Nurse's Relation With Nurse's Knowledge In Caring Behavior Jombang Staying In Hospital Room Installation

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Abstract: Caring behavior is form a part of the most importance in nurse's practice that is the aspect of the relationship between nurse and client in giving direction to the nurse. Purpose of this research is to know the nurse's knowledge relationship with caring behavior in staying installation room in Jombang hospital. Research design that is used is analytic correlation with cross sectional phenomenological. Population is amount to 132 nurses that work in staying installation room in Jombang hospital. Taken by simple random sampling technic proportionate with the result that got the research sample is the number of 99 nurses. To take the data independence variable is nurses knowledge and dependence variable that is nurses caring behavior questionnaire form of instrument use. Whereas the analytic technic of data is used by statistical experiment called the Mann-Whitney. The result of research indicate 60.6% nurses 'knowledge is good, 33.3% is enough, and 6.1% nurses' knowledge is less. Whereas 56.6% nurses' caring is positive and 43.4% nurses caring behavior is negative. Mann-Whitney test from both variables is got precentage P = 0.028. There is a relationship between nurses' knowledge and practice nurses caring behavior in staying installation room in Jombang hospital in 2013

Keywords: Knowledge, Behavior, Caring

1. Introduction

Caring is the essence of nursing who have moral values based on human values and put the welfare of others, in this case the client and family. Where is the moral and ethical nursing is a responsibility of nurses in nursing practice to the client, and nurses have a response to what he did morally. The responsibility of carrying out the task will look at a nurse by applying caring behavior in any activity that does nursing services. The core responsibility of nurses is sensitivity to the suffering of the client, and concerned by the situation and the environment in which the client was treated. Caring also provides insights into the implementation of the nursing process to clients and families in achieving or maintaining a healthy (Sally and Diana, 2004; Potter and Perry, 2009; in Mursydah, 2012).

In the Journal of Advanced Nursing, nursing work environment and nurse concern: the relationship between motivation factors 2010, Burtson PL S and Tichler J. F, with the conclusion of coaching satisfaction affection and social interaction opportunities among nurses can improve nursing care, has the potential to maintain long-term improvement in patients. Hafsyah (2011), the results of his research confirms that obtained an overall average level of client satisfaction towards caring behavior by nurses at the District General Hospital Pariaman, Padang that the level of client satisfaction towards caring behavior is more than half of the clients are not satisfied with the behavior of caring nurse 57 , 1%. More than half again the client assess the behavior of nurses caring less 66%.

Based on the results of preliminary studies that the authors did in April 2013, in Room Inpatient Hospital Jombang especially room nursing, regarding knowledge and caring behavior of nurses is obtained from interviews to 6 nurses all know about care, but do not yet understand caring true and its application in nursing practice. At the time of observation in 9 nursing room, there are a few nurses who do not carry out caring in nursing practice. All this because the nurse in Inpatient Hospital Room Jombang caring had not received training.

2. Research Methodology

2.1. Research methods

Research design that is used is analytic correlation with cross sectional phenomenological. Population is amount to 132 nurses that work in staying installation room in Jombang hospital. Taken by simple random sampling technic proportionate with the result that got the research sample is the number of 99 nurses. To take the data independence variable is nurses knowledge and dependence variable that is nurses caring behavior questionnaire form of instrument use. Whereas the analytic technic of data is used by statistical experiment called the Mann-Whitney

3. Result and Discussion

3.1 Research result

3.1.1 Characteristics of respondents by age

**Table 3.1Karakteristik respondents according to age
at room Inpatient Hospital Jombang in June 2013.**

No.	Age	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	20-24 years	5	5.0
2.	25-29 years	19	19.2
3.	30-34 years	37	37.4
4.	35-39 years	27	27.3
5.	> 41 years	11	11.1
	total	99	100

Sources: Primary data, in 2013

3.1.2 Characteristics of respondents by sex

Table 3.2Karakteristik respondents by sex in space Inpatient Hospital Jombang in June 2013.

No.	Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Man	25	25.3
2.	woman	74	74.7
	total	99	100

Sources: Primary data, in 2013

Based on table 3.2 above it can be seen that the characteristics of respondents by sex shows that the majority of respondents, 74.7% of the total respondents were female.

3.1.3 Characteristics of respondents by education level

Table 3.3Karakteristik respondents by educational level in Space Inpatient Hospital Jombang in June 2013.

No.	Level of education	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	D3 Nursing	94	94.9
2.	S1 Nursing	5	5.1
	total	99	100

Sources: Primary data, in 2013

Based on table 3.3 above can be seen that the characteristics of respondents by education level shows that almost all of the respondents, 94.9% of the total respondents educated nursing D3.

