

EXPLORATION OF COMMUNITY NURSES' KNOWLEDGE AND INTEREST AGAINST THE PROMOTIONAL TRAINING OF CONTINUOUS AMBULATORY PERITONEAL DIALYSIS: AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Background: The rise of the CAPD program over the last two years has left a problem where the role of community nurses in health promotion activities related to the implementation of the Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis (CAPD) program in the community has not been specifically transparent, especially about their knowledge and interests. Concrete exploration is needed regarding the knowledge and interests of those community nurses.

Objectives: to obtain post-CAPD training evaluation results regarding community nurses' knowledge and interest in the CAPD promotional activities.

Methods: This research used quantitative methods with an experimental design. The population was 100 nurses. The sampling technique was purposive sampling. The instruments used were pre and post-test questions about knowledge in Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ). The independent variables were the knowledge and interest of community nurses. The dependent variable is CAPD training. This research design was divided into two groups, namely the first group was an experimental group that was given CAPD training and the second group was a control group without CAPD training. Data were processed using SPSS and analyzed comparatively and quantitatively using the Paired Sample T-Test.

Results: The level of knowledge of community nurses in the group without treatment was in the poor category (56.0%), and their level of interest was in the low category (64.0%). The level of knowledge of community nurses in the

pre-training group is in the low category (54.0%), and the level of interest is in the high category (52.0%). the level of knowledge of post-training community nurses is in the good category (80.0%), and the level of interest is in the high category (74.0%). The study results show p-values 0.035 and 0.019, meaning < 0.05 , so H_a is accepted.

Conclusion: In conclusion, there is a significant difference between the averages of the pre-test and the post-test scores regarding community nurses' participation in CAPD promotion after being given training.

KEYWORDS

CAPD, community nurses, interest, knowledge, promotion.

INTRODUCTION

In this digital transformation era, the role of health promotion from the nursing science aspect has attracted much debate, including from the community nursing science side (Aqtam & Darawwad, 2018). This debate occurs because nursing science experiences changes and is dynamic from time to time following current developments (Ramos-Morcillo et al., 2020; Suwandi et al., 2021). The scope of community nursing knowledge is recognized by many researchers as very broad, both within the internal scope of nursing and with other health professions (Fukada et al., 2018). One of them is collaboration between community nursing and medical-surgical nursing where cases require collaboration, for example in handling cases of renal failure. The tendency for increasing cases of chronic kidney failure (CKD) which has not been balanced by the availability of adequate dialysis nurses has an impact on the risk of increasing the prevalence of CKD cases and the longer recovery period for patients after Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis (CAPD) therapy (PERNEFRI, 2020). In the last year, the Government, through the Ministry of Health, issued new regulation Number 8 of 2022 concerning the Implementation Team for Trial Management of End-Stage Kidney Disease in the Context of Increasing Coverage of Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis (CAPD) services. This regulation encourages

hospitals to establish CAPD Units to provide more optimal services to CKD patients (Afzal & Peristiowati, 2023a). Another challenge that is no less important in CAPD services is the limited number of CAPD nurses. Currently, there are around 4,728 CAPD nurses (41.8% of the total requirement of 11,531) spread across 460 HD units in Indonesia (IRR, 2018). The lack of human resources (58.2%) in PD services will hinder the progress of PD therapy service goals. With the establishment of CAPD units or kidney care centers (CAPD Units) in the community, the profession closest to health service facilities is community nurses (Sinthania et al., 2022). Through community nurse management who have direct contact with individuals or families in the community, the shortage of human resources for PD therapy can be overcome, or at least minimized. Thus, implementing equal distribution of public health services in CKD cases can be optimized.

