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Original Research Article

THE COMPETENCE OF NURSE PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS ABOUT MODERN WOUND CARE WITH MOTIVATION FOR INDEPENDENT NURSING PRACTICE AT POLTEKKES KEMENKES YOGYAKARTA

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. One of the competencies of nursing students is wound care. The goal of moist wound healing treatment is to keep the wounds wet for the natural tissue growth as the wounds heal. For the community, the existence of independent nursing practices will make the community more able to obtain health services, especially in nursing services. People do not have to go to a hospital when there are health or nursing services around their residence. **Method.** This research is a descriptive study to identify student competence in wound care using a cross sectional design. **Result and Analysis.** From the research result, it is known that the r table for a sample size of 30 is 0.361. When the Cronbach's Alpha is bigger than 0.7 then it is reliable. The univariate tests were conducted to provide a descriptive picture. In numerical data, the analysis results were presented as mean ± SD. While the categorical data is presented in the form of frequency and percentage. The bivariate test used is Pearson correlation. When $P < 0.05$ then Ha is accepted (there is a significant relationship). Based on the results of the analysis, the value of $P = 0.000$ was obtained with r count = 0.589. **Discussion.** There is a significant positive relationship between competence and motivation. The level of motivation increases along with the competence.

Keywords: Independent Practice, Motivation, Nurses, Wounds

INTRODUCTION

The sustainable of National Development based on Pancasila and 1945 Constitution is inseparable from the improvement in health sector, means fostering the development of citizens health in physically and mentally (Waryana, 2016). A national curriculum that is focused on the

advancement of science and technology as well as professional development and its preparation refers to the competency of nurses that guides the nursing professional education in their education. The lecturers are conducted in practice, both clinical practice and family/community practice.

Nursing clinical learning is one of the professional nursing education processes that contains the academic education process and the professional education process. Clinical learning aims to give students the chance to apply what they learn in the classroom to real-world scenarios in order to obtain practical experience and develop professional skills (intellectual, technical, and interpersonal). In addition, clinical learning also seeks to develop attitudes and skills in accordance with the scope of nursing practice wherever the students are (Kusnanto, 2004).

The goal of nursing clinical learning is to support nursing students' roles and responsibilities as nurse educators, implementers, managers, and researchers in the field of nursing, which aspires to create professionals who can stay up with scientific advancement. Furthermore, the clinical learning process also aims to empower students as a learning community to achieve the expected competency goals that have been adapted to the demands of development and competitiveness needs, complementing educational resources, especially academic staff,

teaching hospitals, nursing practice and educational laboratories (Ismahmudi, Widyawati and Aulawi, 2008).

The clinical learning process serves to improve professional nursing services. This allows for the transformation of learner behavior from nursing students to professional nurses (Naralia and Ariani, 2018). The clinical learning process must be conducted properly in the nursing center as a health service center. In fostering professional nursing care, nursing higher education system, nursing professional life, and professional nursing consultation, the clinical learning process should promote the process of professionalization of nursing (Ndruru, 2012).

Every profession can be recognized and differentiated from other professions by examining how the job is practiced. The medical profession with its medical practice, lawyer or advocate profession with its law practice, and nursing profession with its nursing practice. Nursing as a profession that is different from other professions that can only be known when the nurses practice according to their professional ethics.

Wounds are disorders of skin integrity that are caused by many things, including friction, pressure, temperature, infection and others. The incidence of wounds is increasing every year, both acute and chronic wounds. Wounds are divided into acute and

chronic wounds depending on how long it takes for the wound to heal. In contrast to chronic wounds, which last for a long time and frequently recur, acute wounds are those caused by trauma that are typically treated immediately and heal well when there are no problems. Because the prolonged inflammatory process of the wound is not consistent with the physiology of wound healing time, it is considered to be chronic (Arisanty, 2014).

