

## INTISARI

Terapi intravena merupakan terapi yang paling sering digunakan dalam pelayanan kesehatan, lebih dari 60% pasien yang masuk ke rumah sakit mendapat terapi melalui intravena. Terapi intravena memiliki risiko terjadinya komplikasi lokal pada daerah pemasangan, berupa flebitis. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan faktor risiko individu, mekanik, dan kimia dengan kejadian flebitis serta mengetahui gambaran pengetahuan perawat terhadap faktor risiko sediaan intravena yang berhubungan dengan kejadian flebitis di RSUD Kabupaten Karanganyar.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional dengan desain *case-control*. Pengumpulan data dilakukan secara retrospektif melalui rekam medis dan menggunakan instrumen berupa kuesioner. Rekam medis pasien rawat inap dengan pemasangan kateter intravena terbagi dalam dua kelompok sampel yaitu pasien yang didiagnosis dengan flebitis dan pasien yang tidak didiagnosis flebitis. Jumlah sampel yang digunakan yaitu 159 responden per kelompok. Pengamatan dilakukan pada faktor risiko kejadian flebitis yaitu usia, jenis kelamin, penyakit penyerta, lama pemasangan kateter, metode pemberian obat, pH obat, tonisitas cairan dan pengetahuan perawat. Analisis data dilakukan secara univariat, bivariat, dan multivariat.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan variabel yang mempunyai hubungan yang signifikan terhadap kejadian flebitis ( $p < 0,05$ ) adalah usia, lama pemasangan kateter, tonisitas cairan, pH obat, metode pemberian obat (*intermittent infusion* terhadap *direct injection*) dan metode pemberian obat (*continuous infusion* terhadap *intermittent infusion*). Jumlah responden perawat dengan pengetahuan yang baik mengenai faktor risiko sediaan intravena yang berhubungan dengan kejadian flebitis di RSUD Kabupaten Karanganyar sejumlah 83,08%. Pelatihan mengenai sediaan intravena terkait faktor risiko kejadian flebitis masih sangat diperlukan mengingat masih terdapat 16,92% responden yang memiliki pengetahuan kurang baik.

**Kata kunci:** sediaan intravena, flebitis, faktor risiko

## ABSTRACT

*Intravenous therapy is the most frequently used therapies in healthcare, more than 60% patients admitted to hospital receive intravenous therapy. Intravenous therapy has a risk of developing local complications at the site of installation, in the form of phlebitis. This research aims to determine the relationship between individual, mechanical, and chemical risk factors with the incidence of phlebitis and to know the description of nurse's knowledge of the risk factors for intravenous preparation associated with the incidence of phlebitis in Karanganyar District Hospital.*

*This research is an observational study with a case-control design. Data collection was carried out retrospectively through medical records and using an instrument in the form of a questionnaire. Inpatient medical records with intravenous catheter placement were divided into two sample groups, namely patients diagnosed with phlebitis and patients who were not diagnosed with phlebitis. The number of samples used was 159 respondents per group. Observations were made on the risk factors for the incidence of phlebitis, namely age, gender, comorbidities, length of catheter installation, method of drug administration, pH of the drug, fluid tonicity and knowledge of nurses. Data analysis was performed using univariate, bivariate, and multivariate methods.*

*The results showed that the variables that had a significant relationship with the incidence of phlebitis ( $p < 0,05$ ) were age, length of catheter insertion, fluid tonicity, pH of the drug, methods of drug administration (intermittent infusion to direct injection) and methods of drug administration (continuous infusion to intermittent infusion). The number of nurse respondents with good knowledge about the risk factors for intravenous preparations associated with the incidence of Phlebitis in Karanganyar District Hospital was 83,08%. Training on intravenous preparations related to the risk factors for the incidence of phlebitis is still very much needed considering that there are still 16,92% of respondents who have poor knowledge.*

**Keywords:** *intravenous preparations, phlebitis, risc factor*