

The Relationship of Policy and Supervision with Nurse's Compliance with The Application of Early Warning Score (EWS) in Inpatients at Tgk Abdullah Syafi'i Hospital

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Abstract

Background: The speed and accuracy of a nurse's initial assessment can determine the success of care in emergency patients. Patient emergencies can occur not only outside the Hospital, but also during the patient's hospitalization **Objective:** The purpose of this study is to determine the relationship between policy and supervision with nurses' compliance with the implementation of the Early Warning Score (EWS) in inpatient patients **Method:** The design of this study uses a correlation analytical design with a cross-sectional approach, the population in this study is all nurses in the room The inpatient rawap at RSUD Tgk Abdullah Syafi'i totaled 254 nurses. The sampling technique in this study used a simple technique Random Side of 110 nurses. **Result and Discussion:** the results of this study show that there is a significant relationship between policy and nurses' compliance with the application of early warning score (EWS) with a p-value of $0.020 < 0.05$. There is a significant relationship between supervision and nurse compliance with the application of the Early Warning Score (EWS) with a p-value of $0.013 < 0.05$. **Conclusions:** There is a significant relationship between policy and supervision and nurses' adherence to the application of early warning score (EWS) in inpatients.

Keywords : Policy; Supervision; Nurse Obedience;

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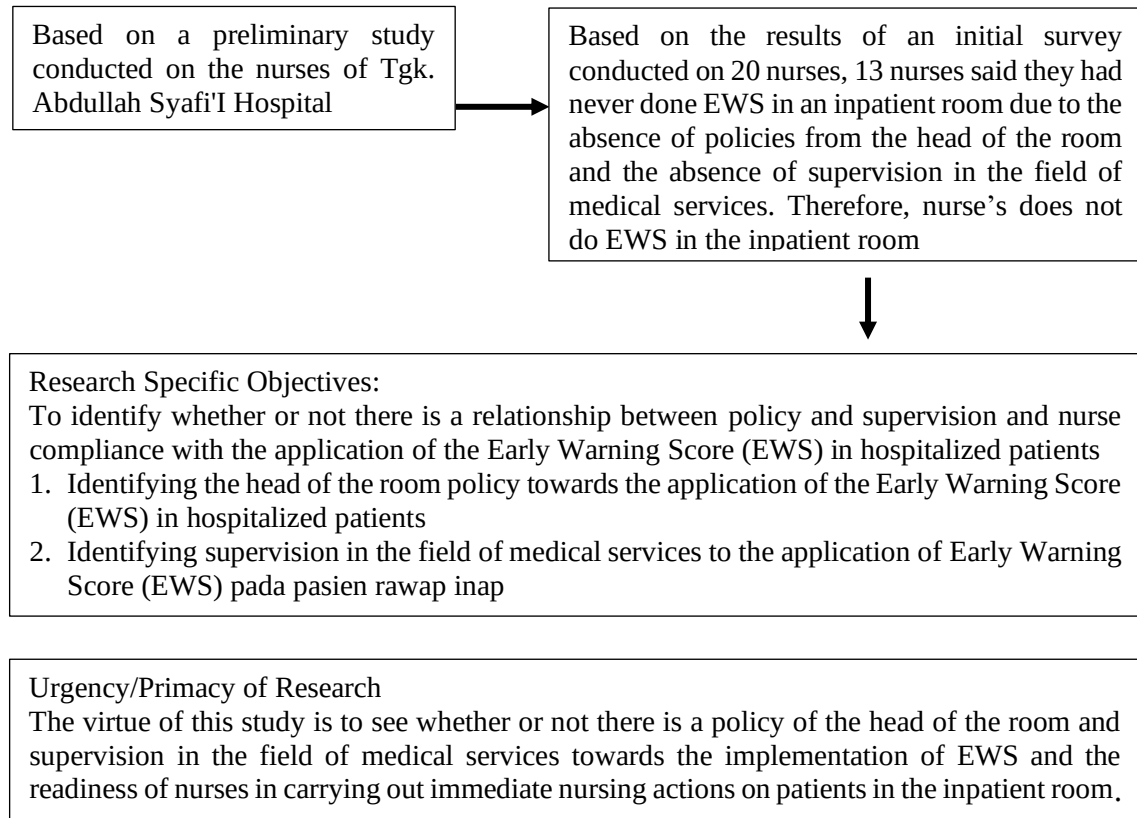
Introduction

Early Warning Score (EWS) is a system that asks for help to solve a patient's health problem early. EWS is based on assessing changes in patient status by systematically monitoring all physiological changes in patients. This system is the concept of a proactive approach to improving patient safety and improving clinical outcomes for patients by standardizing the assessment approach and establishing a simple assessment of physiological parameters. EWS is a physiological assessment system commonly used in medical surgical departments before a patient encounters an emergency. The EWS assessment is accompanied by an algorithm of actions based on the results of the assessment of the patient. Parameters in the EWS method: level of consciousness, respiratory or respiratory, oxygen saturation, supplemental oxygen, temperature, pulse and systolic blood pressure (Zuhri & Nurmalia, 2018) (Pertiwi et al., 2020)

