

**THE ROLE OF NURSES AS ADVOCATES AND COMMUNICATORS IN THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF INFORMED CONSENT PREOPERATIVE IN CEMPAKA
ROOM DR. ISKAK HOSPITAL TULUNGAGUNG**

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Abstract

Surgery is one of the health action. The action was likely to pose a risk to the patients. Provide information about actions to be taken minimalize risk to the patient. The information given when the patient will undergo surgery contained in the informed consent. Informed consent aims to protect health workers from the legal problems that may arise from sense of dissatisfaction of patient for acts that happen because of less information that given by health workers (Veronica, 2002). The purpose of this study is identify role of the nurse as advocate and communicator in implementation of informed consent preoperative, therefore the research conducted on 2nd to 17th January 2012 in the Cempaka Room RSUD dr. Iskak Hospital Tulungagung. Design of research is descriptive. Population in this study all nurses in the Cempaka Room dr. Iskak Hospital Tulungagung. It was used total sampling technique, so that there are 15 nurses for sample. Collecting data by questionnaire for general data and observation list on specific data. Data analysis technique by percentages. The result of research role as advocate and communicator small portion (6,7%) have a role as advocate and communicator in implementation of informed consent preoperative good, (26,7%) is quite good, almost half (40%) less, and few others (26,7%) is not good. the conclusion of the research that role of the nurses as advocate and communicator in implementation of informed consent preoperative in the Cempaka Room dr. Iskak Hospital Tulungagung is less. Therefore, nurses need to increase knowledge to better understand importance of legal aspects and implementation the role of nurses and working for institution to establish the procedure of informed consent. So that, nurses can be performed professionally, responsibly, and accountably in their roles and function. Their can improve services optimally too.

Key words: The role of nurses, informed consent, preoperative

INTRODUCTION

The procedures and health measures that are given to improve health status in the health world are various. One such action is surgery or surgery. Surgery, most likely to pose a risk to the patient include changes in bio-psycho-socio-spiritual conditions (Komalawati, 2002). Information about the action to be performed to the patient, for example in this case surgery can minimize the risks that exist.

The information given when the patient will undergo surgical action is present in the informed consent. Informed consent aims to protect health workers from legal problems that may arise from patients' dissatisfaction with lack of information about health measures (surgery) provided by health personnel (Veronica, 2002). Information about surgery legally is the authority of the physician (article 6 Permenkes 5585/1989), while the role of the nurse in this case is as a patient advocate. The role of advocates is manifested through the protection and defense of the nurses on the rights of the patients. One patient's right is the right to receive informed consent. Nurses can carry out the role of advocates by communicating to patients and families. Communication in this case is the role of nurses as well, so it can be said that the role as a communicator also occur. The role is carried out by the nurse so that the patient's right to information about surgery is met and the nurse is protected from legal problems (Komalawati, 2002).

Nurses play a role in the implementation of informed consent as advocates and communicators. The current phenomenon is the lack of informed consent by doctors and involving nurses as delegates to perform this task. This situation makes the nurse in the middle of being an advocate and patient communicator. The role is responsible for helping patients and families interpret information from health care workers and in

providing other information for most contact with patients, so nurses take consent for their health actions and maintain and protect the rights of patients. Nurses are health teams that are expected to defend the rights of patients (Mubarak and Nur Chayatin, 2009).

Sunarto (2006) stated that informed consent in lotus room of RSUD Undata Palu hospital is 65,71% done by doctor, 31,43% by nurse, and 2,86% done by doctor ward. Preliminary study conducted in Space Cempaka RSUD dr. Iskak Tulungagung found that informed consent surgery performed by doctors, while nurses provide in the treatment room before the preoperative action. The role of nurses in the implementation of informed consent has not been identified as to what extent.

Nurses can perform their role optimally is to increase the knowledge, understanding, and preparedness of nurses to other health team partners. This can be obtained through seminars or training facilitated by educational institutions and the making of informed consent so that each health team performs its tasks according to its function and role (Andriastuti, 2008). The nurse's understanding of the legal aspects also guides the nurse to carry out his practice professionally, responsibly and accountably. The form of nur responsibility is readily accepted by law if the nurse is found guilty or unlawful, while liability may provide a reason for his actions. If anything can happen, the nurse can report it and begin treatment to eliminate further trauma (Triwibowo, 2010).

Implementation of the role of nurses in the implementation of informed consent is one of the fulfillment of patient rights in health services, so it is necessary to conduct research on "the role of nurse as advocate and communicator in the implementation of pre-operative informed consent".

