

THE EFFECT OF THE APPLICATION OF DISCHARGE PLANNING ON FAMILY KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES IN CARING FOR PEDIATRIC PATIENTS AFTER THYFOID IN THE ASOKA TREATMENT ROOM OF RSUD HAJJAH ANDI DEPU POLEWALI MANDAR

Yusryah^{1*}, Wardi², Abd. Rauf²

¹Universitas Hasanuddin, Jl. Perintis Kemerdekaan No.KM.10, Tamalanrea Indah, Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan 90245, Indonesia

²Department of Nursing, STIKes Bina Generasi Polewali Mandar, Jalan, Pangale, Madatte, Polewali Mandar, Sulawesi Barat 91315, Indonesia

*yusryahyus@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Discharge planning is planning carried out for patients and families before the patient leaves the hospital with the aim of ensuring that the patient can achieve optimal health and reduce the length of stay and hospital costs. Knowledge is the result of human sensing through a learning process or the result of a person's knowledge of objects through their senses. Attitude is a reaction or response of someone who is still closed to a stimulus. This research aims to determine the effect of implementing discharge planning on family knowledge and attitudes in caring for post-thyphoid pediatric patients in the Ashoka treatment room at Hajjah Andi Depu Polewali Mandar District Hospital. This research is a Quasy Experimental Design with a one-group pre-post test design approach. The sampling method used was purposive sampling, totaling 12 people. The results of the statistical analysis test using the Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test obtained a p-value of 0.002 for Discharge planning and a p-value of 0.010 for knowledge, the Paired Sample T Test was 0.000, which means it is smaller than α (0.05), so it can be concluded that there is an Influence of the Implementation of Discharge Planning on Family Knowledge and Attitudes in Caring for Post-Thyphoid Child Patients in the Asoka Treatment Room, Hajjah Andi Depu Polewali Mandar Regional Hospital.

Keywords: attitude; discharge planning; knowledge

INTRODUCTION

Discharge planning is planning carried out for patients and families before patients leave the hospital with the aim that patients can achieve optimal health and reduce length of hospitalization and hospital costs. Before discharge, patients and families must understand and know how to manage the provision of care that can be done at home such as continuous patient care, so as to reduce complications and improve the quality of access to health services (Sumiati et al., 2021).

METHOD

The type of research used is the Pre-Experiment method with a one-group pre-post test design approach. The study population was a total of 24 visits of post-thyphoid pediatric patients. The sample of this study was 12 people.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Based on the table shows the results of statistical analysis using the Wilcoxon Sugned Ranks Test before and after the application of discharge planning, which means $p = (<0.05)$, this shows that H_a is accepted and H_0 is rejected, thus there is an influence before and after the application of discharge planning on the patient's family

2. Based on the table, the results of statistical analysis using the Wilcoxon test before and after the application of discharge planning, obtained a value of $p = 0.002$ which means $p = (<0.05)$, this is rejected by showing H_a that there is an influence before and after knowledge of discharge planning on the patient's family.
3. Using the Paired Sample T Test, Based on the table, the results show that the comparison of attitude values before and after the application of discharge planning is given an average of 29.50 with a standard deviation of 1.168 and an increase after the application of discharge planning to 31.17 with a standard deviation of 1.403. This study can be trusted because the mean difference value of 1.66 is in the IK95% range of -0.933 -2.400

Table 1.
 Respondent characteristics (n= 12)

Respondent characteristics	f	%
Age		
20 -35 Tahun	5	41.7
36 – 50 Tahun	7	58.0
51 – 65 Tahun	0	
66-80 Tahun	0	
Gender		
Male	5	41.7
Female	7	58.3
Education		
HIGH SCHOOL	6	50.0
JUNIOR HIGH	2	16.7
ELEMENTARY	4	33.3
Job		
Not Working	6	50.0
Farmer	2	16.7
Self-employed	4	33.3
CIVIL SERVANT	0	0

The results of the study of the effect of the application of discharge planning on family knowledge and attitudes, discharge planning obtained statistical test results using the Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test with the help of SPSS obtained results between significant (2-tailed) is a p-value of 0.002 which means $p = (0.05)$, this indicates that H_a is accepted and H_0 is rejected, thus there is an effect of the application of discharge planning on the patient's family. At the level of knowledge using the Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test with the help of SPSS, the significant result (2-tailed) is a p-value of 0.010 which means $p = (0.05)$, this shows that H_a is accepted and H_0 is rejected, thus there is an influence on the level of knowledge after the application of discharge planning. In the attitude, the results of the Paired Sample T Test test with the help of SPSS obtained the results between significant (2-tailed) is a p-value of 0.000 which means $p = (<0.05)$, this shows that H_a is accepted and H_0 is rejected, thus there is an effect of the application of discharge planning on the knowledge and attitude of the patient's family in the asoka treatment room of Hajjah Andi Depu Polewali Mandar Hospital. The results of the second stage of research with the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test statistical test prove that the integrated discharge planning model has a significant effect on the ability of nurses to implement discharge planning ($p = 0.004$; $\alpha \leq 0.05$). The development of an integrated discharge planning model causes the implementation of discharge planning to be carried out properly, especially at stages that are often ignored by nurses. The development of the discharge planning model can be carried out further research on sustainable discharge planning at other health service referrals and home care (Pramesti et al., 2017).

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study before the application of Discharge Planning, it can be concluded that 47.83 so that all respondents were classified in the poor category Family Knowledge and Attitudes Before the Application of Discharge Planning from 12 respondents who were classified as good category knowledge 5 people, and sufficient 7 people, negative treatment attitude 10 people, positive 2 people. 2. Based on the results of the study after the application of Discharge Planning, it can be concluded that respondents who are classified as knowledge and attitudes towards discharge planning are good 3 people, and less good 9, good category after the application of discharge planning. all classified in the good category after the application of discharge planning So that the average knowledge value is 83.33, the highest value is 90 and the lowest value is 80. Furthermore, in the attitude of respondents if the value <30 is said to be negative treatment, >31 is included in the positive category, of the 12 respondents 5 people were treated negatively, 7 people were positive, so the average value was 31.17, the highest value of the respondent's attitude treatment was 33 and the lowest was 29. 5. Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that there is an effect of the Application of Discharge Planning on Family Knowledge and Attitudes in Caring for Post Thyroid Child Patients in the paired t test with a p value of 0.000 (<0.05).

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