



OVERVIEW OF NURSES' KNOWLEDGE ABOUT NURSING ROUNDS IN THE INPATIENT ROOM

Qurrotul Aeni*, Reni Setiyaningsih, Rina Anggraeni, Riani Pradara Jati, Andriyani Mustika Nurwijayanti

Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Kendal, Jln Laut 31 Kendal, Central Java 51311, Indonesia

*qurrotul80@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Nursing round is an activity that aimed at overcoming nursing problems on clients carried out by nurses with involved patients or families actively in discussions and examining nursing problems and also evaluating the results of actions that have been taken. Knowledge about nursing rounds that are not owned by nurses will have impact on existing treatment in the hospital and also have effect on the implementation of nursing rounds that are not optimal due to nurses' lack of knowledge about nursing rounds in hospitals that are rarely carried out and not only performed on patients with certain problems. The purpose of this study is to find out description of nurse knowledge about nursing rounds in the inpatient room of regional public hospital Dr. H. Soewondo Kendal. This study uses descriptive analytic. Quantitative design is used in this study. The sampling technique used is Purposive (Purposive Sampling). The sample in this study are 124 respondents. Data analysis uses descriptive statistics. Research data was collected by distributing questionnaires without leaving anything behind after the researcher and enumerator explain the aims and objectives and respondents who are willing to sign an informed consent form become respondents. The results of this study indicate that moderate nursing round knowledge reach 94 (75.8%). The nurse only knows basically about the nursing round and does not know in theory.

Keywords: knowledge; nurse; nursing rounds

INTRODUCTION

Nursing services are a form of professional service which is an integral part of health services based on nursing knowledge and tips aimed at individuals, families, groups or communities, whether healthy or sick (Permenkes, 2019). Nurses are also a profession that will provide constant and continuous service 24 hours a day to patients, because their services are an integral part of clear health services and have a contribution that determines the quality of services in hospitals so that in improving nursing services they must have good quality, one of which is in form of nursing round activity (Nursalam and Effendi, 2019). Nursing rounds according to (Marlindawani & Siahaan, 2020) are meetings between nurses and other health workers to explain the patient's condition. The nurse explains what has been done, why the action was taken and the case fits into the nurse's thinking framework and systematically enforces the nurse's ability to solve problems.

Nursing rounds are activities to resolve patient nursing problems carried out by nurses, and patients are involved in discussing, implementing nursing care and involving all members of the health team. Nursing rounds are a method of professional nursing care which aims to improve the quality of nursing care by solving patient problems, so that patients feel comfortable, and psychologically the patient is satisfied with the quality of nursing services provided by nurses (Syukur Sabirin, 2023). Based on the results of research by Ananda, Y., etc. (2022) regarding the Implementation of Nursing Rounds on the Level of Nurse Job Satisfaction in the Inpatient Room at RSI Ibnu Sina Padang in 202 This type of research uses a pre-experimental design with the One Group Pretest-Posttest Design which was carried out in May-

July 2022 with a population of all nurses in the inpatient room of RSI Ibnu Sina Padang with a sample size of 30 respondents. Instruments in this study in the form of questionnaires and observation sheets. Results: The results showed that there was a significant effect of the nursing round on the level of job satisfaction of nurses in the inpatient room with a p-value of 0.022 ($p < 0.05$). There was a significant difference in the level of job satisfaction of nurses before and after the nursing round ($p < 0.05$). Other research that supports this is from Syakur Sabirin (2023) regarding Analysis Of Nurses' Understanding Of The Implementation Of Nursing Rounds In The Treatment Room Of Otanaha Hospital, Gorontalo City, This study uses a situation analysis study method, namely the fishbone diagram approach to get to the root of the problem related to nursing rounds and nurses' consideration at the hospital. With as many as 8 nurses. This study uses data collection procedures by observing and documenting. Based on the results of the study, it was found that those who said it was always 2 respondents or 25.0%, those who said it was often 4 respondents or 50.0%, and those who said it rarely were 2 respondents or 25.0%.