Some of the advantages of this system are that it can be used to adequately assess acute illness, changes in the patient's condition and clinical response. EWS offers evaluations that can later be used as physiological parameters of the patient (Subhan et al., 2019). The physiological parameters mixed in the system are systolic blood pressure, pulse rate, body temperature, blood oxygen saturation, oxygen assistance, urine production, and the patient's conscious status. This parameter can be used to monitor the deterioration of the patient's condition or alertness (Rajagukguk & Widani, 2020)

Nurses as the front line who are always with the patient, need to be trained to detect or recognize changes in the patient's deteriorating condition, as well as be able to perform appropriate nursing actions. In addition, the policy of the head of the room and supervision is one of the factors in the running of the EWS (Dame et al., 2018). With good policies and evaluations, EWS will be able to run in accordance with procedures, even though the Hospital has conducted training on EWS in accordance with the policy, but the success of EWS is influenced by the policies of each head of the room and also supervision, therefore good implementation of the EWS instrument in accordance with the established guidelines will proceed according to procedure (SEPTIARIANI, 2020)

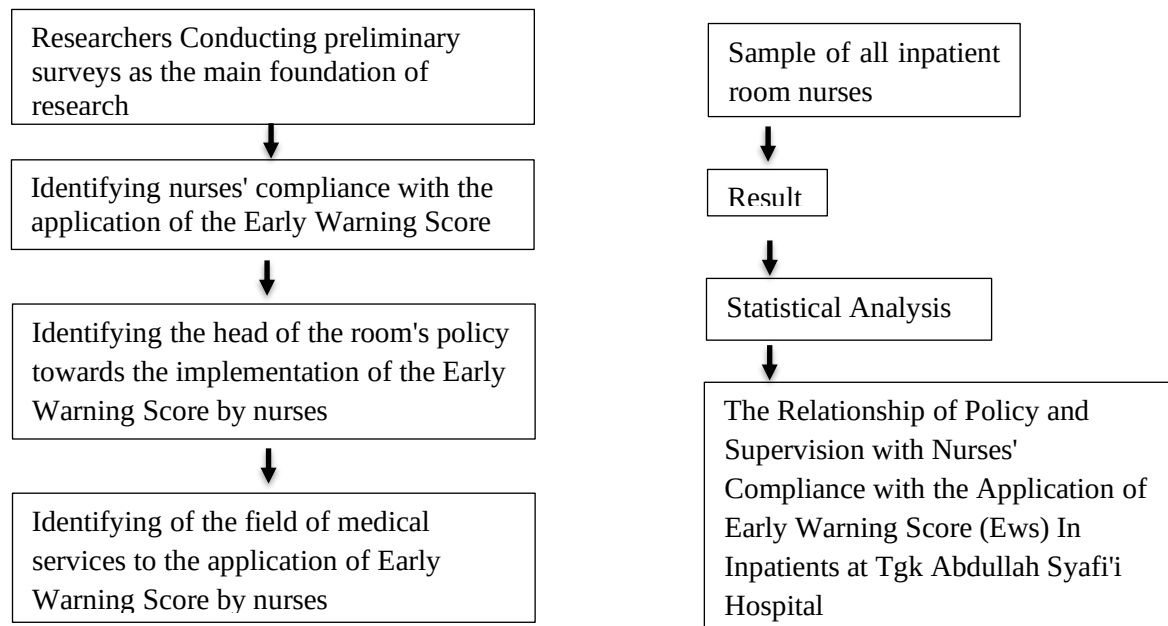
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Method

Research uses quantitative methods using colleration analytical design with a *cross sectional* approach. The time and place of the study is planned to be carried out from May to August 2022 for 4 months at Tgk Abdullah Syafi'I Hospital which is one of the type C Government Hospitals in Pidie Regency (Purwanto & Sulistyasturi, 2017). The population in this study was all nurses in the Inpatient Treatment Room at Tgk Abdullah Syafi'I Hospital, totaling 254 nurses. The sampling technique in this study used a simple technique Random Side of 110 nurses. Data Analysis carried out is Univariate analysis and Bivariate Analysis used, namely the *Sci Square test*. (Duncan et al., 2012)

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Result and Discussion

Overview of Nurses' Policies, Supervision and Compliance with the Application of Early Warning Score (EWS) in Inpatients at Tgk Abdullah Syafi'i Hospital

Table 1

Policy Overview of Early Warning Score (EWS) implementation
In Inpatients

Variable	n	%
EWS Implementation Policy		
Support	42	38
Less Support	68	62
Total	110	100

Source: primary data 2021.

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the EWS implementation policy supports as many as 42 respondents with a percentage of 38% and for less supportive policies as many as 68 respondents with a percentage of 62%.

