

## THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INFECTION PREVENTION CONTROL NURSE (IPCN) SUPERVISION IN IMPROVING SAFE INJECTION COMPLIANCE AT RSUD dr. R. KOESMA TUBAN

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### ABSTRACT

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*Background: Compliance with safe injection standard operating procedures (SOP), in accordance with WHO recommendations, is an effort to prevent and control healthcare-associated infections. This is in line with the global commitment to improving the safety of patients and healthcare workers. Supervision is a reinforcing factor to improve compliance in performing safe intravenous injections. Method: The type of this research is correlational with a cross-sectional time approach. The respondents used in the study were 68 nurses and were selected using the cluster random sampling technique. The instrument used in data collection was a checklist. Result: The results of the statistical test using Chi Square with a significance level of  $\alpha < 0.05$  obtained a value of  $p = 0.001 < 0.05$  with a correlation coefficient of  $r = 0.405$ , indicating a relationship between the two variables, categorized as moderate with a positive correlation. Conclusion: The conclusion of this study indicates a relationship between the implementation of IPCN supervision and efforts to improve safe intravenous injection practices at RSUD dr. R. Koesma Tuban.*

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

The quality of healthcare services is significantly influenced by the competence and quantity of available human resources (Suwahlunto, 2021). Compliance refers to individual behavior that aligns with the applicable standard operating procedures (SOP) (Nurhadi, 2018). Global data shows that injection procedures are performed on a massive scale, with an estimated 16 billion actions each year (Pedoman Teknis PPI FKTP-Kemenkes, 2020).

Based on data from RSUD Dr. Muhammad Zein Painan in 2022, it can be seen that the compliance rate for safe injection processes has not yet reached the set target (90%). The average compliance rate for safe injection processes in 2022 was 83.7%. Supervision by infection prevention control nurses (IPCN) is the control of nurses' compliance in implementing safe intravenous injection standard operating procedures (SPO) (Nursalam, 2016). The key

to successful supervision is the 3F: Fair, Feedback, and Follow Up (Nurhadi, 2018).

Efforts that can be made to improve compliance with safe intravenous injection practices include monitoring compliance with safe injection procedures, supervising compliance with safe injection procedures, and conducting training on compliance with safe intravenous injection practices. Based on the background description above, the researcher is interested in conducting a study titled "The Effectiveness of Infection Prevention Control Nurse (IPCN) Supervision on the Improvement of Safe Intravenous Injection Practices at RSUD Dr. R. Koesma Tuban."

## 2. METODE

This research is a quantitative study with a correlational design and uses a cross-sectional approach. The data analysis used in this study is univariate and bivariate analysis. The population in this study consists of nurses at RSUD dr. R. Koesma Tuban, totaling 82 nurses. The sampling technique used is probability sampling with the type of cluster random sampling, amounting to 68 nurses. The inclusion criteria for this study are nurses who administer injections to patients with intravenous lines at RSUD dr. R. Koesma Tuban and are willing to participate in this study. The exclusion criteria include nurses who are on leave during the study and those who do not fill out the form within the specified time.

The instrument used in this study is the Infection Prevention Control Nurse (IPNC) supervision questionnaire using the supervise fair feedback follow-up model, which consists of 3 indicators: fair (supervision assessment) consisting of 11 questions, feedback consisting of 5 questions, follow-up consisting of 5 questions, and compliance with safe

injection practices based on the SPO Checklist established by PPNI. (2020).

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The research results show that the majority of respondents are female, with 51 (75%) respondents, and most respondents have an associate degree in nursing (D3 Kep), with 41 (60.3%) respondents.

Table 1 Frequency Distribution of Infection Prevention Control Nurse (IPNC) Supervision Implementation by Nurses at RSUD dr. R. Koesma Tuban.

No	Supervision IPCN	<i>f</i>	Percentage (%)
1.	Good	40	58,8
2.	Quite	28	41,2
3.	Less	0	0
Jumlah		68	100

Table 1 shows that the majority of respondents in the IPCN supervision implementation category are rated as good, with 40 (58.8%) respondents. Table 2 indicates that almost all respondents, 61 (89.7%), rated as compliant in the improvement of safe intravenous injection practices. Table 3 shows that in February 2024, the majority of respondents in the IPCN supervision implementation category are rated as good, with 40 (58.8%) respondents.

Table 2 Table 1 Frequency Distribution of Compliance with Safe Intravenous Injection Practices by Nurses at RSUD dr. R. Koesma Tuban.

No	Compliance with Safe Intravenous Injection Practices	<i>f</i>	Percentage (%)
1.	Obedient	61	89,7
2.	Disobedient	7	10,3
Total		68	100

Table 3 The Effectiveness of Infection Prevention Control Nurse (IPCN) Supervision with the Improvement of Compliance with Safe Intravenous Injection Practices at RSUD Dr. R. Koesma Tuban.

Compliance with Safe Intravenous Injection Practices			
Supervision IPCN	Obedient	Disobedient	Total (%)
Good	40(58,8%)	0(0%)	40(58,8%)
Quite	21(30,9%)	7(10,3%)	28(41,2%)
Less	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)
Total	61(89,7%)	7(10,3%)	68(100%)

Documentation of research.



Figure 3.1 Documentation of community service activities (The Effectiveness Of Infection Prevention Control Nurse (IPCN) Supervision In Improving Safe Injection Compliance at RSUD Dr. R. Koesma Tuban)

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Based on the research conducted on 68 nurses at RSUD dr. R. Koesma Tuban, the results from the Chi Square test showed a positive correlation or relationship with a value of 0.053, indicating that both variables are in the same direction. This is evidenced by the Chi Square test calculations using SPSS for Windows version 25 with  $\alpha = 0.05$ , which yielded a significant value of 0.019 ( $p$  value) where  $p < 0.05$ , meaning  $H_1$  is accepted. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between the implementation of infection prevention

control nurse (IPCN) supervision and the increase in compliance with safe injection practices at RSUD dr. R. Koesma Tuban.

From the respondents' answers regarding the supervision variable, it was found that the majority, 58.8%, had a good supervision category because the respondents implemented the 3F supervision aspects, namely fair, feedback, and follow-up. And the respondents' responses regarding the compliance variable showed that almost all, 89.7%, complied with safe injection practices, while a small portion, 10.3%, of nurses' compliance with safe intravenous injection practices fell into the non-compliant category.

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