

Article

DESCRIPTION OF NURSES' ATTITUDES IN PROVIDING THERAPY OXYGEN IN THE ER OF AMC HOSPITAL



Wahab As Syafii Marzuki ¹, Septa Permana ²
STIKep PPNI West Java¹; STIKep PPNI West Java²;
E-mail: wahabassvafii@gmail.com¹, permanasepta6@gmail.com²



ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
<p>Received: Dec 26, 2025 Revised: Jan 9, 2026 Accepted: Jan 13, 2026 Published: Feb 28, 2026</p> <p>IJHE is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International Public License (CC-BY 4.0)</p> <p>Website: https://journal.img.co.id/index.php/ijhe</p> <p>Keywords: Attitude, Nurse, Oxygen Therapy, Emergency Room</p>	<p>Background: Therapy oxygen is part important in nurse patients who experience disturbance respiratory , especially in the emergency department which requires fast and accurate service . As power health main nurse own a very important role in giving therapy oxygen . Attitude nurse in give therapy this is very influential quality service as well as safety In addition to caring for patients , nurses also need to develop a caring and sharing attitude with others, reflected in empathy, the ability to be a good listener, as well as an attitude of respect, generosity, and readiness to provide needed information. It is crucial for nurses to demonstrate empathy and understanding when caring for patients with respiratory problems. By consistently providing support, nurses can help patients stay motivated to recover.</p> <p>Objective: to understand the nurses' attitudes in administering oxygen therapy in the emergency room at AMC Hospital.</p> <p>Methods: Study This use approach descriptive analytical with design quantitative. Research location carried out in the Emergency Room Emergency Room (ER) Home AMC Sick . Sample consists of of 30 selected nurses use total sampling technique. Data collected through questionnaire closed shaped Likert scale that has been tested validity contents. The variables measured is attitude nurses, and grouped become two category, namely positive and negative. Research This has get agreement ethics before study implemented.</p> <p>Results: Results study show that Of the 30 nurses studied , 20 (66.7%) had attitude positive to giving therapy oxygen in condition emergency emergency , while 10 people (33.3%) had attitude negative . Findings This show that part big nurse in the room emergency AMC Hospital emergency room (IGD) has positive outlook to use therapy oxygen.</p> <p>Conclusion: Most of the nurses in the emergency room at AMC Hospital have attitude positive to therapy oxygen. It is recommended For strengthen training programs and enforce policy institutions use maintain as well as increase attitude supportive professionals safety patient.</p>

INTRODUCTION

Every patient who needs emergency care first comes to the hospital's ER (*Queensland Health ED* , 2012 in *Ni Kadek* , 2017: p. 1). Accepting patients, triaging, and providing care to patients who need resuscitation and other emergency medical care are the primary responsibilities of the emergency unit [1]. Triage: The French term "trier" comes from the word "triage", which means to group, sort, and separate. Triage is the process of quickly separating patients to distinguish patients who require immediate care (urgent) from patients who can wait for treatment (emergency). [2]

The Emergency Room (ER) is the first stationary unit that can be used by patients or their families to receive fast, accurate, and comprehensive first aid, especially in emergencies. Speed and accuracy in assisting patients arriving at the ER require competency standards and the ability to provide emergency services quickly and appropriately due to the

large number of patients visiting the ER and the limited number of nurses.). Every year, patient visits to ERs worldwide continue to increase, reaching 30% of all ERs. The number of patient visits to all ERs in 2018 is estimated to increase by 130 million patients per year. The number of visits to the ER in Indonesia in 2018 was 4,402,205 patients (Damansyah & Yunus, 2022). This increased in 2021 during the pandemic, with data on visits to ERs in Indonesia reaching 15,786,974 patients. [3]

The Emergency Department (ER) provides a variety of services, one of which is emergency care. When a patient's health is critical, they can seek care at the ER, where they can also undergo emergency surgery. Furthermore, the Emergency Department (ER) plays a role in treating patients who require rapid and appropriate oxygen supply to prevent serious complications. As a high-risk part of the respiratory system, the ER must be well-managed to ensure patients receive safe and optimal care. One important step in achieving this goal is to effectively implement patient safety principles in the ER. [4]

Respiratory tract diseases are a complex and heterogeneous group of diseases caused by various causes and can affect any location along the respiratory tract. Patients often seek medical attention for respiratory problems (Novy Akti Handayani, 2010). Everyone, regardless of age or race, is susceptible to respiratory tract infections, which are quite common. Conditions such as bronchitis and asthma are common in our daily lives. [5] Air pollution, bacteria, viruses, and other environmental factors are among the many potential causes of respiratory tract and lung disorders. In these conditions, the need for oxygen becomes very important, because respiratory tract disorders generally cause decreased oxygen levels in the blood. Therefore, the administration of oxygen therapy is often a crucial part of patient management to maintain adequate tissue oxygenation and prevent more severe complications.

