

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Peningkatan jumlah tindakan operasi di dunia dan juga di Indonesia tidak diimbangi dengan peningkatan kualitas manajemen nyeri *post* operasi. Kualitas manajemen nyeri *post* operasi yang tidak adekuat menimbulkan masalah baru diantaranya penurunan kualitas hidup pasien, memperpanjang rawat inap dan berpengaruh terhadap kualitas hidup keluarga. Literatur menyebutkan bahwa kualitas manajemen nyeri dipengaruhi oleh beberapa faktor salah satunya adalah pengetahuan perawat mengenai manajemen nyeri *post* operasi.

Tujuan Penelitian: Mengetahui hubungan antara tingkat pengetahuan perawat dengan kualitas manajemen nyeri *post* operasi di RSUP Dr. Sardjito.

Metode: Jenis penelitian ini adalah deskriptif korelasional dengan rancangan *cross sectional*. Sampel dalam penelitian ini adalah perawat Bangsal Cendana 1-3 RSUP Dr. Sardjito sebanyak 47 perawat. Sampel diambil secara total sampling. Analisis *Likelihood Ratio* digunakan untuk mengetahui hubungan tingkat pengetahuan perawat dengan kualitas manajemen nyeri *post* operasi.

Hasil: Sebagian besar perawat memiliki tingkat pengetahuan yang baik mengenai manajemen nyeri *post* operasi sebanyak 45 responden (95,7%), namun kualitas manajemen nyeri masih rendah pada 30 responden (63,8%). Analisis *Likelihood Ratio* menunjukkan bahwa tidak ada hubungan yang signifikan antara tingkat pengetahuan perawat dengan kualitas manajemen nyeri dengan taraf signifikansi 0,683 ($p > 0,05$).

Kesimpulan: Tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara tingkat pengetahuan dengan kualitas manajemen nyeri *post* operasi.

Kata kunci: kualitas manajemen nyeri *post* operasi, tingkat pengetahuan perawat

ABSTRACT

Background: The increase in the number of surgeries in the world and also in Indonesia is not matched by an increase in the quality of postoperative pain management. Inadequate quality of postoperative pain management causes new problems including a decrease in the quality of life of patients, prolonging hospitalization and affecting the quality of life of the family. The literature states that the quality of pain management is influenced by several factors, one of which is the knowledge of nurses about postoperative pain management.

Research Objectives: To determine the relationship between the level of knowledge of nurses with the quality of postoperative pain management in RSUP Dr. Sardjito.

Methods: This type of research was a correlational description with a cross sectional design. Samples were nurses from Bangsal Cendana 1-3 RSUP Dr. Sardjito as many as 47 nurses. Samples were taken by total sampling. Likelihood Ratio correlation test was used to determine the relationship between the level of knowledge of nurses and the quality of postoperative pain management.

Results: Almost all nurses have a good level of knowledge about post operative pain management in 45 nurses (95.7%), but the quality of pain management was still low in 30 of 47 nurses (63.8%). Likelihood Ratio showed that there was no significant relationship between the level of knowledge of nurses and the quality of pain management with a significance level of 0.683 ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusion: There was no significant relationship between the level of knowledge and the quality of postoperative pain management.

Keywords: postoperative pain management quality, nurse's level of knowledge