In previous research, Afzal explained about Homecare nurses in South Sulawesi and Community Health Center nurses in Aceh which raised the potential role of Community Health Center nurses and community nurses in post-CAPD treatment service involvement (Afzal et al., 2021; Afzal & Hardy, 2021). Another research conducted by Sinuraibhan et al. in Thailand (Sinuraibhan et al., 2020) raised the same issue regarding mobile health promotion activities in the

community. Research in Hong Kong focuses on the effectiveness of CAPD training shows a concern regarding the chronic kidney failure (Li et al., 2021). They discussed CAPD nursing services outside the hospital. In essence, the involvement of community nurses is worth considering its major contribution to the nursing process for CAPD cases in the community (Laar et al., 2019). A study by Dsouza et al entitled 'Effect of Educational Intervention on Knowledge and Level of Adherence among Hemodialysis Patients: A Randomized Controlled Trial' showed that health promotion was able to increase the level of patient understanding and adherence to treatment (Dsouza et al., 2023). This is the basic foundation why this study is urgent, besides its differentiation from previous research.

This experimental study aimed to explore the CAPD training knowledge and interest of community nurses in CAPD promotion services. The implications of this research will help formulate guidelines containing the duties and responsibilities of community nurses in their participation in the care of CKD patients who require CAPD therapy. This research can help prepare work guidelines for Community Nurses in promotional activities for CAPD therapy where they can be held scientifically and academically accountable by prioritizing evidence-based practice.

METHODS

The method used in this research was quantitative with an experimental design. The research was conducted at eight community health centers in Sopeng district, South Sulawesi. Before being given treatment, a test was carried out using the non-equivalent Control Group Design method which is similar to the pretest-posttest control group design. The research framework began with surveys and observations in the field regarding the participation of community nurses

in Sopeng. This activity was followed by an assessment of existing theory and the results of previous research regarding related problems. The population was 100 public health nurses. The sampling technique was purposive sampling. The instruments used in this research were a knowledge questionnaire about CAPD patient nursing, modified from Listyowati (Listyowatii, 2012), and a research on nurses' attitudes (Perry et al., 2018), as well as the 'Healthy Living Behavior Guidelines from the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia' (Mustar, 2018). The questionnaires were about knowledge prepared in Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ). The independent variables were the knowledge and interest of community nurses. The dependent variable was CAPD training. The independent variables were the knowledge and interest of community nurses. This research design was divided into two groups i.e. an experimental group that was given CAPD training and a control group without CAPD training. Data were processed using SPSS and analyzed comparatively and quantitatively using the Paired Sample T-Test.

The test was carried out twice, namely before and after the experiment. The test carried out before the experiment (O1) is called the pretest and the observation after the experiment (O2) is called the posttest. The difference between O1 and O2 is assumed to be the effect of treatment or experiment (Hannie Daniel et al., 2021). The population were Community Nurses totaling 100 people. Recruitment of participants used the purposive sampling method as a non-random sampling technique where researchers determine sampling by determining special characteristics that are by the research objectives so that they are expected to answer the research problems. Data was processed and presented using the Paired Sample T-Test. This test was used to determine the difference between the average score

before being given treatment (pre-test) and the average score after being given treatment (post-test) (Susilowati, 2022). The ethical elements in this research consist of Informed Consent, Anonymity, and Confidentiality. The research started after approval of the Institute of Health Sciences of IIK Strada, Kediri.

RESULTS

Demographic Data

Table 1:Distribution of Demographic Data

No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Gender:		
	Male	12	12,0
	Female	88	88,0
2.	Age:		
	26-40 Year	78	78,0
	20-25 Year	4	4,0
	> 40 Year	18	18,0
3.	Job:		
	Community Health Center Nurse	100	100
4.	Pendidikan:		
	Diploma III	60	60,0
	Post Graduate Nursing	4	4,0
	Bachelor of Nursing	36	36,0
5.	Name of Puskesmas:		
	Cabenge	13	13,0
	Ganra	14	14,0
	Salotungo	9	9,0
	Sewo	7	7,0
	Cangadi	7	7,0
	Baringeng	17	17,0
	Malaka	16	16,0
	Takalala	17	17,0
Total		100	100%

Table 1 above shows the majority of respondents were female (88.0%), aged 26-40 years (78.0%), all as community health center nurses (100%), and their education background mostly are Diploma III (60.0%).