3.1.4 Characteristics of respondents by tenure

Table 3.4Karakteristik respondents by tenure in space Inpatient Hospital Jombang in June 2013.

No.	Years of service	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	<1 year	4	4.0
2.	15 years	15	15.2
3.	6-10 years	37	37.4
4.	> 10 years	43	43.4
	total	99	100

Sources: Primary data, in 2013

Based on table 3.4 above can be seen that the characteristics of respondents based on years of almost half of the respondents ie 43.4% of total respondents have a service life of> 10 years.

3.1.5 Characteristics of respondents by caring behavior training

Table 3.5Karakteristik respondents according to behavioral training *caring* The room Inpatient Hospital Jombang in June 2013.

No.	Training caring behavior	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Ever	8	8.1
2.	Has never been	91	91.9
	total	99	100

Sources: Primary data, in 2013

Based on table 3.5 above can be seen that the characteristics of respondents based training caring behavior show almost all of the respondents, 91.9% of the total respondents have never participated caring behavior training.

3.1.6 Characteristics of the nurse's knowledge about caring

Table 3.6Distribusi frequency nurse's knowledge about *caring* The room Inpatient Hospital Jombang in June 2013.

No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Well	60	60.6
2.	Enough	33	33.3
3.	Less	6	6.1
	total	99	100

Sources: Primary data, in 2013

Based on table 3.6 above can be seen that the frequency distribution of knowledge about caring nurse at room istalasi Jombang Inpatient Hospital showed that in general the majority of the nurse's knowledge about caring ie 60.6% of the total sample in the category of good knowledge.

3.1.7 Characteristics of the nurses caring behavior

Table 3.7Distribusi frequency behavior *caring* The room nurse in Inpatient Hospital Jombang in June 2013.

No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Positive	56	56.6
2.	Negative	43	43.4
	total	99	100

Sources: Primary data, in 2013

Based on table 3.7 above can be seen that the frequency distribution of nurses caring behavior in space istalasi Jombang Inpatient Hospital showed that in general the majority of the nurses caring behavior that is 56.6% of the total sample in the category of positive behavior.

Based on table 3.1 above can be seen that the characteristics of respondents by age shows that nearly half of respondents, 37.4% of respondents aged 30-34 years. According to the table 3.6 that the nurse's knowledge about caring mostly good, namely 60.6%. But there is knowledge about the nurse weak at number 11 with the parameters of caring in nursing practice. Knowledge a person can change and develop according to the capabilities, needs and experiences. The individual characteristics that can affect the knowledge of which is age, level of education and years of service.

Based on Table 3.1 shows that almost half of respondents, 37.4% of respondents aged 30-34 years. Increasingly age, level of maturity and strength will be more mature person again in thinking (Huclok (1998) Henry and Goddess, 2010). Based on Table 3.3 above shows that nearly all of the respondents, 94.9% of the total respondents educated D3. Knowledge is

closely related to education, where it is expected that the higher education then that person will be more knowledgeable knowledge (Henry and Goddess, 2010).

Based on table 3.4 above shows that nearly half of respondents ie 43.4% of total respondents have a service life of> 10 years. According to Mubarok (2007) in Rina 2012 someone who has experience will have a good knowledge when compared with people who do not have experience in any terms.

According to the table 3.7 that the behavior of the nurses caring for more than half of positive behavior in space Inpatient Hospital Jombang in 2013 that is 56.6% of the overall sample in the category of positive behavior. The behavior has a very wide expanse, covering walk, talk, react, dress, and so on. Even internal activities such as thinking, perception, and emotion are also included in behavior. For the purposes of the analysis framework can be said that the behavior is what is done by the organism, both can be observed directly or indirectly. The individual characteristics that can affect the behavior of which is age, gender, education, employment, training and caring.

Based on Table 3.1 shows that almost half of respondents, 37.4% of respondents aged 30-34 years. The higher age are increasingly able to demonstrate the maturity of the soul and the more able to think rationally, wisely, to control emotions, and open to the views of others (Siagiaan, 2010).

Based on table 3.2 above shows that the majority of respondents, 74.7% of the total respondents were female. The results are consistent with research Green, Vanhanen and Kyngas (1988) on nurse care behavior, stating that there is a relationship between gender and nurses caring behavior. More female nurse caring for own instincts as a mother instinct than male nurses.

Based on Table 3.3 above shows that nearly all of the respondents, 94.9% of the total respondents educated D3. The results are consistent with research Burdahyat (2009) and Suprihatin (2009) explained that no significant relationship between the level of education and nurse's performance.