The chronic wounds generally take longer to heal with more complex treatment. There are approximately 4.5 million pressure ulcers, 9.7 million venous ulcers, and 10.0 million diabetic ulcers every year that require appropriate treatment. The incidence of chronic wounds increases along with age, patient diagnosis and length of hospital stay (Suwito, 2016). Moist wound healing is a method of maintaining wound moisture by using moisture-retaining dressing materials so that wound healing and tissue growth can occur naturally (Merdekawati, 2017). Moist wound healing is a method of maintaining wound moisture by using moisture-retaining materials for natural wound healing and tissue growth (Fatmadona and Oktarina, 2016).

For nurses, particularly those who have recently graduated from college, independent nursing practice can lead to new employment prospects. Nurses do not have to rely on job openings as government employees or staff members of for-profit hospitals, for there are no longer any nurses who are jobless after completing their studies. Additionally, for nurses who are already employed, independent nursing practice can be a source of additional income. The presence of independent nursing practice will increase the community access to healthcare services, particularly in nursing services. When there are health and nursing services close to a community residence, they may not necessarily need to go far to a hospital (Kurniasari and Suktiarti, 2013).

The socialization of independent nursing practice is still minimal since the socialization is only given during lectures and there are several seminars organized by PPNI or other institutions. As a result of this lack of socialization, the knowledge of nursing professional education students about independent practice is also limited. The results of preliminary studies conducted by researchers found the fact that there are still few nurses who organize independent nursing practice, either individually or in groups. Independent nursing practices that are often found are wound care, baby massage, complementary therapy, etc. Based on the phenomena related to minimum nurses who conduct the independent practice, especially for wound care makes the researchers interested in conducting the research about this topic.

METHOD AND ANALYSIS

This research is descriptive research to identify the students' competence of nursing profession program regarding wound care using a cross sectional design. Cross sectional is an observation conducted based on the time determined by the researcher by examining the relationship between dependent and independent variables (Sugiyono, 2014). Operational definitions make the abstract concepts into operations that facilitate variable measurement.

The variables in this research are students' competence of nursing profession program regarding wound care and students' motivation to conduct the independent practice. The research starts from March to September 2022 and will be conducted at Poltekkes Kemenkes Yogyakarta, Tatabumi Street no. 3, Banyuraden, Gamping, Sleman. Population is a group of individuals who live in the same area, or a group of individuals or objects that have the same characteristics, such having the same age / gender / occupation / social status / blood type. The population is all subjects studied and meets the predetermined characteristics. The population in this research were students who completing nursing professional practice, around 80 students.

The research sample is part of all object under study and is considered representative of the entire population. In other words, samples are elements of the population that are selected based on the ability to represent them (Notoadmodjo, 2005). The sample in this research were 85 students of Poltekkes kemenkes who complementing the nursing professional practice from March to September 2022. The sample was selected using purposive sampling method with following criteria:

a) Exclusion Criteria
   Student of Nursing Department, Poltekkes Kemenkes Yogyakarta

b) Inclusion Criteria
   Students who pursuing careers as Ners

RESULT

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Age (years)	85	21.00	43.00	24.0706	4.65932
Period of Employment (years)	85	.00	18.00	.9765	3.66767
Valid N (listwise)	85				

[1] Data analysis: The ages of Ners Polkesyo students who responded were 21 years old to 43 years old, while these respondents have a working period of 0 to 18 years.

Frequency Table

Education

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	D4	36	42.4	42.4	42.4
	Bachelor's degree	14	16.5	16.5	58.8
	Profession	35	41.2	41.2	100.0
	Total	85	100.0	100.0	

[1] Data analysis: The minimum education level of the respondents was diploma 4 of nursing or bachelor's degree as many as 50 people, and the professional education are 35 people.

Gender

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	16	18.8	18.8	18.8
	Female	69	81.2	81.2	100.0
	Total	85	100.0	100.0	

[1] Data analysis: The respondents was mostly female with 69 people and male with 16 people.

Employment Status

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Students	46	54.1	54.1	54.1
	Unemployment	32	37.6	37.6	91.8
	ASN	4	4.7	4.7	96.5
	Others	3	3.5	3.5	100.0
	Total	85	100.0	100.0	

[1] Data analysis: The employment status of respondents are students with 46 people, unemployment with 32 people, ASN with 4 people and others with 3 people.

