of them, 14 (60.9%) respondents, had good *discharge planning implementation*. Results *u test statistik Square* got a *t kan p v alue* = 0 , 0 0 1 more small from $\alpha = 0.05$ which means can concluded that matter this indicates a n There is connection Nurses' knowledge of implementing patient *discharge planning* at Empat Lawang Regional Hospital.

The Relationship Between Nurses' Attitudes And The Implementation Of Patient *Discharge Planning* At Empat Lawang Regional Hospital .

The results of the study showed that out of 31 respondents who had a less than good attitude, almost all 25 (80.6%) respondents had a less than good *discharge planning implementation*. And out of 20 respondents who had a good attitude, most 12 (60.0%) had a good *discharge planning implementation*. Results *u test statistik .Square* got a *t kan p v alue* = 0 , 0 0 6 less than $\alpha = 0.05$ which means can concluded that matter this indicates a n There is connection Nurses' attitudes towards the implementation of patient *discharge planning* at Empat Lawang Regional Hospital

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion

Based on research on the relationship between nurses' knowledge and attitudes with the implementation of patient *discharge planning* at Empat Lawang Regional Hospital, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. nurse knowledge and the implementation of *discharge planning*. patients at Empat Lawang Regional Hospital
2. There is a relationship between the nurse's attitude and the implementation of *discharge planning* patients at Empat Lawang Regional Hospital .

Recommendation

This research can be used as a development of science and can be used as a source or reference for further researchers related to the relationship between the level of knowledge and attitudes of nurses with the implementation of patient *discharge planning* at Empat Lawang Regional Hospital.

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