Results of interviews with the head of nursing conducted at RSUD Dr. H. Soewondo Kendal on Monday, October 14 2020, said that nurses know about nursing rounds but in theory they don't know it completely, while the results of interviews with 9 nurses in two inpatient rooms showed that 2 people knew about nursing rounds well. Nursing is an activity that aims to overcome patient nursing problems which is carried out on the patient's bed and involves the round team and 7 others. Just know in basic terms that nursing rounds are patient acceptance which is carried out to overcome problems in patients. Based on the results of observations made by researchers, this has never been done in an inpatient room. Nursing rounds are only conducted for learning when there are students practicing nursing management. The aim of this research was to determine the description of nurses' knowledge about nursing rounds in the Inpatient Room at Dr. H. Soewondo Kendal.

METHOD

This research is quantitative research using descriptive studies. The sample in this study was the Inpatient Room Nurse at RSUD Dr. H. Soewondo Kendal, totaling 124 nurses. The sampling technique in this research is purposive sampling. This research tool uses a questionnaire. Data analysis uses univariate. The results of the validity test on the questionnaire describing nurses' knowledge about nursing rounds, which consisted of 20 statements, showed that the Pearson product moment value was in the range of 0.594-0.955 (>0.3783) so it was declared valid. The results of the reliability test on the questionnaire describing nurses' knowledge about nursing rounds obtained a Cronbach's alpha value of 0.963 (>0.6) so it was declared reliable. This research was carried out ethical clearance with No.06/KEPK-RSUD/II/2020 title Description of Nurse Knowledge about Nursing Rounds in the Inpatient Room" and was declared ethically appropriate 7 according to WHO 2021 standards, namely social, scientific values, equal distribution of burdens and benefits, risks, inducements, confidentiality and consent after explanation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Tabel 1
Frequency distribution based on age characteristics and length of work of nurses in the Inpatient Room (n=124)

Variable	Mean	Median	Standar Deviasi	Min – Max	n
Age	32,79	33,0	5,631	24-54	124
Years of service	9,21	10,0	4,987	1-29	124

Table 1 describes 124 respondents with an average age of 33 years, with a standard deviation of 5.631.

The youngest age is 24 years and the oldest is 54 years and the average length of work is 9.21 years, with a standard deviation of 4.987. The lowest length of work is 1 year and the longest is 29 year.

Table 2

Frequency distribution based on gender characteristics and last education of nurses in the Inpatient Room (n=124)

Variable	Frekuensi (f)	Presentase (%)
Gender		
Man	30	24,2
Woman	94	75,8
Education		
D3 Nursing	73	58,9
S1 Nursing	22	17,7
Ners	29	23,4

Table 2 describe the characteristics of respondents based on gender at RSUD Dr. H. Soewondo Kendal is predominantly female, namely 94 respondents (75.8%), with a D3 Nursing education of 73 respondents (58.9%).

Table 3.

Frequency Distribution of Nurses' Knowledge About Nursing Rounds in the Inpatient Room (n=124)

Knowledge	Frekuensi (f)	Presentase (%)
Good	16	12,9
Currently	94	75,8
Not enough	14	11,3

Table 3 shows that nurses' knowledge about nursing rounds is mostly moderate as many as 94 respondents (75.8%)

Characteristics of nurses

The results showed that the average age of 124 respondents was 32.79 years, with a standard deviation of 5.631. The youngest is 24 years old and the oldest is 54 years old. This shows that the majority of nurses are still of productive age. According to researchers, the existing number of productive ages can be a good enough basic capital for hospitals to improve the quality of service. The theory according to Elisabeth BH in Fan, Q (2021), says that age is an individual's age which is counted from birth to birthday. The older you are, the more mature a person's level of maturity and strength will be in thinking and working. Age 33 years is expected to be more mature in thinking and working and have good knowledge of the nursing process. Theory according to Baloyi, W. T (2022) which states that the older you get, the more you are able to show mental maturity and the more you are able to think rationally, wisely, able to control emotions and open to other people's views. Nursalam (2019) stated that as a person ages, there will be changes both physically and psychologically. Increasing age can also affect a person's understanding and thinking patterns, including their knowledge. However, this cannot be separated from other influencing factors.