Univariate Analysis

Table 2: Frequency Distribution of Knowledge Levels of Community Nurses Pre (Before) Training in CAPD Promotion

Knowledge level	Treatment Group		Control Group	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Good	23	46.0	22	44.0
Not Good	27	54.0	28	56.0
Total	50	100	50	100

Source: Primary Data (Processed, 2024 using SPSS version 25)

Based on the data in table 4.2, it can be concluded that the level of knowledge of community nurses regarding CAPD in Soping, South Sulawesi in the treatment

group is in the poor category, namely 27 respondents (54.0%). And so did the control group, namely 28 respondents (56.0%).

Table 3: Frequency Distribution of Knowledge Levels of Community Nurses Post (After) Training in CAPD Promotion

Knowledge level	Treatment Group		Control Group	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Good	40	80.0	24	48.0
Not Good	10	20.0	26	52.0
Total	50	100	50	100

Source: Primary Data (Processed, 2024 using SPSS version 25)

Based on the data in table 4.3, it can be concluded that the level of knowledge of community nurses after CAPD training in Soping, South Sulawesi is in the good

category, namely 40 respondents (80.0%). In the control group, 26 respondents (52.0%) were still in the poor category.

Table 4: Frequency Distribution of Community Nurse Interest Levels Pre (Before) Training in CAPD Promotion

Interest Level	Treatment Group	Control Group
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	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
High	24	48.0	18	36.0
Low	26	52.0	32	64.0
Total	50	100	50	100

Source: Primary Data (Processed, 2024 using SPSS version 25)

Based on the data in table 4.4, it can be concluded that the level of interest of community nurses in the treatment group regarding CAPD in Sopeng, South

Sulawesi is in the low category, namely 26 respondents (52.0%). And so did the control group, namely 32 respondents (64.0%).

Table 5: Frequency Distribution of Community Nurse Interest Levels Post (After) Training in CAPD Promotion

Interest Level	Treatment Group		Control Group	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
High	37	74.0	20	40.0
Low	13	26.0	30	60.0
Total	50	100	50	100

Source: Primary Data (Processed, 2024 using SPSS version 25)

Based on the data in table 4.5, it can be concluded that the level of interest in community nurses after CAPD training in Sopeng, South Sulawesi is in the high category, namely 37 respondents (74.0%). The control

group was still in the low category, namely 30 respondents (60.0%).

Bivariate Analysis

Table 6: Paired T Test Results between Treatment Groups with the Control Group Providing CAPD Training

Variable	Mean (SD)	T- Count	Alpha (α)	p-value
Treatment Group	-2.5000 (9.1344)	-2,935	0.05	0.019

Control Group	2.6666 (15,530)	1,940	0.05	0.035
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Source: Primary Data (Processed, 2024 using SPSS version 25)

Based on table 1.8 above, it shows that from the test results Paired Sample T-Test, the p-value obtained is (0.035 and 0.019) where <0.05 so that H_a is accepted, the conclusion is that there is a significant difference between the average pre-test value and the average post-test value regarding community nurse participation in CAPD promotion after given training. Then, the mean value of -2.5000 indicates that the difference between the average value of the Pre-Training group and the average value of the CAPD Post Training group. The mean value is negative because the average value in the Pre-Training group is lower than the average value in the Post-Training CAPD group which was given treatment, so that when the calculation was carried out the value was negative.

DISCUSSION

The findings of this research leave three basic problems. First, the majority of respondents was female (88.0%), aged 26-40 years (78.0%), all respondents' occupations were Community Health Center nurses (100%), and the majority were Diploma III graduates (60.0%) (Table 1). World nursing statistics note that the nursing profession is dominated by women of productive age with a ratio of 6:4 (ICN, 2021). In various parts of the world, the nursing profession is generally preferred by women (Calenda & Bellini, 2021; Sheroun et al., 2020; Yip et al., 2021). This data proves that demographically the number of female nurses is greater than males. Although the number of male kidney failure patients according to the Indonesian Renal Registry in 2020 states that there are more male patients, namely 55% (PERNEFRI, 2020). The problem is their workplace in the Community

Health Center, meanwhile, this research topic highlights CAPD which is better known by nurses who work in major hospitals and generally in cities and have a diploma education (Afzal et al., 2021). So a promotional strategy is needed regarding how to disseminate CAPD information to community nurses who are mostly women working in community health centers so that they have the competency as expected. The the ministry of health gradually provides CAPD training to nurses who are interested and work in hemodialysis units (BPPSDM, 2018).

