

## Abstrak

# FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG MEMENGARUHI PERAN PERAWAT SEBAGAI *EDUCATOR* DALAM PENCEGAHAN LUKA BERULANG PADA PENDERITA DIABETES MELITUS (DM) DI RSUD AJIBARANG BANYUMAS

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**Latar belakang:** Peran perawat sebagai *educator* merupakan hal yang penting dalam pencegahan luka berulang DM. Pengetahuan, motivasi, peran kepala ruang, dan beban kerja dapat memengaruhi peran perawat tersebut. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan, motivasi, peran kepala ruang, beban kerja dengan peran perawat *educator* pencegahan luka berulang DM.

**Metode penelitian:** Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif korelatif dengan desain *cross sectional*. Pengambilan data menggunakan kuesioner. Populasi pada penelitian ini adalah seluruh perawat di ruang perawatan bedah, penyakit dalam dan poliklinik (penyakit dalam, bedah dan saraf) RSUD Ajibarang. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik *total sampling* dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 45 perawat.

**Hasil penelitian:** Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan sebanyak 86,7% responden memiliki pengetahuan yang baik, 68,9% memiliki motivasi baik, 84,4% peran kepala ruang dalam kategori baik, 82,2% memiliki beban kerja tinggi dan sebanyak 84,4% peran perawat *educator* pencegahan luka berulang DM baik. Hasil penelitian juga menunjukkan hubungan yang signifikan antara pengetahuan, motivasi, peran kepala ruang dengan peran perawat *educator* pencegahan luka berulang DM ( $p=0,033$ ;  $p=0,032$ ;  $p=0,024$ ). Sedangkan beban kerja tidak terdapat hubungan dengan peran perawat *educator* pencegahan luka berulang DM ( $p=0,162$ ).

**Kesimpulan:** Faktor pengetahuan, motivasi, peran kepala ruang terdapat hubungan signifikan dengan peran perawat *educator* pencegahan luka berulang DM. Sedangkan untuk beban kerja tidak terdapat hubungan dengan peran perawat *educator* pencegahan luka berulang DM.

**Kata kunci:** *educator*, beban kerja, motivasi, pengetahuan, peran perawat, peran kepala ruang

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## Abstract

# FACTORS THAT AFFECT THE NURSE'S ROLE AS AN EDUCATOR IN THE PREVENTION OF RECURRENT WOUNDS IN PATIENTS OF DIABETES MELLITUS (DM) IN AJIBARANG HOSPITAL BANYUMAS

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**Background:** The role of the nurse as an *educator* is important in preventing recurrent DM injuries. Knowledge, motivation, the role of the head of the room, and workload can affect the role of the nurse. This study aims to determine the relationship between knowledge, motivation, the role of the head of the room, and workload with the role of the nurse educator in preventing DM recurrent wounds.

**Method:** This study was a descriptive correlative study with a cross-sectional design. Data were collected using a questionnaire. The population in this study were all nurses in the surgical ward, internal medicine, and polyclinic (internal medicine, surgery, and neurology) of RSUD Ajibarang. Sampling using a total sampling technique with a total sample size of 45 nurses.

**Result:** The results of this study showed as many as 86.7% of respondents had good knowledge, 68.9% had good motivation, 84.4% of the role of the head of the room in the good category, 82.2% had a high workload and as many as 84.4% of the role of nurse educator of DM recurrent wound prevention was good. The results also showed a significant relationship between knowledge, motivation, and the role of the head of the room with the role of the nurse educator in preventing DM recurrent wounds ( $p=0.033$ ;  $p=0.032$ ;  $p=0.024$ ). Meanwhile, there was no relationship between workload and the role of nurse *educators* in preventing DM recurrent wounds ( $p=0.162$ ).

**Conclusion:** The factors of knowledge, motivation and the role of the head of the room have a significant relationship with the role of nurse educators in preventing DM recurrent wounds. As for workload, there is no relationship with the role of nurse educators in preventing DM recurrent wounds.

**Keywords:** *educator*, workload, motivation, knowledge, role of nurse, the role of the head of the room.

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