METHODE

In this research type of research used is descriptive research. Descriptive research

design aims to describe the urgent events that occur in the present. In this study population is all nurses in space Cempaka RSUD dr. Iskak Tulungagung totals 15 people. All nurses in Space Cempaka RSUD dr. Iskak is a research sample. This study used total sampling technique.

The study exclusion criterion is if the nurse is not willing to be the respondent and the nurse does not exist during the research. The instrument used in this research is a questionnaire for general data and observation sheet for special data.

RESULTS

4.1 Presentation of data

General data in this study include:

a. Characteristics of Age

Table 4.1 Frequency Distribution

Characteristic of Nurse Age

No	Age (tahun)	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	20-30	9	60
2.	31-40	3	20
3.	41-50	2	13,3
4.	51-60	1	6,7
Total		15	100

Primary data source: January 2012

b. Gender Characteristics

Table 4.2 Gender Frequency Distribution of Nurses

	Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Male	5	33,3
2.	Female	10	66,7
Total		15	100

Primary data source: January 2012

c. Characteristics of Last Education

Table 4.3. Distribution of Last Education Frequency

	Last education	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	SPK	0	0
2.	Diploma	12	80
3.	Sarjana	3	20
4.	Pascasarjana	0	0
Total		15	100

Primary data source: January 2012

Characteristics of Work Experience

Table 4.4 Frequency Distribution Work Experience

	Work experience as a nurse	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	< 5	4	26,7
2.	5	2	13,3
3.	5-10	3	20
4.	> 10	6	40
Total		32	100

Primary data source: January 2012

Specific data in this study include:

a. Role of Nurse as Advocate

Table 4.6 Distribution of Frequency of Role of Nurse as Advocate

	The role of nurse as advocate	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Good	1	6,7
2.	Enough	3	20
3.	Less	10	66,7
4.	Not good	1	6,7
Total		15	100

Primary data source: January 2012

b. Role of Nurse as Communicator

Table 5.3 Frequency Distribution Role of Nurse as Communicator

	The role of nurse as communicator	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Good	1	6,7
2	Enough	2	13,3
3	Less	7	46,7
4	Not good	5	33,3
Total		15	100

Primary data source: January 2012

c. The Role of Nurse as Advocate and Communicator

Table 5.8 Role of Nurse as Advocate and Communicator

	The role of nurses as advocate and communicator	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Good	1	6,7
2	Enough	4	26,7

3	Less	6	40
4	Not good	4	26,7
Total		15	100

Primary data source: January 2012

DISCUSSION

a. General characteristics of respondents

Based on the data in tables 4.1 to 4.4 shows that most of the nurse respondents in the Cempaka Room RSUD dr. Iskak Tulungagung is aged 20-30 years as many as 9 people (60%), mostly 10 people (66.7%) women, majority 12 (80%) with nursing diploma education, almost half 6 people (40%) with work experience > 10 years.

Gender is one of the internal factors that also affect the formation of behavior. Internal factors in characteristics such as gender affect behavior (Notoatmodjo, 2003).

b. The Role of Nurse as Advocate and Communicator in Implementation of Preoperative Informed Consent

Based on table 5.3 it is found that a small percentage with good criteria (6.7%), almost half have enough criteria (26,7%), (40%) less and (26,7%) not good.

Behavior that is expected to exist in the nurse as an advocate (defender and protector) is formed or not based on the increasingly critical public demands on the actions of health workers, especially nurses. For example, the demands for action based procedures and services that pay attention to patient satisfaction. Such things do not occur in patients who are in space Cempaka dr. Iskak Hospital Tulungagung. Hospital service that is considered satisfactory cause less critical of the patient, so the lack of awareness of nurses to pay attention to legal aspects of legal action of nursing.

Without clear and effective communication it is very difficult to provide optimal nursing care and care in the patient because communication is essential in the nurse's relationship with the patient (Perry & Potter, 2009).

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

The role of nurse as advocate and communicator in the implementation of informed consent preoperative on Cempaka Room dr. Iskak Hospital Tulungagung is less. Therefore, nurses need to increase knowledge to better understand importance of legal aspects and implementation the role of nurses and working for institution to establish the procedure of informed consent. So that, nurses can be performed professionally, responsibly, and accountably in their roles and function. Their can improve services optimally too.

The study to be examined with the nurse's role is more complex and complete as well as identify deeper. Besides the legal aspects in the implementation of the role of nurses is also good to see many of these phenomena are examined in nursing. qualitative design research is highly recommended.

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