



## THE INFLUENCE OF THE DRILL METHOD ON APPLYING INFUSION SKILLS IN STUDENTS

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Article info	ABSTRACT
<p><b>Corresponding Author:</b></p> <p>Helsy Desvitasari  <a href="mailto:desvitasarihelsy@gmail.com">desvitasarihelsy@gmail.com</a>            Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan            Siti Khadijah, Palembang</p>	<p>UNESCO (United Nations, Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) designed four pillars of education for both the present and the future, namely: (1) Learning to know, (2) Learning to do, (3) Learning to be, (4) Learning to live together. One way to achieve this pillar is by applying drill learning method in basic human nursing subjects at STIK Siti Khadijah Palembang. Through the training mechanism, students' knowledge and skills are increasingly honed. The aim of the research was to determine the influence of the drill method on the skills of applying IV fluids in STIK Siti Khadijah Palembang students. This research is classroom action research. The sample in this research were 65 first semester students of the STIK Siti Khadijah Palembang nursing science study program, taken as a total sampling. The analytical method used is quasi-experimental. The research results show that there is an influence of drill method on student skills with a p value &lt;0.001. Through the drill method, students can practice honing their skills.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> <i>Drill method, Skill, Applying Infusion</i></p>
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### INTRODUCTION

Health sciences colleges are one of the pillars of education in Indonesia. Institutions operating in the field of health education oversee several study programs under them. Through continuous health education in creating graduates who are competent in their fields.

Education is a process that is deliberately continuously transmitted through adult culture to younger generations. This process contains a basic action, the selection or selection of the most valuable and important skills, facts, values, attitudes to be taught to the younger generation. Selection and decision making is a deliberate act (Suafaruddin, et al, 2016).

UNESCO (United Nations, Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) designed four pillars of education for both the present and the future, namely: (1) Learning to know, (2) Learning to do, (3) Learning to be, (4) Learning to live together. These four pillars are contained in the learning curriculum, especially in the basic concepts of nursing.

Students learn through experience, constructing the knowledge they receive and giving meaning to that knowledge. In studying, it is necessary to concentrate attention so that what

was previously learned can be implemented optimally, this is where changes in behavior occur (Hamdani, 2011)

As an educator, you must have knowledge and strategic teaching methods that are expected to achieve student competency targets. A lecturer can modify teaching techniques/methods according to students' situations, one of which is the drill learning method. The drill method is one part of the Student-Centered Learning (SCL) teaching method, namely a repetitive training method that can be carried out by students to hone certain skills, in this case the skill of installing an IV drip (Desvitasari, 2022).

Installing an infusion is an action to fulfill the need for electrolyte fluids in patients who are unable to consume oral fluids adequately, increase nutritional intake, as a medium for administering drugs that are given through a vein (Nuryanto, et al, 2015).

Research conducted by Atmojo, D.S., Quyumi, E. and Kristanto, H., 2022 shows extraordinary differences in knowledge and skills, as well as competence to act in simulated situations before and after training is provided. The level of knowledge of respondents before the training was 3.50 and after the training the average increased to 55.48. with a p value of 0.000. Skill and competency levels increased from 3.75 to 58.38 with a p value of 0.000.

Another research conducted by Asri Bekti Wuryandari, A.S.R.I., 2021. shows the First Handling Skills of Drowning Victims in Water Boom Officers with a p value = 0.002 (p value < 0.05), so there is an Influence of Education using the Drill Method on First Handling Skills of Victims Drowned by Water Boom Officer Umbul Sewu Pengging Boyolali.

Research by Zulfitri, R., 2012. showed that 66 respondents (95.7%) got very good results in carrying out the family nursing care process, and 3 respondents (4.3%) got good results. The final score for the family nursing course showed 26 respondents (37.7%) got a grade of A (very good), 42 respondents (60.9%) got a grade of B (good), and 1 respondent (1.4%) got a grade of C (fair).

Based on the background description above, the researcher is interested in conducting research with the title "The Influence of the Drill Method on Applying Infusion Skills in STIK Siti Khadijah Palembang Students".

