ABSTRACT

Background: The high rates of mortality and disability due to extremely adverse medication errors and hospital clients (Hughes, 2010). This is due to nurses not adhere to the SOP intravenous drug administration.

Objective: This study aimed to determine the factors that influence nurses adherence to SOP (Standard Operating Procedure) administration of intravenous medications in the ER and ICU Eka Hospital BSD.

Methods: Respondents ER and ICU nurses, a descriptive analytic study design with cross sectional approach, a large sample of 30 people with a purposive sampling technique using chi-square statistical test.

Results of the study: 13 were less knowledge 53.8% adherent, whereas 46.2% were non-adherent. Good knowledge 17 100% adherent. Approximately 8-abiding attitude 37.5% while 62.5% were less obedient, docile demeanor good 22 95.5% 4.5% were non-adherent. Measures approximately 12-abiding motivation 50% while 50% were less adherent, adherent Motivation less 13 53.8% 42.2% non-compliance, both 17-abiding motivation 100%. The results of statistical tests knowledge p value 0.003, p value 0.002 attitudes, actions p value 0.002, p value 0.003 motivation.

Conclusion: There is a relationship between knowledge, attitudes, actions and motivations with the adherence to SOPs nurse intravenous drug administration. Suggested SOP training and socialization of continuous intravenous drug administration.

Keywords: Knowledge, attitudes, actions, motivations, SOP intravenous drug administration