

Analisis faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kolaborasi perawat - dokter ditinjau dari perspektif perawat di RSUD Tarakan Jakarta

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Abstrak

Mutu pelayanan kesehatan di rumah sakit tidak lepas dari pelayanan keperawatan dan medis, maka sudah seyakinya evaluasi kolaborasi perawat - dokter menjadi salah satu variabel penting dalam mewujudkan pelayanan rumah sakit yang bermutu. Peran kolaborasi perawat - dokter belum berjalan dengan baik sehingga pelayanan keperawatan dan pengobatan klien belum optimal. Kondisi ini menyebabkan efisiensi dan efektifitas tindakan keperawatan pada klien juga belum optimal.

Penelitian ini bertujuan mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kolaborasi perawat-dokter di unit rawat inap, rawat jalan, IGD, ICU dan OK. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di RSUD Tarakan DKI Jakarta pada bulan Juni 2005. Desain penelitian menggunakan deskriptif korelatif dengan pendekatan cross sectional. Populasi adalah semua perawat yang ada di ruang rawat inap, rawat jalan, IGD, ICU dan OK. Sampel dalam penelitian ini adalah total populasi di mana responden yang memenuhi kriteria penelitian adalah 80 orang perawat dengan pendidikan DIII dan S1.

Pengumpulan data menggunakan angket yang terdiri atas isian mengenai karakteristik perawat (umur, pendidikan, lama kerja dan tempat kerja), kuesioner tentang faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kolaborasi dan indikator kolaborasi. Uji, analisis hubungan atau kontribusi menggunakan uji korelasi dan Pearson.

Hasil penelitian didapatkan faktor-faktor yang sangat berhubungan kolaborasi perawat-dokter adalah komunikasi ($p = 0,0001$), saling pengertian antar profesi ($p = 0,0001$), persepsi tentang kolaborasi ($p = 0,0001$) dan pendekatan professional ($p = 0,031$). Namun yang paling berhubungan terhadap variabel kolaborasi perawat - dokter (variabel dependen) adalah yang memiliki Beta paling besar yaitu persepsi tentang kolaborasi ($B = 0,351$), komunikasi ($B = 0,274$), saling pengertian antar profesi ($B = 0,236$), pendekatan professional ($B = 0,121$).

Dari basil penelitian ini disarankan agar perawat diberi kesempatan untuk menambah pengetahuan dan keterampilan dalam melakukan komunikasi, melaksanakan hubungan saling pengertian antar profesi serta mengembangkan pemahaman terhadap persepsi tentang kolaborasi.

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The quality of health care services is determined by nursing and medical services. In line with this, it is necessary to evaluate the nurses-doctors collaboration in order to achieve a better quality of health care services in a hospital. In fact, the efficiency and effectively of health care services had been scarified as the nurses-doctors collaborations was not optimally fulfilled.

The purpose of this study was to identify factors related to nurse-doctors collaboration at various settings in the hospitals such as the inpatient, outpatient, emergency units, intensive care unit and operating room. The study had been accomplished at RSUD Tarakan Jakarta on June 2005. A descriptive correlation using cross sectional methods was applied to this study. The populations in the study were all nurses at the inpatient units, outpatient units, emergency units, intensive care unit and operating room. The sample was the total population (80 nurses), who had academic and bachelor of educational background and met other criteria of this study.

Data were obtained using questioner which is including data of nurses' characteristic (age, educational background, work experience and working places) and questioners of factors related to collaboration and collaboration indicators. Statistical analysis was performed by correlation test and Pearson's methods.

The findings of this study suggested that there were factors that significantly contributed to nurses-doctors collaboration; communications ($p=0.0001$), mutual understanding between professions, perception ($p=0.0001$) on collaboration and professional approach ($p=0.031$). However, the most significant variables contributed to nurses-doctors collaboration were perceptions on collaboration ($B=0.351$), communication ($B=0.274$), mutual understanding between professions ($B=0.236$) and professional approach ($B=0.121$).

The results of this study calls attention to the need of preparing nurses to have more knowledge and skills on communication, performing a mutual understanding between professions as well as improving nurses' understanding on their perception about collaboration.