Based on table 3.4 above shows that nearly half of respondents ie 43.4% of total respondents have a service life of> 10 years. Long working life is a nurse working in an organization that is initiated from a registered nurse declared as an employee or employees of hospital stays. According Siagiaan (2010) states that the duration of work and the satisfaction and positively related to performance.

Based on table 3.5 above shows that nearly all of the respondents ie 91.9% of total respondents have never participated caring behavior training. The training is part of the educational process carried out in a systematic and organized to improve the quality and employee productivity. Notoatmodjo (2003) describes the training is part of the educational process that aims to increase the abilities and special skills of a person or group of people.

3.2 Cross-tabulation between the knowledge of nurses with nurses caring behavior

Table 3.8Distribusi cross tabulation frequency nurse with behavioral knowledge *caring* The room nurse in Inpatient Hospital Jombang in June 2013.

Nurses knowledge	Nurse Caring Behaviors				Total	
	Positive		Negative			
	f	%	f	%	f	%
Well	28	46.7	32	53.3	**60**	**100**
Enough	25	75.8	8	24.2	**33**	**100**
Less	3	50.0	3	50.0	**6**	**100**
total	**56**	**56.6**	**43**	**43.4**	**99**	**100**

Sources: Primary data, in 2013

According to the table above shows that in the space Inpatient Hospital Jombang, nurses caring behavior in a positive category of 28.3% with a good knowledge of the nurse, the nurse caring behaviors in positive category of 25.3% with sufficient knowledge of nurses, and nurses caring behavior in the positive category by 3.0% with the knowledge of nurses less. While the nurse caring behaviors in the negative category of 32.3% with a good knowledge of the nurse, the nurse caring behaviors in the negative category of 8.1% with sufficient knowledge of nurses, and nurses caring behavior in a negative category by 3.0% with less knowledge. Mann-Whitney test results between the variables knowledge about caring nurse to nurse caring behavior in space Inpatient Hospital Jombang got value $\rho = 0.028$. The results are less than the significance level used is $\alpha = 0.05$, in other words there is a relationship between knowledge of nurses with nurses caring behavior in space Inpatient Hospital Jombang.

Based on the analysis of data between variables nurse's knowledge that includes understanding of respondents on the definition of caring, component caring, the benefits of caring, and caring in nursing practice with behavioral variables caring nurse that includes positive and negative aspects that have a component of caring behavior, the behavior of the components of caring, benefits of caring behavior, and caring behavior in nursing practice. According to the statistical Mann-Whitney test with error level $\alpha < 0.05$ is obtained $\rho = 0.028$. Results of data $\rho = 0.028 < 0.05$ means that $\rho < \alpha$ which means, H1 accepted, that there is a relationship of knowledge of nurses with nurses caring behavior in space Inpatient Hospital Jombang. Determining a person's behavior that is based on a good knowledge will be more firmly embedded in his personality, compared with the behavior that is not based on knowledge or concepts that are understood This is in accordance with the opinion Notoatmodjo (2012) or cognitive knowledge domain is very important in shaping a person's actions or behavior (overt behavior). This opinion is supported by the Henry and Goddess (2010), which suggests that a person's knowledge about an object contains two aspects, positive and negative aspects. Both of these aspects will determine the behavior of a person, the more positive aspects will object known, it will lead to more positive behavior towards the object.

4. Conclusion
Knowledge about caring nurse at room Inpatient Hospital Jombang majority in both categories. Nurse caring behavior in space Inpatient Hospital Jombang mostly in the category of positive behavior. There is a relationship between the knowledge of nurses with nurses caring behavior in space Inpatient Hospital Jombang.

5. Recommendations
In order to improve the quality of nursing care as a form of implementation of quality health care will require the development of knowledge in nurses through the development of educational and training events caring behavior in the workplace, one to apply the caring behavior in providing nursing services, are expected on the part of managers to be able to provide training on all nurses caring behavior in space Inpatient Hospital Jombang in staff development programs.

In order to apply the caring behavior in providing nursing services to patients and develop themselves in the development of professional nursing values so that more qualified nursing performance. Contributions to give provisions on student knowledge about the application of behavioral caring nurses in providing nursing care and can develop material "Caring" in the subject conceps Nursing Development in the field of nursing and Nursing Research.

Can be used as baseline data to conduct research that is more complex and specific knowledge of nurses with nurses caring behavior in space Jombang.penelitian Inpatient Hospital which can be done by using different methods such as pre experiment and develop the variables that have not been examined in this study so it can be other factors that can affect the behavior of the nurses caring.

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