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Methods: This research was conducted by descriptive method, sample selection with total sampling. The number of samples studied was 40 respondents. Data was collected from patients using the nurse's compliance questionnaire in using hands on personal protective equipment and masks as well as observing nurses' compliance in using hands on personal protective equipment and masks as well as the availability of supplies of personal protective equipment in the emergency room.

Keywords: compliance, personal protective equipment, nurse.

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Results: Nurse compliance research in using personal protective equipment in the emergency room is maximum of 85% and there are still 15% non-adherents and the supply of equipment for personal protective equipment in the emergency room is still limited, especially for personal protective equipment masks.

Conclusion: Influenced by respondent's age, last education and length of work and availability of personal protective equipment. It is expected that the parties pay attention to their employees in their compliance with personal protective

equipment while working and facilitate the availability of personal protective equipment in each room, especially in emergency rooms that serve a large number of patients in a day.

Keywords: compliance, personal protective equipment, nurse.

I. INTRODUCTION

Control methods can be done to reduce hazards in the work environment where the best way is to eliminate the hazard or close the source of the danger, if possible but often these dangers cannot be completely controlled and therefore efforts are needed to prevent them by using some personal protective equipment ⁽¹⁾. Personal protective equipment is a tool that is used by someone in their work which is intended to protect themselves from certain sources of danger both from work and the work environment and is useful in reducing or preventing disability, there are some nurses who do not obediently wear gloves and masks when going give action to the patient, the nurse wears gloves that do not match the size, and wears gloves that are not sterile. Nurses assume not all actions must wear gloves and masks. These results indicate that nurses' compliance in wearing personal protective equipment is not compliant⁽²⁾.

The results showed statistical results at a significant level $\alpha < 0.05$ obtained there was a strong relationship between knowledge of nurses with compliance using personal protective equipment according to SOP (ρ value = 0.024), there was a significant relationship between

nurses' attitudes with adherence using appropriate personal protective equipment SOP (p value = 0.027), and there is no meaningful difference between nurses' actions and compliance using personal protective equipment according to SOP (p value = 0.100), in the BLUD inpatient room of Konawe Regency Hospital in 2015⁽³⁾. Based on the simultaneous test is 84.1%, it is very strong that surgical nurse compliance is really real/significantly influenced by behavioral factors that are variables in this study, namely: attitude, length of work, supervision, availability of PPE, peers, perception and only 15, Only 9% of other factors outside the variables used in this study could affect nurses' compliance in using PPE in IBS Ulin Hospital Banjarmasin. Banjarmasin⁽⁴⁾.

Obedience is like obeying orders, obeying orders or rules. Whereas obedience is behavior according to the rules and discipline. The work of operators in the Coal Yard is a job that requires expertise, creativity and a high concentration in doing work because the workplace is exposed to a lot of coal dust, besides the means of personal protective equipment (PPE) is an important component in reducing the exposure of coal dust to operator worker⁽⁵⁾. The factors that influence the enabling factors are the lack of means of supporting PPE, SOPs are not yet available about PPE, while the reinforcing factor is due to the lack of socialization about PPE, oversight that is still lacking, there are no sanctions or rewards for those who obey or are not compliant to use PPE. Health status is influenced by predisposing factors, enabling factors, reinforcing factors and compliance with PPE use by 45.7% while 54.3% is influenced by other variables⁽⁶⁾.

Preparation of fixed procedures or operational standard procedures governing personal protective equipment in hospitals, will reduce the risk of a nurse being infected by the disease so that the safety of nurses' work will be more secure and the provision of nursing care will be of better quality because it is carried out according to existing operational standards. Each hospital certainly has a standard operational procedure of

action that must be followed by every health worker, but there are still health workers who do not use basic personal protective equipment.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research design used is descriptive design. This study aims to identify nurses' compliance in using personal protective equipment in the emergency room at the Makassar General Hospital. In particular, it also wants to know how nurses' habits in using personal protective equipment in providing nursing care services. Research with a descriptive design aims to describe (describe) urgent events that occur in the current conditions. Descriptive activity is carried out systematically and emphasizes more on factual data than the conclusion.

The population in this study were all nurses in the emergency room with a total of 40 people. The sample is a portion of the whole object examined which is considered to represent the entire population. In this study the sample was all nurses who served in the emergency unit. Determination of the number of samples using total sampling techniques how to take this sample is to take all members of the population into the sample because of limited population.

Multivariate analysis was carried out to explain or describe the characteristics of the observed variables and measured based on the value of data distribution, namely the minimum and maximum values. The variables studied in the questionnaire were Nurse's compliance in using (handscon and mask) and also to know the age, sex and duration of work. personal protective equipment in the emergency room.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1: Multivariate Tests

	Obedient	Value	F	Hypothesis df	df	Sig.
Obedient	Pillai's Trace	.965	247.246 ^b	4.000	36.000	.000
	Wilks' Lambda	.035	247.246 ^b	4.000	36.000	.000
	Hotelling's Trace	27.472	247.246 ^b	4.000	36.000	.000
	Roy's Largest Root	27.472	247.246 ^b	4.000	36.000	.000

Based on the analysis shows that of the 40 respondents, the majority complied with the use of basic personal protective equipment handsoon and masks with a total of 34 (85%) and respondents who were not compliant in the use of basic personal protective equipment handsoon and masks when performing nursing actions amounted to 6 people (15%). The level of compliance of nurses in using personal protective equipment on duty in the emergency room can be categorized as compliant to the maximum (85%). But in this study there were still respondents who were not compliant in the use of personal protective equipment There were 6 (15%) respondents for various reasons.