Workplace

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Unemployment	78	91.8	91.8	91.8
	Hospital	5	5.9	5.9	97.6
	Others	2	2.4	2.4	100.0
	Total	85	100.0	100.0	

Data analysis: 78 respondents who are employment and 5 respondents who have worked in hospitals, and 2 respondents are working in other workplaces.

Period of Employment (years)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	.00	78	91.8	91.8	91.8
	3.00	1	1.2	1.2	92.9
	4.00	1	1.2	1.2	94.1
	12.00	1	1.2	1.2	95.3
	13.00	1	1.2	1.2	96.5
	15.00	1	1.2	1.2	97.6
	18.00	2	2.4	2.4	100.0
	Total	85	100.0	100.0	

Data analysis: The respondents' period of employment with zero years as many as 78 people, 5 respondents have 3 to 15 years period of employment, and 2 respondents have 18 years period of employment.

Correlations

		Competence	Motivation
Competence	Pearson Correlation	1	.589**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	85	85
Motivation	Pearson Correlation	.589**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	85	85

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

DISCUSSION

Validity Test

The validity test uses Pearson correlation with if item deleted method. The decision-making is conducting according to r_{count} value (Corrected Item Total Correlation). When $r_{count} > r_{table}$ then the question is valid. From the result presented in table, it is known that r table for a sample size of 30 is 0.361. The analysis result can be seen in the following table:

a. Competence

No	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Description
K1	0.624	Valid
K2	0.727	Valid
K3	0.507	Valid
K4	0.437	Valid
K5	0.561	Valid
K6	0.671	Valid
K7	0.776	Valid
K8	0.719	Valid
K9	0.519	Valid
K10	0.646	Valid
K11	0.543	Valid
K12	0.672	Valid
K13	0.670	Valid
K14	0.198	Invalid
K15	0.491	Valid

b. Motivation

No	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Description
M1	0.872	Valid
M2	0.860	Valid
M3	0.838	Valid
M4	0.845	Valid
M5	0.915	Valid
M6	0.929	Valid
M7	0.686	Valid
M8	0.587	Valid
M9	0.878	Valid
M10	0.576	Valid
M11	0.814	Valid
M12	0.903	Valid
M13	0.877	Valid
M14	0.867	Valid
M15	0.863	Valid

Reliability Test

The reliability test is conducted by using Cronbach's Alpha, and the conclusions are drawn based on Alpha Cronbach value. When the Cronbach's Alpha is bigger than 0.7, it means the variables are reliable. The reliability test results can be seen in the following table:

No	Variable	Alpha Cronbach	Description
1	Competence	0.899	Reliable
2	Motivation	0.968	Reliable

Univariate Test

The univariate tests were conducted to provide a descriptive overview. In numerical data, the analysis results are presented in the form of mean ± SD, while the categorical data is presented in the form of frequency and percentage. The univariate results can be seen in the following table:

Variable	Frequency	Percent
Age (years)	24,07 ± 4,66	
Period of Employment (years)	0,98 ± 3,67	
Education		
D4	36	42.4
Bachelor Degree	14	16.5
Professional	35	41.2
Gender		
Male	16	18.8
Female	69	81.2
Work Status		
Students	46	54.1
Unemployment	32	37.6
ASN	4	4.7
Others	3	3.5
Workplace		
Unemployment	78	91.8
Hospital	5	5.9
Others	2	2.4

Bivariate Test

The bivariate test was conducted through Pearson correlation, and the conclusions were drawn based on P value. When $P < 0.05$ then Ha is accepted (there is a significant relationship). Based on analysis results, it was found that P value = 0.000 with $r_{count} = 0.589$. Since $P < 0.05$, it is concluded that there is a significant positive relationship between students' competence and motivation. The level of motivation increases along with the competence

CONCLUSION AND SUGESTION

Conclusion

There is a significant positive relationship between competence and motivation. The level of motivation increases along with the competence.

Suggestion

To improve the competence of nurse professional students, it is recommended that modern wound care training be held as a provision for them to work and conduct the independent nursing practice.

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