

SURVEY OF NURSING STUDENTS' KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE USE OF 3S REFERENCE (SDKI, SLKI, SIKI) ON NURSING CARE DOCUMENTATION

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Abstract

Introduction: The application of the Indonesian Nursing Diagnosis Standards (SDKI), the Indonesian Nursing Intervention Standards (SIKI) and the Indonesian Nursing Outcomes Standards (SLKI) are very important for nurses to know in carrying out nursing care practices in all health care settings. Nursing diagnoses are part of the stages of the nursing process, currently the SDKI is used as a benchmark and guide in establishing nursing diagnoses to provide effective and safe nursing care.

Methods: This study uses a quantitative design with descriptive analysis by measuring the frequency distribution. using accidental sampling which refers to the inclusion criteria and exclusion criteria set by the researcher. The research will be conducted using a Google Form and distributed to nursing students at nursing education institutions in the AIPNI Regional XII area.

Results: The characteristics of most research respondents are in the age range of 17-25 years (67.4%), the dominant gender is female (87.2%), Muslim (74.5%), and the origin of the location of the institution is mostly from South Sulawesi (33.5%). The level of knowledge of respondents was in the low category as many as 234 respondents (58.5%), enough category 158 respondents (39.5%), and good category as many as 8 respondents (2%).

Conclusions: The level of knowledge majority in the low category, so we need to increase the knowledge of nursing students about the use of SDKI, SLKI, and SIKI references in nursing care documentation, for example through socialization and training on the use of 3S.

Keywords: knowledge, nursing, SDKI, SLKI, SIKI.

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INTRODUCTION

Professional and quality nursing practice must be based on a code of ethics, service standards, professional standards, and standard operating procedures, as mandated in Law No. 38 of 2014 concerning nursing. Nursing care standards consist of three components, namely, nursing diagnoses, nursing interventions, and nursing outcomes (PPNI, 2019).

The application of the Indonesian Nursing Diagnosis Standards (SDKI) is very important for nurses to know in carrying out nursing care practices in all health care settings. Nursing diagnoses are part of the stages of the nursing process, currently the IDHS is used as a benchmark and guide in establishing nursing diagnoses to provide effective and safe nursing care (PPNI, 2017). To improve the standards of nursing care, the Indonesian National Nurses Association (PPNI) as a professional nursing organization that is responsible for improving the professionalism and quality of nursing care has also issued the Indonesian Nursing Intervention Standard (SIKI) and the Indonesian Nursing Outcome Standard (SLKI) (PPNI, 2018).

To be able to carry out quality nursing processes and documentation according to established standards, of course it must be supported by knowledge related to these standards. Knowledge or cognitive aspects are one of the important aspects to shape one's attitudes and actions, actions based on knowledge will produce something better than actions that are not based on sufficient knowledge (Meidianta & Milkhatun, 2020).

This is in line with a study that reported that there was a relationship between nurses' knowledge about the application of the SDKI, SLKI, and SIKI with the quality of nursing care documentation

(Sulistyawati & Susmiati, 2020). This is one of the bases for researchers to determine the extent of nursing students' knowledge regarding the use of 3S references which are currently the standard in nursing documentation in Indonesia.

Based on the above background, the researcher assumes that the knowledge of nurses in the nursing documentation process is very important in improving the quality of nurse performance. Therefore, as a first step, researchers are interested in conducting a survey and knowing the knowledge of nursing students about the use of the SDKI, SLKI, and SIKI references as standards that have been issued by nursing professional organizations in Indonesia in the implementation and documentation of nursing care, especially in the AIPNI area Region XII.

METHODS

Study Design

In this study using a quantitative design. The research design used is descriptive analysis by measuring the frequency distribution.

Population, Samples, and Sampling

The population in this research is the nursing student in the AIPNI Regional XII area. The sampling technique in this study used accidental sampling which refers to the inclusion criteria and exclusion criteria set by the researcher. Inclusion Criteria are the nursing students in the AIPNI Regional XII area, and the student is currently pursuing a nursing professional education. The exclusion Criteria is the respondents who did not fill out the questionnaire completely.

Instruments

In the research instrument used in the form of a questionnaire containing

questions to be answered by the respondents. The questionnaire used consisted of 5 questions about the SDKI, 5 questions about the SLKI, and 5 questions about the SIKI. This instrument has been tested for validity with all questions declared valid, and a reliability test has also been carried out with a Cronbach alpha value of 0.768 which indicates that the research instrument is declared reliable.

The research instrument in the form of a questionnaire was made in google form and the instrument link was distributed via social media to the managers of study programs at educational institutions at AIPNI regional XII.

Procedure

This research process starts with research ethics permit management, after that we distributed our instrument to get test the validity and reliability of research instruments. The next step is primary data collection (Dissemination of research questionnaire links) and then data Analysis (frequency distribution using SPSS 25 application).

Data Analysis

Data processing into a table based on the characteristics of the research respondents and adjusted to the objectives in the study. The research results are presented in the form of univariate analysis. It is carried out by making a frequency categorical distribution table from the results of the respondent's level of knowledge. We used SPSS 25 to analyze the data.

Ethical Clearance

This research has passed the ethics committee test from the Health Research Ethics Committee of FKIK UIN Alauddin Makassar with ethics number: C.119/KEPK/FKIK/VII/2022.