Second, the level of knowledge of community nurses was in the low category, namely 28 respondents (56.0%), and the level of interest of community nurses in the pre-training phase was also in the low category, at 64.0% (Table 2). However, the increase in post-training was in the good category, namely 80.0%, and the level of interest was in the high category after training, namely 74.0% (Table 4). Many learning theories have discovered that participants do not like a course being taught because there has been no introduction or socialization (Fukada et al., 2018). Socializing a subject in health promotion to people who don't know it is important to attract interest (Yuningsih, 2019). Theories like this are widely applied in marketing theory (Wardani, 2017). CAPD is new to many nurses (Afzal & Peristiowati, 2023b). Not just at the Community Health Center. In previous research, Afzal found evidence that more than 50% of nurses were not knowledgeable about CAPD (Ridha Afzal, Syaifoel Hardy, Edison Kabak, 2021). They are more familiar with hemodialysis than CAPD because of the popularity of hemodialysis in society. Understandably, Puskesmas nurses have a low interest in CAPD

promotion before training. This was then proven in this research where there was an increase in interest of up to 30% in CAPD promotion after the training was carried out. These findings are supported by many studies that show the role of training is necessary to improve aspects of knowledge, attitudes, and skills (James, 2017; Ratheeswari, 2018; Ros & Neuwirth, 2020). This problem can be the background of why only minimum interest in CAPD in Indonesia because apart from people who do not know about CAPD, it turns out that many nursing professionals do not know about CAPD. This obstacle is the Government's biggest homework in introducing the CAPD program in the regions. Providing CAPD training to Puskesmas nurses as the spearhead of health services in areas, especially remote areas, could be the best solution to overcome this problem. This argument was answered with concrete support from the day of the Pair T-Test test results which showed in this study a significant difference between the average pre-test score and the average post-test score on community nurse participation in CAPD promotion after being given training (Table 5). So it is very transparent, that to increase the taking part and interest of community nurses in CAPD promotional activities in the community at the Community Health Center level, the ideal way that can be accepted academically and is proven to be supported by research results is through training.

Study Limitations

This research was carried out in a limited time, while completing a study program during college, with minimal human resources. Ideally, a valuable study involves experts. Funds also did not adequately support carrying out large-scale research. The scope of objects and subjects, only 100 nurses from three Community Health Centers were studied, which was

not enough to represent even a district, let alone provincial and national levels. Therefore, the results of this research cannot be used as a generalizing benchmark. From a theoretical perspective, this research only explains the influence between variables, even though there are many other theories with different views, both regarding the topic and the influencing variables.

CONCLUSION

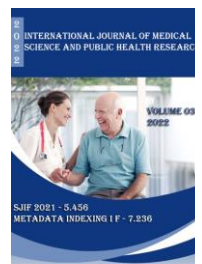
The findings in this study prove that nurses' knowledge and interest in CAPD promotion have not yet reached the expected level. Recommendations to achieve the objectives of this research can be used as material or input for organizing CAPD training for community nurses, especially those directly related to the care of patients with chronic kidney disease cases. It is hoped that community nurses will proactively provide services to patients with chronic kidney disease by providing the latest treatment alternatives programmed by the Government because this program has been made mandatory in regional hospitals that provide hemodialysis services. The results of this research can be used as a reference for conducting further study in the future, on a larger scale, adding variables and a broader theoretical basis. In this way, the results will have higher quality academic value and be used as guidelines, both on national and international scales.

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