## **METHOD**

The research used is quantitative with a quasi-experimental approach. The collecting data used questionnaires. The population is the overall object of research. The sample was total sampling technique where the sample size of the population of this study, the sample of students in the first semester of the Nursing Science Study Program were 65 people.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

### **Finding**

#### **Description of skills in applying infusion before**

Table 1.1 Description of skills in applying infusion before

<b>Student's Skill</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Very Skilled	0	0%
Skilled	7	11%
Quite Skilled	58	89%
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on table 1.1, it can be categorized that students' applying infusion skills before administering the drill method, out of 65 students, the highest skill was in the quite skilled category, 58 people (89%)

### Description of skills in applying infusion after

Table 1.2 Description of skills in applying infusion after

Student's Skill	Total	Percentage
Very Skilled	17	26%
Skilled	48	74%
Quite Skilled	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on table 1.2, it can be categorized that students' applying infusion skills after giving the drill method, of the 65 students, have skills in the highly skilled category, 17 people (26%) and skills in the skilled category, 48 people (74%).

### The influence of the drill method on applying infusion skills in STIK Siti Khadijah Palembang students

Table 1.3 The influence of the drill method on applying infusion skills in STIK Siti Khadijah Palembang students

Skill Variable	Mean	Z	Sig.
Pretest – Post test	20.50-41.77	-7.648 <sup>a</sup>	.001

*P*<0,05 Based on Wilcoxon test.

Based on table 1.3 above, the calculated z value is -7.648a with an error probability of 0.001. This shows that there is an effect of providing the drill method on applying infusion skills on STIK Siti Khadijah Palembang students, indicating that there are differences in skills before and after being given the intervention.

### Discussion

#### The influence of the drill method on applying infusion skills on STIK Siti Khadijah Palembang students

Learning methods are the methods used to implement learning material so that the learning objectives can be achieved effectively and efficiently. The application of the drill method (practice) to infusion installation skills in nursing science study program students is carried out by testing infusion installation skills and original observations in the implementation of the learning method.

Based on the results of research conducted by researchers through instruments and observations, researchers were able to collect data regarding the use of the drill method (exercises) among students in the Basic Concepts of Nursing course. Before starting the lesson, the researcher explained the purpose of using the drill method (practice) and infusion installation skills to create a pleasant atmosphere, after the researcher explained the material and technique for infusion installation to the students. Researchers provide opportunities for

students to continue practicing. After that, the researcher gave the students assignments to practice independently with friends.

This research was carried out in the practice room of the STIK Siti Khadijah Palembang Mini-hospital. The results of the descriptive analysis showed that there was an increase in skills before using the drill method and after using the drill method. Lestari, Wujoso and Suryani (2017) stated that the learning results of second semester students when the TA mid-semester exam was held. In 2015/2016, 85% of students got grades below the average, so lecturers had to repeat the material they had taught and held remedial exams to give students the opportunity to improve their grades. This will have an impact on unskilled second semester students who need assistance, the time to practice and the time allocated for the next material will be reduced, so that the time the lecturer has to deliver the next material will also be reduced due to the time taken to repeat the previous material. This problem must be immediately overcome by improving appropriate learning methods so that learning can be carried out effectively. Likewise, in this research, one way is to apply the drill method by practicing so that students are used to it and are skilled.

The researcher assumes that before the drill method was given to students there were 37 respondents in the incompetent category because they lacked the will to practice to repeat the lessons they had learned, plus measuring blood pressure was something new for level I nursing students. Therefore, in this study the researcher suggested that urges level I nursing students to practice frequently, there is a saying that says "You can do it because you are used to it" as well as to be proficient and skilled, especially in blood pressure measurement skills in this study, you need the will to practice continuously.

Rachmawati, et al (2017) found that the results of statistical tests showed that there were differences in nurses' spiritual care before and after the drill method was applied in the clinical supervision of team leaders in the intervention group ( $p=0.000$ ) and the control group ( $p=0.232$ ). Irwanto (2017) obtained a significance level of 0.05, it can be concluded that: the increase in basic volleyball technical skills using the drill training method is higher than using the reciprocal method.

Atmojo, et al (2022) The effectiveness of first aid training on knowledge and skills shows that the level of skills and competence increased from 3.75 to 58.38 with a p value of 0.000.

Based on the research results, it can be concluded that the difference in skills before and after being given the drill model learning method (Practice) provides a positive influence in developing and improving skills in administering IV drips. Through exercise, it stimulates integrated motor and sensory nerve activity.

## **CONCLUSION**

The conclusion of the research is that before the intervention was carried out on students' applying infusion skills before administering the drill method, out of 65 students the highest skill was in the quite skilled category for 58 people (89%). After the intervention was carried out on students' applying infusion skills after giving the drill method, of the 65 students, 17 students (26%) had skills in the highly skilled category and 48 students (74%) had skills in the skilled category. There was an influence of the drill method on the skills of applying infusion in nursing science study program students at STIK Siti Khadijah Palembang with a value of  $p = 0.001$  ( $p < 0.05$ ).

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