Research conducted by Moi, Nursalam and Asmoro (2019) stated that the majority of nurses aged 31-40 years had sufficient knowledge about nursing rounds (70.4%). Research conducted by Tiwow, Tandipajung and Rumagit (2018) stated that the majority of nurses aged 24 - 34 years (86.7%) after intervention regarding knowledge and implementation of nursing care improved. The research results showed that the majority of nurses were female, 94 respondents (75.8%). Gender is a characteristic of nurses based on the differences between men and women. Robbin (2013) stated that there are no consistent differences between women and men in problem solving abilities, analytical skills, competitive drive, motivation, social abilities and learning abilities. The results of this research are similar to the theory put forward that the gender of nurses is dominated by women (Ananda Y, 2021). Many studies show that results

vary and change continuously and are not influenced by gender.

The research results showed that the majority of nurses who had moderate knowledge about nursing were dominated by women, this happened because most of the respondents were women. Many nurses have moderate knowledge and are dominated by women. Researchers assume that this could happen because the number of female nurses is greater than that of male nurses, making the opportunity for male nurses to achieve better results in applying knowledge less than female nurses. Apart from that, based on surveys and information from the head of nursing at RSUD dr. H. Soewondo Kendal is dominated by female nurses who are spread throughout the inpatient and outpatient rooms. Research conducted by Tiwow, Tandipajung and Rumagit (2019) stated that most of the nurses in hospitals were female (83.3%). Research conducted by Siahaan, Siagian, Bukit (2018 on Azhari 2021) stated that the majority of nurses in hospitals were dominated by female nurses, 33 respondents (100.0%).

The research results showed that the majority of nurses had a D3 Nursing education, 73 respondents (58.9%). Influenced by the majority of senior nurses at RSUD dr. H. Soewondo Kendal which is spread throughout the rooms at RSUD dr. H. Soewondo Kendal, while there are still relatively few nurses with bachelor's or nurse graduates. A person's level of education influences behavior towards something new, a higher person will be more rational, creative and open to accepting various reform efforts. The higher the education, the higher the initiative power and the easier it will be to find good and correct ways to complete the work well (Nursalam, 2019). The research results show that nurses have an average length of service of 9 years, the lowest length of work is 1 year and the longest is 29 years. This shows that the majority of nurses at RSUD Dr. H. Soewondo Kendal has been working for quite a long time. That the length of work is a period of time or the amount of time that a person has passed since starting to work. The longer a person works, the more his skills and experience will increase. Experience is one way of possessing knowledge that a person experiences over an undetermined period of time (Robbins & Judge, 2010 in Tiwow, 2019). It turns out that the average work experience of 9 years has not been able to make nurses have good knowledge about the nursing process. This happens because not only work experience factors can guarantee that someone has good knowledge, but there are still other factors that influence a person's knowledge. A lot of experience can provide skills and expertise at work. Every nurse has different experiences. This difference in experience can cause the abilities and knowledge possessed by nurses to differ between one nurse and another in terms of nursing rounds.

Knowledge of Nursing Rounds

The results of the study showed that nurses' knowledge about nursing rounds in the inpatient room at RSUD dr. H. Soewondo Kendal mostly moderate with 94 respondents (75.8%). Shows that the nurse has sufficient understanding of the nursing rounds. Knowledge about nursing rounds includes definitions, goals, benefits, types of nursing rounds and implementation of nursing rounds. The results of the study showed that the majority of nurses already knew about the meaning of nursing rounds, which were problems that occurred in patients that had not been resolved, as many as 105 respondents (84.7%). Because you have followed the training and applied it well. Kozier et al. (2011 in Suwarso T, 2022) states that a nursing round is a procedure of two or more nurses visiting a patient to obtain information that will help in planning nursing services and provide the patient with the opportunity to discuss nursing problems and evaluate the nursing services that the patient has received.

