

Research Article

Professional Care Providers Instruction: Does It Reduce Postoperative Fever Rate?

Instruksi Profesional Pemberi Asuhan: Dapatkah Mengurangi Angka Kejadian Demam Pasca Operasi?

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ABSTRACT

Postoperative fever is a fever that occurs after surgery and might develop among children, adults, and the elderly indirectly related to the type of surgery. Surgical site infection (SSI) is the most common cause of postoperative fever. However, it is common that the specific causes of fever are not found or without any signs of infection. This study aimed to determine the cause of postoperative fever and its intervention plan. This research was a case study at X Hospital in September to October 2019 initiated by identifying the root of the problem, identifying the priority of the root problem, and planning the intervention. The results of the identification of the root of the problems found that fever occurred less than 24 hours postoperatively. The results of the root problem identification revealed no SOP that regulates the Professional Care Providers (PCP) to give instructions to patients if there is a delay in the operating schedule. The proposed intervention plan is to make regulations regarding service delay instructions. Postoperative fever less than 24 hours causes patient discomfort due to the absence of instructions from the PCP if there is a delay in the operating schedule. The establishment of the regulations is a solution to reduce the incidence of postoperative fever.

Keywords: *Operation delay, postoperative fever, regulation*

ABSTRAK

Demam pasca operasi adalah demam yang terjadi setelah pembedahan dimana dapat terjadi pada segala usia tanpa terkait langsung dengan jenis operasinya. Seringkali penyebab spesifik tidak ditemukan atau tanpa tanda infeksi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui penyebab demam pasca operasi dan juga rencana intervensinya. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan studi kasus di RS X pada bulan September sampai Oktober 2019 dengan langkah penelitian yaitu identifikasi akar masalah, identifikasi prioritas akar masalah dan rencana intervensi. Identifikasi akar masalah didapatkan demam yang terjadi kurang dari 24 jam pasca operasi. Hasil identifikasi prioritas akar masalah ditemukan tidak adanya SPO yang mengatur PPA untuk memberikan instruksi pada pasien apabila terdapat penundaan jadwal operasi. Demam pasca operasi kurang dari 24 jam disebabkan tidak adanya instruksi dari PPA bila terjadi penundaan jadwal operasi. Regulasi yang mengatur PPA untuk memberi instruksi bila terjadi penundaan jam operasi menjadi solusi untuk menurunkan angka kejadian demam pasca operasi.

Kata Kunci: Demam pasca operasi, penundaan operasi, regulasi

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