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HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN PERAWAT TENTANG *EARLY WARNING SCORE* DENGAN KEMAMPUAN DETEKSI DINI KEGAWATDARURATAN DI RUANG RAWAT INAP RS DUTA MULYA MAJENANG

ABSTRAK

Early Warning Score (EWS) merupakan sistem penilaian klinis yang digunakan untuk mendeteksi dini perburukan kondisi pasien guna mencegah terjadinya kegawatdaruratan. Perawat memiliki peran penting dalam penerapan EWS karena berinteraksi langsung dan berkelanjutan dengan pasien. Pengetahuan perawat tentang EWS diduga berhubungan dengan kemampuan deteksi dini kegawatdaruratan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan perawat tentang *Early Warning Score* dengan kemampuan deteksi dini kegawatdaruratan di Ruang Rawat Inap RS Duta Mulya Majenang. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain kuantitatif dengan pendekatan korelasional dan metode *cross-sectional*. Sampel berjumlah 30 perawat yang bekerja di Ruang Rawat Inap RS Duta Mulya Majenang dengan teknik *total sampling*. Instrumen penelitian berupa kuesioner pengetahuan tentang EWS dan lembar observasi kemampuan deteksi dini kegawatdaruratan yang telah diuji validitas dan reliabilitasnya. Analisis data dilakukan secara univariat dan bivariat menggunakan uji *Chi-Square* dengan tingkat kemaknaan 0,05. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar perawat memiliki pengetahuan baik tentang *Early Warning Score* sebesar 53,3%, dan kemampuan deteksi dini kegawatdaruratan pada kategori tinggi sebesar 56,7%. Hasil analisis bivariat menunjukkan terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara pengetahuan perawat tentang *Early Warning Score* dengan kemampuan deteksi dini kegawatdaruratan ($p = 0,000$). Kesimpulan penelitian ini adalah terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara pengetahuan perawat tentang *Early Warning Score* dengan kemampuan deteksi dini kegawatdaruratan di Ruang Rawat Inap RS Duta Mulya Majenang.

Kata Kunci: Pengetahuan perawat, *Early Warning Score*, deteksi dini kegawatdaruratan

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NURSES' KNOWLEDGE OF EARLY WARNING SCORE AND THE ABILITY TO DETECT EMERGENCIES EARLY IN THE INPATIENT ROOM OF DUTA MULYA MAJENANG HOSPITAL

ABSTRACT

Early Warning Score (EWS) is a clinical assessment system used to detect early deterioration in patients' conditions to prevent emergencies. Nurses play a key role in the implementation of EWS due to their continuous interaction with patients. Nurses' knowledge of EWS is assumed to be related to their ability to detect early emergency conditions. This study aimed to determine the relationship between nurses' knowledge of Early Warning Score and their ability to perform early emergency detection in the Inpatient Ward of Duta Mulya Majenang Hospital. This study employed a quantitative correlational design with a cross-sectional approach. The sample consisted of 30 nurses working in the inpatient ward of Duta Mulya Majenang Hospital, selected using total sampling. Data were collected using validated and reliable questionnaires measuring nurses' knowledge of EWS and observation set in early emergency detection. Univariate and bivariate analyses were conducted using the Pearson Chi-Square test with a significance level of 0.05. The results showed that 53.3% of nurses had good knowledge of Early Warning Score, while 56.7% demonstrated a high level of early emergency detection ability. Bivariate analysis revealed a statistically significant relationship between nurses' knowledge of Early Warning Score and their ability to detect early emergency conditions ($p = 0.000$). In conclusion, there is a significant relationship between nurses' knowledge of Early Warning Score and early emergency detection ability in the Inpatient Ward of Duta Mulya Majenang Hospital.

Keywords: Nurses' knowledge, Early Warning Score, early emergency detection.