Nursing rounds are a method in nursing services that is useful for improving services to patients and providing input to nurses about the nursing care provided. A nursing round is a procedure

in which two or more nurses visit a patient to obtain information that will help in planning nursing services and provide the patient with the opportunity to discuss nursing problems and evaluate the nursing services the patient has received (Kozier, Erb & Berman 2011 in Nursalam 2019). The research results showed that the majority of nurses did not know that carrying out nursing rounds was the nurse's responsibility as many as 102 respondents (82.3%). This happened because not all nurses wanted to carry out nursing rounds in the inpatient room. Nursing rounds are only carried out for learning when there are students practicing nursing management, so nurses do not know that actually carrying out nursing rounds is the nurse's responsibility. Research conducted by Moi, Nursalam and Asmoro (2019) stated that the majority of nurses had sufficient knowledge about nursing rounds (48%). Nurses who in their work are always in contact with patients can find a problem based on evidence-based practice which can be resolved in the nursing process by working together between the medical team

Nursing Round Goals

The research results showed that the majority of nurses already knew the purpose of nursing rounds, namely analyzing problems critically and describing alternative solutions to problems including the purpose of nursing rounds, 116 respondents (93.5%). The purpose of nursing rounds is to observe the patient's condition, staff performance, introduce the patient to health workers, carry out the nursing plan, observe and evaluate treatment and ensure that the action steps are correct and safe as well as modifying the nursing actions given (Moi, 20129). The research results showed that the majority of nurses did not know that nursing rounds were aimed at resolving problems that had already been resolved, as many as 64 respondents (51.6%). This happens because not all nurses want to carry out nursing rounds in the inpatient room, so nurses do not know that nursing rounds also aim to resolve problems that have already been resolved. Nursing rounds also foster systematic and critical thinking and formulate nursing actions based on patient problems, increase validity, increase the ability to modify action plans and determine nursing diagnoses (Nursalam, 2019).

Benefits of Nursing Rounds

The research results showed that some nurses already knew the benefits of nursing rounds, namely to help develop nursing skills, including the benefits of nursing rounds, 107 respondents (86.3%). The benefits of nursing rounds by nurses will increase the skills and knowledge of nurses. The benefits of nursing rounds by nurses will increase the skills and knowledge of nurses. According to Clement (2011 in Hidayat, 2022), the benefits of nursing rounds are that they help develop nursing skills. Nursing rounds are useful for improving patient perceptions about nurse responsiveness reducing the risk of falls and, reduce call bells from patients. In addition, nursing rounds will becomes an effective strategy to initiate many changes within various aspects of nursing, especially to improve communication between health team (Moi et al., 2019). The research results showed that some nurses did not know about the benefits of nursing rounds to increase nurse satisfaction as many as 66 respondents (53.2%). This is because not all nurses want to carry out nursing rounds in the inpatient room, so nurses do not know the benefits of nursing rounds to increase nurse satisfaction. This is different from the theory which states that nursing rounds can also increase patient satisfaction. In addition, nurses' understanding of the nursing process has a significant impact on nurse satisfaction in the workplace and improves the quality of nursing services. Research carried out by Negarandeh, Hooshmand Bahabadi and Aliley on the Ganiasda Sihura, & Suryadi, B. (2022) on the implementation of nursing rounds, it was noted that nursing rounds have the potential to increase nurse-patient interaction, shorten hospital stays and increase patient and nurse satisfaction. In addition, the nursing round can increase nurses' perceptions and work satisfaction. Nursing rounds are also beneficial to patients and nurses, since patients feel

comfortable when nurses visit them. (Hidayat, 2022).