Table I Frequency distribution of research respondent characteristics

Characteristics	f	%
Age		
17-25 years old	269	67.4
26-35 years old	91	22.8
36-45 years old	39	9.8
Gender		
Man	69	17.3
Woman	331	82.7
Religion		
Islam	298	74.5
Christian	85	21.3
Hindu	8	2.0
Catholic	9	2.3
Institution Origin		
South Sulawesi	134	33.5
West Sulawesi	21	5.3
Central Sulawesi	21	5.3
Southeast Sulawesi	28	7.1
North Sulawesi	130	32.5
Gorontalo	66	16.5

RESULTS

Characteristics of respondents

Research respondents are nursing students who are in the professional stage when the research is in progress. Research respondents as many as 400 respondents with the characteristics of the respondents can be seen in the following table.

The table I shows that in terms of the age of the respondents, most of the research respondents were in the age range of 17-25 years, as many as 269 respondents (67.4%). Based on gender, most respondents were female as many as 331 respondents (82.7%), in terms of the religion of the respondents, it was obtained that the most dominant religious data of respondents was Muslim as many as 298 respondents (74.5%). As for the province of origin of the research respondents from six provinces in the AIPNI regional XII region, most respondents came from health

Table 2 Frequency Distribution of Respondents' Knowledge Level on Use of Reference SDKI, SLKI, and SIKI (3S).

Knowledge level	f	%
Not enough	234	58.5
Enough	158	39.5
Well	8	2.0
Total	400	100

education institutions in the province of South Sulawesi, as many as 134 respondents (33.5%).

Table 2 shows the level of knowledge of nursing students about the use of 3S references in the documentation of nursing care, where out of 400 respondents, 234 respondents (58.5%) were still in the category of poor knowledge level, and only 8 respondents (2%) had knowledge level. Good.

DISCUSSION

Nurses are providers of nursing care with several roles that must be carried out. Therefore, nurses are required to have good knowledge and attitudes in providing nursing care to minimize mistakes made.

The results of this study indicate that most respondents (58.5%) still have less knowledge related to the use of SDKI, SLKI, and SIKI (3S) references in documenting nursing care. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Agustina (2021), where the study reported that the level of knowledge of nurses at KMC Kuningan Hospital in carrying out 3S-based nursing care was in

the less category, namely 84.5% of respondents. This of course needs special attention, both from educational institutions and educators, given the importance of knowledge possessed by a person to carry out their roles and functions properly.

Another study reported a description of nurses' knowledge in making documentation of nursing care based on the SDKI, SLKI, and SIKI before and after being given training in using the 3S book, where the mean score increased from 20.39 to 23.50, with a p value of 0.003 (Awaliyani et al., 2021). This shows that the knowledge of nurses in terms of documentation of nursing care based on 3S is still lacking, so that to increase knowledge, training related to the use of 3S references can be carried out. Knowledge is something that is acquired and learned, knowledge can be influenced by several factors, both internal and external. The internal factors include education, experience, and age.

Knowledge of nursing students in the use of 3S references will affect the ability to carry out nursing care in hospitals and other health care places. A study reported that there was a relationship between the level of knowledge of nurses and the implementation of nursing care in an inpatient room at a hospital (Nasedum, 2022). Other studies also show that there is a relationship between nurses' knowledge and the implementation of nursing care based on the SDKI, SLKI, and SIKI in hospitals. KMC Kuningan Regency (Agustina et al., 2021). Based on this, it is very important for nursing students to have good knowledge about the use of 3S references which is currently a national reference standard book for documenting nursing care. This is of course the first step to prepare nursing students to be able to

work professionally and optimally while already in or working in health services after completing nursing education.

According to researchers, knowledge has a close relationship with a person's education, so the higher the education, the higher the education will be in line with the knowledge possessed. Likewise, the clinical learning experience they have, in this case related to students as research respondents, still do not have much experience in carrying out nursing care, especially based on 3S references, and in terms of education, most of the respondents are still at the beginning of the professional program, this can also be one of the factors that influence the respondent's knowledge.

Another factor that also affects knowledge is the age of the respondent. The more mature age will make a person's mindset and grasping power develop. However, the respondents in this study also included respondents aged 36-45 years. According to the researcher, despite being in that age range, knowledge related to the use of the SDKI, SLKI, and SIKI standards is still not optimal because it requires socialization and adaptation in the institutional environment and health care settings. This is because in the documentation of nursing care, there are several references that were previously used and are still used as a reference for nurses, such as NANDA, NIC, and NOC, so that respondents who in previous education have used these references, will need time to adapt. Although currently, professional organizations have set the 3S book as a reference standard in nursing care documentation, socialization of its use and application is still not maximally carried out.

One of the efforts that can be done to increase the knowledge of nursing

students about the use of this 3S reference is to conduct effective mentoring methods during the nursing profession practice process. The Case Reflection Discussion (DRK) method is one that can be applied. A study suggested that the use of the DRK method could increase the ability by 40% in formulating a diagnosis according to the SDKI, and there was a 25% increase in the application of the SLKI and SIKI (Sudaryati et al., 2016).

In addition to the use of appropriate learning methods, socialization, and training on the use of the SDKI, SLKI, and SIKI books for nursing students is very necessary to increase knowledge regarding the use of reference standards in the current documentation of nursing care. This is supported by several studies that have been conducted regarding the application of this 3S book as a reference. One study that was conducted in 2020 reported that the participation status of nursing process training participants affected nurses' knowledge about the application of the Indonesian Nursing Diagnosis Standards (Meidianta & Milkhatun, 2020).

CONCLUSIONS

The level of knowledge of respondents was in the poor category as many as 234 respondents (58.5%), enough category 158 respondents (39.5%), and good category as many as 8 respondents (2%). The researcher recommends that nursing students should be given training and assistance in using the SDKI, SLKI, and SIKI as standard references in documenting nursing care in Indonesia today. Educational institutions and preceptors in health services can help increase student knowledge and can apply the knowledge gained to make nursing care documentation.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

We declare that there is no conflict of interest in this research.

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