

## CHAPTER V. CONCLUSION

### A. Conclusion

Based on the results of the study that were conducted, it could be concluded that the respondents' characteristics ranged in age from 25 to 58 years, with the majority being female, totalling 107 respondents (72.3%). Most respondents had a professional nursing (Ners) educational background, with 98 individuals (66.2%), and all nurses had worked in their respective wards for more than two years. The analysis of nurses' self-efficacy showed that all nurses in the inpatient wards of RSUD Kota Banjar were in the high category. Furthermore, the analysis of the incidence of phlebitis revealed that most wards, namely 7 wards (63.6%), were classified in the high category based on IPC report data. Meanwhile, the bivariate analysis using the Spearman Rank test indicated that there was no significant relationship between nurses' self-efficacy and the incidence of phlebitis among inpatients at RSUD Kota Banjar, with a correlation coefficient of  $r = 0.060$  and  $p = 0.466 (> 0.05)$ .

### B. Research recommendation

#### 1. For Respondents

This study was expected to enhance respondents' understanding of the importance of implementing safe clinical practices, particularly in infusion insertion and maintenance procedures to prevent the occurrence of phlebitis.

#### 2. For Educational Institutions

Educational institutions could strengthen learning programs that developed self-efficacy as well as clinical skills through clinical practice and laboratory practice.

#### 3. For Hospitals

Hospitals were recommended to develop nurse competency improvement programs, such as training on phlebitis prevention and audits of compliance with standard operating procedures (SOPs) across all wards.

#### 4. For Future Research

Future researchers were encouraged to include additional technical and clinical variables and to use primary data for phlebitis incidence, so that the findings could be analyzed more comprehensively.