The most basic need for human survival is oxygen. Cellular metabolism depends on oxygen, which must be available in sufficient quantities. Oxygen deficiency can cause serious physiological effects, even death. Therefore, the body's need for oxygen is very important. The average recommended oxygen intake for humans is around 300 cc per day, or approximately half a cc per minute. Respiration helps maintain the regularity of cellular metabolism. It is important to breathe properly. For the body to meet its oxygen needs, the respiratory and cardiovascular systems must work together. [6]

Oxygen saturation is a measure of the amount of oxygen in the blood. To prevent hypoxemia, oxygen levels are tightly controlled. Hypoxemia, or low blood oxygen saturation, is a common complication of many clinical conditions. Hypoxemia can cause acute adverse effects on organs including the brain, heart, and kidneys. Oxygen is essential for the treatment of hypoxemia and must be administered to patients to increase and stabilize blood oxygen saturation levels. Therefore, oxygen saturation is a critical component of patient care. Oxygen saturation, or oxygen content, is a measure of the ratio of bound hemoglobin to unbound hemoglobin to total hemoglobin. Red blood cells contain hemoglobin, and one hemoglobin molecule can carry a maximum of four oxygen molecules. In the blood, the majority of hemoglobin binds oxygen as it passes through the lungs. [7]

Nurses in the emergency department (ED) must have a thorough understanding of the indications, contraindications, and proper oxygen therapy administration techniques. With a positive attitude and adequate skills, nurses can provide effective interventions, thereby improving the quality of care and patient clinical outcomes. A patient's life or death depends on a nurse's ability to provide oxygen therapy appropriately and quickly in emergency situations (Farida Tampubolon et al., 2023). Nurses, as an integral part of healthcare, must possess the skills to provide comprehensive, high-quality nursing care to patients with respiratory disorders. In this regard, nurses also need to develop a caring and sharing attitude with others, reflected in empathy, the ability to be a good listener, as well as an attitude of respect, generosity, and readiness to provide needed information. It is crucial for nurses to demonstrate empathy and understanding when caring for patients with respiratory problems. By consistently providing support, nurses can help patients stay motivated to recover. [8] Nurses care for patients' needs 24 hours a day, making them the most visible medical personnel in hospitals. With a professional, caring, and responsible attitude, nurses play a crucial role in improving patient safety. This includes providing information to patients and families about potential incident risks, reporting incidents that occur, and establishing effective communication with patients, families, and other medical personnel to ensure optimal quality of care. (Watersone et al., 2014). Nurses play a crucial role in maintaining patient safety. As primary advocates in healthcare, nurses act as initiators in instilling and implementing a culture of patient safety, particularly in the hospital environment. With a proactive, caring, and responsible attitude, nurses ensure that patient safety standards are optimally implemented in every aspect of nursing care. [9] Previous studies have shown that nurses have insufficient knowledge regarding low-flow oxygen therapy and humidification. Despite this, most nurses expressed a positive attitude toward the implementation of this therapy. However, in practice, nurses tend to be passive in implementing oxygen therapy procedures according to recommended standards. Factors such as work

experience, training, and the availability of clinical guidelines also influence the level of compliance in implementing oxygen therapy. Therefore, educational interventions and improved clinical training are needed to ensure optimal quality of care. [10]

