

ABSTRAK

Early Warning Score System (EWS) adalah sebuah sistem skoring fisiologis yang umumnya digunakan di unit medikal bedah sebelum pasien mengalami kondisi kegawatan. Perawat yang bekerja di unit rawat inap harus mempunyai sikap yang baik dalam melakukan identifikasi dan penilaian keadaan pasien yang mengalami perburukan parameter fisiologis. Dampak dari kurangnya pengetahuan akan mempengaruhi sikap perawat dalam melakukan deteksi perburukan parameter fisiologis dapat mengakibatkan pasien mengalami penurunan kondisi klinis yang meluas sehingga mengalami kejadian buruk yang tidak diharapkan seperti henti nafas/henti jantung peneliti mendapatkan angka kejadian pemanggilan *code blue*. Tujuan dari penelitian adalah mengetahui Gambaran Sikap Perawat terhadap *Early Warning Score* Di Ruang Rawat Inap RSUD Majalaya. Metode penelitian ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain penelitian deskriptif. Populasi dalam penelitian ini yaitu perawat yang berjumlah 22 perawat di ruang Anyelir dan perawat di ruangan Dahlia sebanyak 22. yang di ambil dengan menggunakan teknik *total sampling*. Alat ukur yang digunakan adalah kuesioner sikap . Analisis yang digunakan adalah analisis univariat yaitu mean distribusi frekuensi. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan hampir seluruh responden memiliki sikap positif sebanyak 41 orang (93,2%) yang artinya perawat memiliki sikap yang baik dalam menanggapi *Early warning Score*. Hasil penelitian ini diharapkan dapat menjadi sumber informasi bagi ilmu keperawatan dan diharapkan bagi RSUD Majalaya agar mempertahankan serta meningkatkan sikap perawat terhadap *Early Warning Score*.

Kata Kunci : *Early Warning Score*, Sikap Perawat

Daftar Pustaka : Jurnal 28 (2015-2021)

Buku 6 (2011-2020)

ABSTRACT

The Early Warning Score System (EWS) is a physiological scoring system that is generally used in medical surgery units before a patient experiences an emergency condition. Nurses who work in inpatient units must have sufficient knowledge in identifying and assessing the condition of patients who experience changes to worsening of physiological parameters. The impact of a lack of knowledge will affect the attitude of nurses in detecting worsening physiological parameters, which can result in patients experiencing a widespread decline in clinical conditions so that they experience unexpected adverse events such as respiratory arrest/cardiac arrest. Until July 2022, nine patients had cardiac arrest. The purpose of the study was to determine the description of the attitude of nurses towards the Early Warning Score in the Inpatient Room of Majalaya Hospital. This research method is quantitative research with descriptive research design. The sample in this study amounted to 44 nurses, namely nurses in the Carnation room as many as 22 nurses and nurses in Dahlia's room as many as 22 nurses. taken by using the total sampling technique. The measuring instrument used is a questionnaire. The analysis used is univariate analysis which is displayed in the form of a frequency distribution table. The results of this study indicate that almost all respondents have a positive attitude as many as 41 people (93.2%) which means that nurses have a good attitude in responding to the Early Warning Score and 3 people (6.8%) have a negative attitude towards the Early Warning Score. The results of this study are expected to be a source of information for nursing science and it is hoped that Majalaya Hospital to maintain and improve nurses' attitudes towards the Early Warning Score.

Keywords: EWS, Nurse's Attitude

Bibliography : Journal 28 (2015-2021)

Book 6 (2011-2020)