Types of Nursing Rounds

The research results showed that the majority of nurses already knew that the types of nursing rounds were nursing rounds that focused on the main needs needed by patients in the hospital, namely the Patient Comfort Rounds type, 104 respondents (83.9%). In accordance with the theory that there are four types of rounds according to Close & Castledine quoted by Moi (2019), including matron rounds, nurse management rounds, patient comfort rounds. Matron rounds where a nurse goes around the room, asking about the patient's condition. Nurse management rounds This round is a managerial round that looks at the treatment plan and implementation for a group of patients to see the priority actions that have been taken. The research results showed that nurses did not know the type of nursing round that nurse management rounds only focused on, this round was a managerial round that only focused on treatment plans, namely 60 respondents (48.4%). This is because nurses do not know the types of nursing rounds. Nurse management rounds only focus on treatment plans.

Implementation of Nursing Rounds

The results of the study showed that the majority of nurses already knew about the implementation of nursing rounds, namely the post-round stage was the stage of evaluation, revision and improvement, as well as conclusions and recommendations for establishing a diagnosis, the next nursing intervention was 117 respondents (94.4%). A nursing round is an activity whose aim is to solve a problem Patient care is carried out by nurses and involves patients to discussing and implementing nursing care. Implementation of nursing rounds can reduce errors in maintenance and improve performance results good at providing nursing care. (Hasibuan, 2022). The results of the study showed that most of the nurses did not know about the implementation of nursing rounds, namely the preparation stage was the stage after carrying out the initial stages before carrying out nursing rounds as many as 25 respondents (20.2%), because not all nurses wanted to carry out nursing rounds in the inpatient room, so nurses do not know the implementation of the nursing round, namely the preparation stage is the stage after carrying out the initial stage before the nursing round is carried out. Nurses' knowledge is only limited to the post-round stage, namely the stage of evaluation, revision and improvement, as well as conclusions and recommendations for enforcing diagnoses and nursing interventions

The implementation of the Nursing Round will improve the ability of nurses to make decisions about the provision of appropriate nursing care. Aitken, Burmeister, Clayton, Dalais, and Gardner (2011 in Hidayat, 2022)argue that the nursing process can improve interpersonal relationships between physicians, nurses, analysts, and other health professionals. In addition, it may also be effective communication among health care workers. It is expected that patients will feel comfortable with their health and feel satisfied with the quality of nursing services provided by nurses.

CONCLUSION

The average nurse is 33 years old, the youngest is 24 years old and the oldest is 54 years old. The majority of nurses were female, 94 respondents (75.8%). Most of the nurses' education was D3 Nursing as many as 73 respondents (58.9%). The average length of work is 9.21 years, the lowest length of work is 1 year and the longest is 29 years. Most nurses know about the meaning of nursing rounds, which are problems that occur in patients that have not been resolved as many as 105 respondents (84.7%). Most of the nurses knew the purpose of nursing rounds, namely analyzing problems critically and describing alternative solutions to problems including the purpose of nursing rounds as many as 116 respondents (93.5%). Most nurses know the

benefits of nursing rounds, namely to help develop nursing skills, including the benefits of nursing rounds as many as 107 respondents (86.3%) Most nurses know that the types of nursing rounds are nursing rounds that focus on the main needs needed by patients in the hospital, namely Patient comfort rounds were 104 respondents (83.9%). Most nurses know about the implementation of nursing rounds, namely the post-round stage is the stage of evaluation, revision and improvement, as well as conclusions and recommendations for making a diagnosis, the next nursing intervention is 117 respondents (94.4%). The nursing round is a process of interaction between nurse and nurse and nurse and patient. A nursing round is a meeting between staff who after work report to the staff who started work about the patient's condition. In nursing rounds there is a process of interaction and communication between fellow nurses and with patients. If the nursing rounds are carried out well and correctly, they will increase the job satisfaction of nurses in the room. Increasing nurse job satisfaction will be reflected in the attitude of nurses who are responsible for their duties, disciplined in their work, attentive to their work environment so as to provide optimal quality nursing care to patients (Posma, 2024).

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