Table 2

Overview of Supervision of Early Warning Score (EWS) implementation in
Inpatients

Variable	n	%
Supervision of EWS Implementation		
Exist	35	32
None	75	68
Total	110	100

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Source: primary data 2021.

Based on the table above, it can be seen that there are 35 respondents in the supervision of EWS implementation with a percentage of 32% and for supervision there are no 75 respondents with a percentage of 68%.

Table 3

Overview of Nurse Compliance with the application of Early Warning Score (EWS) in Inpatients

Variable	n	%
Nurse Compliance with EWS Implementation		
Obedient	47	42
Disobedient	63	58
Total	110	100

Source: primary data 2021.

Based on the table above, it can be seen that nurse's compliance with the implementation of EWS is compliant as many as 47 respondents with a percentage of 42% and for nurses' compliance with the implementation of non-compliant EWS as many as 63 respondents with a percentage of 58%.

The relationship of policy to nurse compliance with EWS implementation

Table 4

Policy collation data with nurse compliance with EWS implementation

Variable	Policy				Sum		<i>P Value</i>
Nurse compliance	Support		Less Support				
	f	%	f	%	f	%	0,020
Obedient	27	64	19	37	46	41	
Disobedient	15	36	49	63	64	59	
Total	42	100	68	100	110	100	

*p value <0.05 based on Chi Square test

Based on table 4, it can be seen that the results of the *Chi Square test* analysis show that there is a relationship between policy and nurse compliance with the implementation of EWS with a *p value* of < 0.05.

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The relationship of supervision with nurse compliance with the implementation of EWS

Table 5

Supervised collation data with nurse compliance with EWS implementation

Variable	Supervision				Sum		P Value
Nurse compliance	Exist		None				
	f	%	f	%	f	%	0,013
Obedient	22	62	19	25	41	37	
Disobedient	13	38	56	75	69	63	
Total	35	100	75	100	110	100	

**p value* <0.05 based on *Chi Square test*

Based on table 5, it can be seen that the results of the *Chi Square test* analysis show that there is a relationship between supervision and nurse compliance with the implementation of EWS with a *p value* of < 0.05.

Discussion

1. Policy with nurse compliance with EWS implementation

Based on the results of the research that has been confirmed, there is a significant relationship between the policy and the compliance of nurses with the implementation of EWS in the inpatient room. From these results, it is proven that the *P value* obtained is 0.020.

The application of EWS is very important for the safety of patients in the hospital. Currently, almost all hospitals in the country have issued policies on the implementation of EWS but there are still nurses' non-compliance in the implementation of EWS. Policy should be understood as a series of activities that more or less relate to the consequences for those concerned rather than as stand-alone decisions (Foley & Dowling, 2019)

The results of this study are in accordance with the results of research conducted by Yetty (2017) health policies have a significant influence on the effectiveness of nurses in hospitals in increasing inpatients. In this study, it was also stated that there are factors that influence the implementation of policies such as communication, resources, disposition or attitude of implementers and bureaucratic structures towards the effectiveness of hospital organizations in improving inpatient services (Rohita & Yetti, 2017)

Researchers assume that the policies issued by hospitals towards the implementation of EWS require regular monitoring and evaluation to improve services in hospitals. The Rumah Sakit also needs to conduct special training for nurses to improve the knowledge and skills of the medical team in terms of implementing EWS.

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2. Supervision with nurse compliance with the implementation of EWS

Based on the results of the research that has been confirmed, there is a significant relationship between supervision and nurse compliance with the implementation of EWS in the inpatient room. From these results, it is proven that the P value obtained is 0.013.

Supervision is very important to the absorption of EWS in the Hospital. With supervision, there is an increase in performance and minimizes the risk of errors. In its implementation, supervision is not only supervising whether the entire medical team is carrying out their duties as well as possible in accordance with the instructions or provisions that have been set, but together how to improve the process that is being carried out (Widhori et al, 2014).

The results of this study are in line with the results of research conducted by Rachmawati (2015) on the relationship between supervision and nurse compliance in carrying out SOPs. In the study, it was explained that there is a need for supervision aimed at improving the performance of nurses through a systematic process including providing motivation, communication and guidance (Fitirachmawati, 2018)

Researchers assume that supervision should be done well in the Hospital to plan, direct and evaluate continuously in each nurse who provides care to clients so that they are compliant in implementing EWS.

Conclusion

There is a relationship between policy and supervision with nurse's compliance with the application of early warning score (EWS) on inpatient patients at tgk abdullah syafi'i hospital with a correlation value obtained < 0.05

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Zuhri, M., & Nurmalia, D. (2018). Pengaruh Early Warning System Terhadap Kompetensi Perawat: Literature Review. *Seminar Nasional Keperawatan Departemen Ilmu Keperawatan Dengan Tema Pengembangan Self Management Pada Pelayanan Kesehatan*, 215–220.

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