Expressing compliance can be influenced by internal factors and external factors such as age, education, knowledge and years of service which suggests that the factors that affect compliance are education, age, and length of work⁽⁷⁾. That the majority of nurses in PKU Muhammadiyah Gombong Hospital have a good level of knowledge (88.3%). The majority of nurses at PKU Muhammadiyah Gombong Hospital have compliant behavior in the use of personal protective equipment (78.3%). There is a relationship between the level of knowledge of nurses with the level of compliance of nurses in the use of personal protective equipment for the prevention and reduction of risk of infection in PKU Muhammadiyah Gombong Hospital ($p = 0,000$)⁽⁸⁾.

It can be concluded starting in terms of the age of the respondents 20-29 years (45%), 30-39 years

(45%), and 40-49 years (10%) also affect one's compliance. That someone in old age is more adaptive so that in carrying out a procedure more quickly respond and do it correctly⁽⁹⁾. Inversely proportional to those stating that someone who is younger tends to have a strong physique and can work hard but in working less disciplined and less responsible⁽¹⁰⁾.

The results of hypothesis testing using the Chi-square Test between the age variable and the nurse's compliance variable to the use of PPE showed a p-value of $0.779 > 0.05$, which means that H_a was refused H_0 . So it can be concluded that there is no relationship between the age of the respondents with the level of compliance of respondents in using PPE⁽¹¹⁾.

Respondent education is also a factor that influences the compliance of nurses with DIII nursing education as many as 14 (35%), Nursing S1 as much as 20 (50%), and Nurse education 6 (15%), where education influences the individual mindset while the mindset influences one's behavior as well as will. Willingness is a basic impulse from within that is higher than instinct, reflexes, automatism, craving, habits, inclinations and passions. Willingness is the encouragement of the conscious mind based on consideration of thoughts and feelings and the whole person who causes activities directed at achieving certain goals related to the needs of his personal life⁽¹²⁾. This is perhaps what the nurses lacked. Although the level of knowledge is good because of the high level of education, but if there is no will they will

not be obedient to use personal protective equipment⁽¹³⁾. In accordance with the statistical test results a significant value (ρ) = 0.296 where this value is greater than the value used which is α = 0.05. Conclusion: there is no significant relationship between the education level of emergency nurse nurses with compliance with the implementation of standard operating procedures for admission of new patients in AM Parikesit Tenggarong Hospital⁽¹⁴⁾.

Length of work > 5 years (55%), 5-10 years (40%), and <10 years (5%) are also factors that influence compliance. According to Gibson (1997), the longer a person works the higher the level of achievement, the high achievement comes from good behavior in this case good behavior to use personal protective equipment while working.

Where someone who has worked for a long time is expected to better understand his work including the effects of his work. Supervision is the variable that contributes the most in influencing nurses in using personal protective equipment in the prevention of nosocomial infections in hospitals. Range It is recommended that the hospital be obliged to facilitate, complete the means of personal protective equipment in accordance with health and safety regulations and laws and is expected to the party hospitals, especially leaders or related officers must carry out inspection, inspection, control and various actions in supervision of the use of personal protective equipment. And it is expected to the hospital to give strict sanctions and awards to nurses to be motivated to wear personal protective equipment⁽¹⁵⁾. There is no relationship between the length of work of nurses with the attitude of compliance with SPO with the result p value = 0.943. The conclusion of the study there is no meaningful relationship between length of work with compliance, it is recommended that the hospital create a program that is able to make nurses adhere like supervision and performance evaluation which is more structured⁽¹⁶⁾.

The longer a person works, the more skilled and more experienced in carrying out work. The

performance meant performance in carrying out nursing care of course all nursing actions that have been prepared in accordance with nursing standards issued by the ministry of health and agencies in the form of standard operating procedures, as a manifestation of the professional attitude of nursing care of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia has imposed the existence of standard operating procedures (SOP)⁽¹⁷⁾. Therefore compliance from the use of personal protective equipment is influenced by several factors, namely the age of the nurse, the last education and also the length of work that affects someone's compliance, it is expected that the implementing nurse so that in performing nursing actions do it according to the SOP which includes the use of protective equipment yourself at work and this may be an important study for hospital management in the emergency room so that in the future it can be known what exactly is the root of the problem there are still nurses who are not compliant in using personal protective equipment handsoon and masks so that solutions can be found to overcome them in the hope that these nurses can be motivated to always work according to standards including being motivated to always use hands on personal protective equipment and masks when performing nursing actions. to reduce the incidence of nosocomial infections and transmission of disease from patients to our bodies to keep ourselves safe at work.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on research conducted at the Hospital of the emergency room unit, it can be concluded that: The level of compliance of nurses in using basic handcoon protective equipment and masks, is at a maximum level of 85%, only a small proportion of non-compliant 15% and the availability of basic personal protective equipment handsoon masks in the emergency room are quite limited, especially masks with a very limited amount in a day.

To reduce the incidence of nosocomial infections and disease transmission from patients to our body, and also to the responsible party of the

hospital, especially for the emergency room to pay attention and give a warning if there are nursing nurses who bypass nursing procedures including in the use of personal protective equipment for the emergency room to be firm in overseeing the discipline of its employees so as to create a structured work environment and work according to standard operating procedures.

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CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

There are no conflicts of interest.

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