METHODS

This study uses a descriptive analytical approach with quantitative methods. The descriptive analytical approach aims to describe and analyze the phenomena studied objectively based on the data obtained, without intervening or treating the variables studied. This study focuses on describing the attitudes of nurses in providing oxygen therapy in the Emergency Room of AMC Hospital in detail, by analyzing the relationship between variables based on the collected measurement results. The quantitative method was used because this study relies on numerical data obtained from the results of questionnaires filled out by respondents. The data is then processed statistically to provide a measurable and scientifically accountable picture. Through this approach, the study seeks to present facts and evidence that are accurate, systematic, and data-based, so that the resulting conclusions are stronger and avoid speculation that is not supported by empirical data. [11]

SAMPLE

This study aims to describe nurses' attitudes toward administering oxygen therapy in the Emergency Department (ER) of AMC Hospital. The study population consisted of all 30 nurses working in the ER of AMC Hospital. The sampling technique used total sampling, a method in which all members of the population who met the inclusion criteria were selected as respondents. Therefore, the sample size was equal to the population size, namely 30 nurses. The research instrument used to measure nurses' attitudes toward administering oxygen therapy was adapted from a research instrument developed by Tang et al. (2024). Prior to use, the instrument underwent a content validity test by an expert, Ms. Susy Puspasari, Ph.D., on April 28, 2025, to ensure the appropriateness and relevance of the questionnaire items.

PROCEDURE

This research was conducted in the Emergency Department (IGD) of AMC Hospital in May 2025. Prior to implementation, the researcher obtained ethical approval from the Ethics Committee of the Indonesian National College of Nursing (STIKep PPNI) of West Java and then submitted a research permit to the management of AMC Hospital. The implementation phase began with data collection of all ER nurses according to the established inclusion and exclusion criteria. Next, the researcher provided verbal and written explanations to potential respondents regarding the purpose, benefits, procedures, and their rights and obligations as research participants. After understanding the information, respondents who agreed to participate were asked to sign an informed consent form as a form of official agreement. Data collection was conducted using a questionnaire on nurses' attitudes towards oxygen therapy that had undergone content validity testing by experts. The questionnaire was distributed online via Google Form (G-Form). The form link was shared directly with respondents via the official WhatsApp application for ER nurses' groups, allowing respondents to access and complete the questionnaire at any time according to their convenience. This online method was chosen to simplify completion, expedite data collection, and minimize disruption to work schedules in the ER. During the questionnaire filling process, researchers ensured the confidentiality of respondents' data by not including their names or any personal identifying information that could reveal their identities. After all respondents submitted the questionnaire via G-Form, researchers checked the completeness of the responses, coded the data, and then entered it into a computer program for analysis according to the established data analysis plan.

RESULT

Table 1
by respondents with a young age of
<25 years as many as 5 people (16.7%), and the rest are in the late
Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Age, Gender, Education and Length of Service

Variables	MEAN	MIN	F	%
	SD	MAX		

Age	-	-		
< 25 Years			5	16.7
26 – 35 Years			24	80.0
> 36 Years			1	3.3
Total			30	100
Gender	-	-		
Man			12	40
Woman			18	60
Total			30	100
EducationD3	-	-		
S1 Nursing			27	90
Total			3	10
			30	100
Length of working	7.43 ±	2-20		
	4.804		30	100
Total				

Source: Primary data processed by researchers using SPSS, 2025

Based on the table above, the respondents' age has a MIN value of 1 and MAX 3, with a mean of 1.87 and a standard deviation of 0.434. The majority of respondents are in the adult age category of 26–35 years, as many as 24 people (80%), followed by the adult age group > 36 years as many as 1 person (3.3%). Based on gender, the majority of respondents are women as many as 18 people (60%), while men as many as 12 people (40%). Judging from the level of education, most respondents are D3 Nursing graduates as many as 27 people (90%), and as many as 3 people (10%) are S1 Nursing graduates. The length of work of respondents is in the range of 2 to 20 years, with an average of 7.43 years and a standard deviation of 4.804.

Table 2
Frequency Distribution of Nurses' Attitude Levels in Providing Oxygen Therapy

Attitude level	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1. Negative	10	33.3
2. Positive	20	66.7
Total	30	100

Source: Primary data processed by researchers using SPSS, 2025

Based on Table 2, it shows that of the 30 respondents in this study, the majority had attitudes in the positive category, namely 20 respondents (66.7%), while those who had attitudes in the negative category were 10 respondents (33.3%).

DISCUSSION

The results of a study on the characteristics of 30 nurses working in the Emergency Room of AMCHospital showed that

the respondents' age range was categorized into three groups: 5 young people (16.7 years) aged <25 years, 24 adults (80%), and 1 late adult (3.3%) aged >36 years. The average age of respondents was 1.87 with a standard deviation of 0.434 based on the categorical scale. Age is an important factor in shaping nurses' mindset, comprehension, and attitudes in carrying out their duties. In line with the findings (Tanget al., 2024), age also influences nurses' attitudes in nursing practice, including in the implementation of low-flow oxygen therapy. Nurses with more mature age generally have a better level of understanding and demonstrate a more mature and responsible attitude in carrying out clinical procedures (Tang et al., 2024).

Respondent gender characteristics show that of the 30 respondents, the majority were female (18 people) (60%) and male (12 people) (40%). This finding indicates that although the nursing profession is often dominated by women, in this study the proportion of men was also quite large. This indicates the active involvement of male nurses in the workplace, which is slightly different from the findings (Tang et al., 2024), where 93.8% of respondents were female. This difference indicates that gender distribution in the nursing profession can vary depending on the location and healthcare institution.

The characteristics of the respondents' educational level show that of the 30 respondents, the majority had a D3 Nursing education background (27 people (90%)), while 3 people (10%) had a S1 Nursing education. This indicates that the D3 education level still dominates the recruitment of nursing staff at the hospital where this study was conducted. Education is an important factor that influences nurses' knowledge, understanding, and attitudes in providing nursing care. According to (Tang et al., 2024), nurses' educational level has a significant influence on knowledge and attitude scores, especially in the practice of low-flow oxygen therapy. Nurses with higher levels of education tend to have broader access to information, training, and the development of more complex clinical skills. Therefore, the higher the level of education, the greater the potential for improving the quality of nursing services provided.

The characteristics of the respondents' work experience show that of the 30 respondents, the length of service ranged from 2 to 20 years, with an average length of service of

7.43 years and a standard deviation of 4.804. Work experience reflects the level of mastery of a person's knowledge and skills in carrying out nursing tasks which can be assessed from the length of service and clinical abilities they possess. Individuals with certain work experience will have the ability to think, act, and organize tasks in a complex work environment better than those who are inexperienced. This finding is supported by Tang et al. (2024), who found that clinical experience significantly influences the level of knowledge and attitudes of nurses, especially in the implementation of low-flow oxygen therapy.

Based on the results of research conducted by researchers at the Emergency Room of AMC Hospital in 2025 regarding the description of nurses' attitudes in administering oxygen therapy, the majority of respondents showed a positive attitude, namely 20 respondents (66.7%). The assessment of the level of nurses' attitudes was obtained from the results of filling out a questionnaire that had been distributed to all respondents. Although the majority of respondents showed a positive attitude, there were some nurses, as many as 10 respondents (33.3%), who still showed negative attitudes towards several aspects of the implementation of oxygen therapy. This was evident from the presence of responses that disagreed with several statement items. The attitude of nurses in administering oxygen therapy is a very important aspect, because an inappropriate attitude can impact the quality of service and patient safety during the oxygen therapy process in the Emergency Room. These findings reinforce the findings of a study by Tang et al. (2024), which reported that 60% of nurses in the emergency room of Ratu Zalecha Martapura Regional Hospital also exhibited positive attitudes toward oxygen therapy. The study found a highly significant correlation between nurses' attitudes and oxygen administration practices ($p = 0.000$), indicating that nurses' positive attitudes directly contribute to the implementation of standard procedures. Therefore, both my study and previous studies emphasize the importance of developing and enhancing positive nurse attitudes to ensure the effectiveness and safety of oxygen therapy, especially in stressful work environments such as the Emergency Department.

Notoatmodjo (2014) cites Allport (1954) who stated that attitudes have three interrelated components. A person's strong thoughts, feelings, or beliefs about an object are reflected in their beliefs and ideas about that object, which form the first component. A person's subjective assessment of an object, often accompanied by emotional considerations about the object, forms the second component, namely emotional life or assessment of the object. Attitude, according to the third component, the tendency to act or behave openly toward an object, serves as an initial impetus or readiness for that behavior. Therefore, attitudes are a reflection and basis of an individual's thoughts and feelings, and the latter become the basis for their subsequent behavior.

CONCLUSION

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